

**THE NEW TABLET
OF MEMORY,
SHEWING EVERY
MEMORABLE
EVENT IN...**



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THE NEW
TABLET OF MEMORY,

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SHEWING EVERY

Memorable Event in History,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR

1811,

COMPREHENDING AN

EPITOME OF ENGLISH HISTORY:

WITH AN EXACT

CHRONOLOGY

OF

PAINTERS, EMINENT MEN, &c.

WITH

SEVERAL USEFUL LISTS.

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1811.

CONTENTS.

| | <i>Page.</i> |
|---|--------------|
| <u>General Events</u> | <u>1</u> |
| <u>Battles, Sea Fights, Sieges, &c</u> | <u>24</u> |
| <u>Laws, Courts of Justice, Oaths, Taxes, &c.</u> | <u>57</u> |
| <u>Discoveries and Settling of Countries</u> | <u>71</u> |
| <u>Improvements, Discoveries in Arts, Revenues, &c.</u> | <u>74</u> |
| <u>Earthquakes, Famines, Inundations, Storms, Tempests, Accidental Fires, &c.</u> | <u>123</u> |
| <u>English Sovereigns</u> | <u>156</u> |
| <u>Scotch Sovereigns, &c.</u> | <u>172</u> |
| <u>Kings of Spain, &c.</u> | <u>174</u> |
| <u>Kings of Poland, &c.</u> | <u>175</u> |
| <u>Kings of Prussia</u> | <u>176</u> |
| <u>Kingdoms, States, Cities, Towns, &c. founded</u> | <u>177</u> |
| <u>Universities founded</u> | <u>194</u> |
| <u>Remarkable Buildings</u> | <u>196</u> |
| <u>Academies Instituted on the Continent</u> | <u>211</u> |
| <u>Companies, Societies, Offices, &c. Incorporated</u> | <u>212</u> |
| <u>Remarkable Events connected with the History of the Old Testament</u> | <u>217</u> |
| <u>Religious Institutions, Councils, Sacred Writings, &c.</u> | <u>222</u> |
| <u>Religions of European States</u> | <u>230</u> |
| <u>Religious Orders, Sects, &c.</u> | <u>232</u> |
| <u>Military and Religious Knights, and Titles of Honour</u> | <u>234</u> |

| | |
|--|------------|
| <u>Eminent Painters, Engravers, &c.</u> | <u>239</u> |
| <u>Eminent and Remarkable Persons</u> | <u>254</u> |
| <u>Lord Lieutenants, Heads of Colleges, Lord Mayors of London, &c. .</u> | <u>297</u> |
| <u>Financial Statements, &c.</u> | <u>302</u> |
| <u>Addenda</u> | <u>310</u> |
| <u>Table of Precedence in England</u> | <u>312</u> |
| <u>Comparative Table of the French and English Kalendars</u> | <u>313</u> |
| <u>Political Arithmetic</u> | <u>313</u> |
| <u>Observations on the Duration of Human Life</u> | <u>316</u> |
| <u>Observations on the Heighth of Mountains</u> | <u>317</u> |
| <u>Origin of Remarkable Customs, Phrases, &c.</u> | <u>318</u> |
| <u>Vulgar Historical Errors, in which there is no Truth</u> | <u>322</u> |
| <u>Vulgar Errors in Natural History Corrected</u> | <u>323</u> |

*Preparing for the Press, and speedily will be published,
in one Volume,*

THE

YOUNG MAN'S BEST COMPANION,

By Dr. Parkins.

INTRODUCTION.

CHRONOLOGY may be defined to be a scientific method of ascertaining or computing time, from the commencement of some given event, to the completion or fulfilment of another; with the doctrine of dates, æras, epochs, &c. coincident therewith. Like History, it opens through a great avenue to an expanded view of all human affairs, and connects and illumines the most dark and distant revolutions of the world. Yet it is to be lamented, that many and insuperable difficulties arise in ascertaining the dates and periods of antiquity; concerning which much controversy and difference of opinion has arisen. "All nations," says Sir Isaac Newton, "before they began to keep exact records of time, seem to have been led away by the false pride of heightening their antiquity, and of ascribing their origin to some divinity, or renowned prince, often known only in fable, and handed down by legendary tradition." On this account Sir Isaac found himself constrained to deviate widely from the beaten path of former writers, in fixing the

dates of facts preceding the war between the Greeks and Persians: "yet, so affixing them," says he, "as to make Chronology suit with the course of nature, with astronomy, with sacred history, and with itself."

Sir Isaac Newton has shewn that the Chronology of ancient kingdoms is involved in the greatest uncertainty; and that the Europeans had no Chronology before the existence of the Persian empire, or 536 years before Christ, when Cyrus conquered Darius; that the antiquities of the Greeks are full of fables till this period, and that after this time several Greek historians introduced the computation by generations.

The Chronology of the Latins was still more uncertain; their old records having been burnt by the Gauls 120 years after the expulsion of their kings, and 388 before the birth of Christ. The chronologers of Gaul, Spain, Germany, Scythia, Sweden, Britain, and Ireland, are of a still later date; for Scythia beyond the Danube had no letters till Ulphilas, their bishop, formed them, about the year 276. Germany had none till it received them from the western empire of the Latins, about the year 400. The Huns had none in the days of Procopius, about the year 526; and Sweden and Norway received them still later.

Sir Isaac Newton, after a general account of the obscurity and defects of the ancient Chronology, observes, that though many of the ancients computed by successions and generations, yet the Egyptians, Greeks, and Latins, reckoned the reigns of kings equal to generations of men, and three of them to a hundred, and sometimes to 120 years, and this was the foundation of their technical chronology. He then proceeds, from the ordinary course of nature, and a detail of historical facts,

to shew the difference between reigns and generations; and that, though a generation from father to son may at an average be reckoned about 33 years, or three of them equal to 100 years, yet when they are taken by the eldest sons, three of them cannot be estimated at more than about 75 or 80 years; and the reigns of kings are still shorter; so that 18 or 20 years may be allowed as a just medium. Sir Isaac then fixes on four remarkable periods, viz. the return of the Heraclidæ into the Peloponnesus, the taking of Troy, the Argonautic expedition, and the return of Sesostris into Egypt, after his wars in Thrace; and he settles the epoch of each by the true value of a generation. To instance only his estimate of that of the Argonautic expedition: having fixed the return of the Heraclidæ to about the 159th year after the death of Solomon, and the destruction of Troy to about the 76th year after that period, he observes, that Hercules the Argonaut was the father of Hyllus, the father of Clerdius, the father of Andromachus, the father of Aristodemus, who conducted the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus; so that reckoning by the chiefs of the family, their return was four generations later than the Argonautic expedition, which therefore happened about 43 years after the death of Solomon. This is further confirmed by another argument: Æsculapius and Hercules were Argonauts; Hippocrates was the 18th inclusively from the former by the father's side, and the 19th from the latter by the mother's side; now, allowing 28 or 30 years to each of them, the 17 intervals by the father, and the 18 intervals by the mother, will on a medium give 507 years; and these, reckoning back from the commencement of the Peloponnesian war, or the 431st year before Christ, when Hippocrates began to flourish,

will place the Argonautic expedition in the 43d year after the death of Solomon, or 937 years before Christ.

The other kind of reasoning by which sir Isaac Newton endeavours to establish this epoch is purely astronomical.

What is proposed in these introductory pages, is to point out, in a more copious manner than was compatible with our plan in the body of the work, the chief methods by which the several portions of time have been computed, and in which they have been employed in ascertaining the connection, and determining the dates, of past transactions.

The divisions of time, which most probably first attracted the notice of mankind, as most obvious to their senses, were those marked by the revolutions of the heavenly bodies—days, lunar months, and years; and if these had corresponded so exactly to each other, that every lunation had consisted uniformly of the same number of days, and each year of a regular number of complete lunations, the business of Chronology would have been attended with comparatively little difficulty. In consequence, however, of variations in the revolutions of the earth, which it is not requisite here to explain, it has become necessary to adjust these periods to each other by certain artificial divisions.

The most obvious divisions of time, in all ages and countries, as has been observed, is to be referred to the apparent or real revolutions of the sun and moon. Thus, the apparent revolution of the sun, or the real rotation of the earth on her axis, causing the sun to appear to rise and set, constitutes the vicissitudes of day and night, which must be evident to the most barbarous and ignorant nations. The moon, by her revolution about the earth, and her changes, as naturally and obviously forms months; while the great annual course of the sun through the several

constellations of the zodiac, points out the larger division of the year.

OF THE COMMON DIVISION OF TIME.

TIME itself is only a succession of phenomena in the universe ; or a mode of duration marked by certain periods.—“ Our idea of time in general,” says Mr. Locke, “ is formed by considering any part of infinite duration, as set out by periodical measures : the idea of any particular time, or length of duration, we acquire first by observing certain appearances at regular and seemingly equi-distant periods. Thus, by being able to repeat these lengths or measures of time as often as we will, we can imagine duration, where nothing really endures or exists ; and hence we imagine to-morrow, or next year,” &c. Some philosophers define time to be the duration of a thing whose existence is neither without beginning nor end ; and, by this, time is distinguished from eternity. The most familiar portions, or measures of time, are its sub-divisions into hours, days, weeks, months, and years ; but as these have varied considerably in different ages and countries, it becomes the business of Chronology to investigate and explain them.

An *Hour* is the aliquot part of a natural day, usually the twenty-fourth, but sometimes the twelfth part. With us, it is the twenty-fourth part of the earth’s diurnal rotation, or the time from noon to noon, and therefore it answers to fifteen degrees of the whole circle of longitude, or of 360 degrees. The hour is divided by sixtieths, viz. first into sixty minutes, then

each minute into sixty seconds, &c. The division of time into hours is very ancient; as is shewn by Kircher, *Cedip. Egypt.* tom. 2. part 2. The most ancient hour is that of the twelfth part of the day. Herodotus observes, that the Greeks learnt from the Egyptians, among other things, the method of dividing the day into twelve parts; and the astronomers of Cathaya still retain this method. The division of the day into twenty-four hours was not known to the Romans before the Punic war; till that time they only regulated their days by the rising and setting of the sun. They divided the twelve hours of their day into four; viz. prime, which commenced at six o'clock—third at nine—sixth at twelve—and none at three. They also divided the night into four watches, each containing three hours.

Sometimes hours are divided into equal and unequal.—Equal hours are the twenty-fourth parts of a day and night precisely; that is, the time in which the fifteen degrees of the equator pass the meridian. These are also called equinoctial hours, because measured on the equinoctial; and astronomical, because used by astronomers. Astronomical hours are equal hours, reckoned from noon to noon, in a continued series of twenty-four.—European hours, used in civil computation, are equal hours, reckoned from midnight; twelve from thence till noon, and twelve more from noon till midnight.—Jewish, or planetary, or ancient hours, are twelfth parts of the artificial day and night. They are called ancient or Jewish hours, because used by the ancients, and still among the Jews. They are called planetary hours, because the astrologers pretend that a new planet comes to predominate every hour; and that the day takes its denomination from that which predominates the first hour of it; as Monday from the moon, &c.—Italian hours,

are equal hours, reckoned from sun-set, in a continued series of twenty-four.—Unequal or temporary hours are twelfth parts of the artificial day and night. The obliquity of the sphere renders these more or less unequal at different times, so that they only agree with the equal hours at the times of the equinoxes.

The next measure of time, above or superior to the hour, is that of the *Day*. In common speech, a day means that period of time which is included between the first appearance of light in the morning, and the return of darkness in the evening, or during which the sun is visible above the horizon. But the word is used, in a more comprehensive sense, to denote the time of a complete revolution of the earth round its axis. The former has been denominated a natural, the latter a civil, and sometimes a solar day. The beginning of the day has been variously reckoned by different nations. The Chaldeans, Syrians, Persians, and Indians, reckoned the day to commence at sun-rise. The Jews also used this method for their civil, but began the sacred day at sun-set; this latter mode was used likewise by the Athenians, the Arabs, the ancient Gauls, and some other European nations. The Egyptians appear to have had several methods of reckoning their day; probably the mode varied in different parts of the country, and in the same place at different periods. The ancient inhabitants of Italy computed the day from midnight, and in this they have been followed by the English, French, Dutch, Germans, Spaniards, and Portuguese; modern astronomers, after the Arabians, count the day from noon.

The day was sub-divided by the Jews and Romans into four parts, which they denominated watches or vigils: the first commenced at six in the morning, the second at nine, the third

at twelve, and the fourth at three in the afternoon. The beginning of the first watch was, by the Jews, called the third hour, and so on in succession to the fourth watch, which was reckoned the twelfth hour. The night was divided in a similar manner. Other modes of dividing the day have been in use among different nations; but that which is now most general in civilized countries, is into twenty-four equal parts or hours.

The *Week* is a division of time, of which it may be proper to take some notice before we proceed to the month. Various divisions, which might be included under this denomination, have obtained in different countries. The earlier Greeks divided their month into three portions of ten days each: the Northern Chinese had a week of fifteen days, and the Mexicans one of thirteen. But the Chaldeans, and most other Oriental nations, have, from time immemorial, used the Jewish week of seven days, which has been adopted by the Mahomedans, and introduced, with christianity, to most of the civilized nations of the world. In the Old Testament the term week is occasionally applied to a period of seven years, as well as of seven days; and to this it is necessary to attend, in order to understand the passages wherein the word is used in that sense.

The *Month*. There can be little doubt but that this division of time was at first suggested by the phases, or the periodical change in the appearances of the moon, and consequently, that in ancient computations the months were invariably lunar.—The difficulty, however, of adjusting this month to the annual revolution of the earth, led, with the improvement of astronomy, to the invention of other divisions under this name. Months are now divided into astronomical and civil. The

astronomical months with which Chronology is concerned, are measured by the revolutions of the moon, and are either periodical or synodical. The periodical lunar month is composed of the time which elapses between the departure of the moon from any part of her orbit, and her return to the same point, which is 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes. The synodical lunar month is reckoned from one conjunction of the sun with the moon to another. This period is not always the same, being subject to the variation occasioned by the motion of the sun eastward on the ecliptic; a mean lunation consists of 29 days, 12 hours, and 44 minutes. This was the lunar month mostly in use in ancient times. The civil month is that artificial space of time, by means of which the solar year is divided into twelve parts; these months, which were first ordained by Julius Cæsar, consist of thirty, or thirty-one days each, with the exception of February, which commonly contains twenty-eight, and every fourth year twenty-nine days.

Years. The year may be termed the largest natural division of time. As the diurnal revolution of the earth would naturally lead to the division into days, and the phases of the moon, with a little attention, to that into months, so the annual motion of the earth round the sun, which would be marked by the periodical return of certain appearances, seasons, &c. would in due course lead to the adoption of this larger division. At what time this took place is uncertain, but probably not before considerable advances had been made in astronomical science. It was long, however, after its first adoption, before it attained to any thing like an accurate form. The most ancient measure of the year of which we know, consisted of 12 lunar months, which, for the facility of computation, being all considered as equal in length, and to contain thirty days each,

amounted to 360 days. It is conjectured that this gave rise to the division of the ecliptic, which still obtains, into 360 equal parts or degrees.

This luni-solar year probably had its rise in Chaldaea, or Egypt; we learn, at least, from the testimony of Herodotus, that it was used in the latter country. Hence, with the diffusion of science, it was carried into other regions, and very generally adopted. It was early in use among the Indians, Chinese, the Medes, and Persians, and the ancient Greeks. Its measure being, however, inaccurate, containing five days and a quarter more than the lunar, and as much less than the true solar year, and this defect becoming every year more perceptible from the retrocession of the seasons, &c. it was soon considered necessary to subject it to some revision. The Thebans are supposed to have been the first who undertook its correction, by making an annual addition of five days to the luni-solar year. Thales introduced this improvement into the ancient Grecian year, and it was adopted, with some trifling variations in particular instances, into the Indian, the Chinese, and the Jewish year.

The Roman year, as regulated by Romulus, and afterwards reformed by his successor Numa, was reckoned by lunar months, and adjusted to the seasons by a number of intercalary days. It consisted of ten lunar months, of which December was the last, and to these two whole intercalary months were added, but not inserted in the calendar. This year began at first in March; but the Decemviri, who undertook its reformation, changed the order of the months into that in which they now stand, introduced the two intercalary months, January and February into the calendar, and made January the first month of the year.

Owing to the ignorance or the carelessness of the Pontifices Maximi, to whose care the regulation of the intercalary days were committed, the year was reduced to such disorder in the time of Julius Cæsar, that the winter months had fallen back to the autumn. To restore them to their proper season, Cæsar formed a year of 445 days, which has been styled the year of confusion. With the assistance of Sosigenes, a mathematician of Alexandria, he afterwards, in the year B. C. 45, instituted a solar year of 365 days, 6 hours, which is now known under the name of the Julian year. To adjust this year to the annual revolution of the earth, which is six hours and some minutes more than 365 days, the length of the ordinary year, a day was appointed to be intercalated every fourth year in the month of February; this day, from its position in the Roman calendar, was called bissextile, a name which has also been given to the year in which the intercalation takes place.

The Julian year, although it approaches very near the truth, is not, however, perfectly correct. The true time of the annual revolution of the sun in the ecliptic is 365 days, 5 hours, and nearly 49 minutes, which falls short by a few minutes of the time assumed in the Julian year. How trifling soever this difference might at first appear, it amounted in a hundred and thirty-one years to a whole day. In consequence of this, the vernal equinox, which Sosigenes, in the first year of the Julian correction, observed to fall on the 25th of March, had gone back in A. D. 325, at the time of the council of Nice, to the 21st, and in A. D. 1582 to the 11th of March. To remedy this growing defect, Pope Gregory XIII. caused the calendar to undergo another correction. In A. D. 1580, he ordered ten days to be cut out of the month of October, so that the fourth was reckoned the fifteenth day; and, to prevent such retrocession

in future, in addition to the Julian regulation with respect to the bissextile year, he ordained that the years 1600, 2000, 2400, and every fourth century in succession should have an intercalation of a day, but that in the other centuries 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, &c. the day should be omitted, and those years remain common years. This regulation comes so near the truth, that the only correction it will require will be the suppression of a day and a half in five thousand years.

The Gregorian year, or as it is vulgarly called, the new style, was immediately adopted in Spain, Portugal, and part of Italy. It was introduced into France in October of the same year, the tenth of which month was, by an ordinance of Henry III. reckoned the twentieth day. In Germany it was adopted by the Catholic States in 1583, but the Protestant States adhered to the old calendar until the year 1700. Denmark also adopted it about this period, and Sweden in 1753. It was not used in England before 1752, when, by act of parliament, the style was changed, and the third of September was reckoned the fourteenth, the difference having by this time increased to eleven days. Russia is the only country in Europe in which the old mode of reckoning is still in use.

The want of some specific standard, which could be regarded as common to all nations, has occasioned great diversity in different countries in fixing the beginning of the year. The Chaldæans and Egyptians reckoned their years from the autumnal equinox. The Jews also reckoned their civil year from this period, but began their ecclesiastical year in the spring. Gemschild, the king of Persia, ordered the year in that country to commence at the vernal equinox. In Sweden the year formerly commenced at the winter solstice. The Greeks used different methods, some of the states beginning the year at the

vernal, others at the autumnal equinox, and some at the summer solstice. The Roman year at one time began in March, but was afterwards made to commence in January. The new year's day of the church of Rome is fixed on the Sunday nearest the full moon of the vernal equinox. In England the year began in March until A. D. 1752, when the act of parliament which altered the style ordained it to commence on the first of January.

Having thus given a short account of the lunar and solar years, which have been mostly in use, and an acquaintance with which is of most consequence in chronology, it will be proper just to notice some combinations of years which are mentioned in ancient history, and therefore proper to be known.

Lustra. The Romans sometimes reckoned by lustra, a period of five years, which derived its name from a census instituted by Servius Tullius, which was to be paid by the Roman people every fifth year.

The Olympiads were, however, the most remarkable of these combinations. They consisted of four Grecian years, and derived their names from the public games celebrated every fourth year at Olympia, in Peloponnesus. These games were instituted in honour of Jupiter, but at what time, or by whom, is not known. After they had been neglected and discontinued for some time, they were restored by Iphitus, king of Elis, in the year B. C. 776; and it is from this date that the olympiads are reckoned in chronology.

Cycles are fixed intervals of time composed of the successive revolutions of a certain number of years. The lustra and the olympiads may perhaps be included under this name, but the

term is more commonly appropriated to larger intervals, connected with the periodical return of certain circumstances and appearances. The great use made of cycles in chronology requires that they be particularly noticed.

From the defective nature of the Greek calendar, the olympic year, as it has been called, was subject to considerable variation; and, from the retrocession of the months, which it occasioned, producing a gradual change of the seasons when the games were to be celebrated, led to much inconvenience. Cleostrates, a mathematician of Tenedos, endeavoured to give it a more perfect form by inventing a cycle of eight years; this, however, being computed by lunar years, still left the calendar subject to great inaccuracies. To rectify these, Meton, a mathematician of great celebrity invented—

The Lunar Cycle, a period of nineteen solar years, at the end of which interval the sun and moon return to very nearly the same part of the heavens. This improvement was at the time received with universal approbation, but not being perfectly accurate, was afterwards corrected by Endoxus, and subsequently by Calippus, whose improvements modern astronomers have adopted.

The use of this cycle was discontinued when the games, for the regulation of which it was composed, ceased to be celebrated. The council of Nice, however, wishing to establish some method for adjusting the new and full moons to the course of the sun, with the view of determining the time of Easter, adopted it as the best adapted to answer the purpose; and from its great utility, they caused the numbers of it to be written on the calendar in golden letters, which has obtained for it the name of the golden number. The golden number

for any year is found as follows:—The first year of the Christian æra corresponds to the second of this cycle; if then to a given year of this æra one be added, and the sum be divided by 19, the quotient will denote the number of cycles which have revolved since the commencement of the Christian æra, and the remainder will be the golden number for the given year. *e. g.* If the golden number of the year 1808 be required, one being added, the sum will be 1809; this being divided by 19, will give 95 for the quotient, and 4 for the remainder, or golden number sought.

The Solar Cycle is another of those periods, the inventor of which is at present, however, unknown. It consists of 28 years, at the expiration of which, the sun returns to the sign and degree of the ecliptic which he had occupied at the conclusion of the preceding period, and the days of the week correspond to the same days of the month as at that time. It is used to determine the Sunday, or dominical, letter, which we shall briefly explain.

In our present calendars the days of the week are distinguished by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the rule for applying these letters is invariably to put A for the first day of the year whatever it be; B for the second, and so in succession to the seventh. Should the first of January be Sunday, the dominical or Sunday letter for that year will be A, the Monday letter B. &c. and as the number of letters is the same as that of the days of the week, A will fall on every Sunday, B on every Monday, &c. throughout the year. Had the year consisted of 364 days, making an exact number of weeks, it is obvious that A would always

have stood for the dominical letter ; the year containing, however, one day more, it follows that the dominical letter of the succeeding year will be G. For Sunday being the first day of the preceding year will be also the last, and the first Sunday in the next will fall on the seventh day, and will be marked by the seventh letter, or G. This retrocession of the letters will, from the same cause, continue every year, so as to make F the dominical letter of the third, &c. If every year were common, the process would continue regularly, and a cycle of seven years would suffice to restore the same letters to the same days as before. But the intercalation of a day every bissextile or fourth year, has occasioned a variation in this respect. The bissextile year containing 366, instead of 365 days, will throw the dominical letter of the following year back two letters ; so that, as in the year 1808, if the dominical letter at the beginning of the year be C, the dominical letter of the next year will be, not B, but A. This alteration is not effected by dropping a letter altogether, but by changing the dominical letter at the end of February, where the intercalation of a day takes place. Thus, in the year 1808, C is the dominical letter in January and February, but B is substituted for it in March, and continues to be the dominical letter through the remainder of the year. In consequence of this change every fourth year, twenty-eight years must elapse before a complete revolution can take place in the dominical letter, and it is on this circumstance, that the period of the solar cycle is founded. A table constructed to shew the dominical letters for any given years of one of these cycles, will answer for the corresponding years in every successive cycle. The first year of the Christian æra corresponds to the ninth of this cycle: if, therefore, to any

given year of the Christian æra nine be added, and the sum be divided by 28, the quotient will denote the number of the revolutions of the cycle since the ninth year B. C. and the remainder will be the year of the cycle. If there be no remainder, the year of the cycle will be the last, or twenty-eight. *e. g.* Nine being added to 1808, makes 1817; this sum being divided by 28, gives a quotient of 64 for the revolutions of the cycle, and a remainder of 25 for the year of the cycle. There is another cycle in use, called

The Cycle of Indiction. It consists of fifteen years, and is derived from the Romans. Learned men are not agreed as to the origin of it, but the most probable opinion is, that the return of this period was appointed for the payment of some public taxes or tributes. The first year of this cycle is made to correspond to the year 3 B. C. If therefore to any given year of the Christian æra 3 be added, and the sum be divided by 15, the remainder will be the year of this cycle. There is, however, another mode of calculating it. This cycle was established by Constantine, A. D. 312; if therefore from the given year of the Christian æra 312 be subtracted, and the remainder be divided by 15, the year of this cycle will be obtained. In either of these ways, if there be no remainder, the indiction will be 15.

The Julian Period, some acquaintance with which is indispensable in the study of chronology, will be easily understood from the preceding account of the cycles. It is formed by the combination of the three, by multiplying the numbers 28, 19, and 15, of the cycles of the sun, moon, and indiction, into each other. The total of years thus produced is 7980, of which the Julian period consists, at the expiration of which,

and not sooner, the first years of each of those cycles will again come together. This period was invented by Joseph Scaliger, as one by which all æras, epochs, and computations of time might readily be adjusted. The first year of the Christian æra corresponds to the 4714th of the Julian period, and it extends as far back as 706 years beyond the common date of the creation 4004. The year of the Julian period corresponding with any given year before or since the commencement of the Christian æra, may be easily found by the following rule. If the year required be of the latter kind, add to it 4713, the number of years of the Julian period elapsed before the Christian æra, and the sum will be the year required. If it be of the former, subtract the year B. C. from 4714, and the difference will give it.

This period has been esteemed by many to be of the highest importance in chronology, as affording a common standard for the adjustment of different epochs. Modern chronologists are not, however, so warm in their admiration of it as their predecessors have been. A common standard is unquestionably of the highest consequence in the comparison of dates and æras, and in the general arrangement and division of time, and from its great utility, and the necessity of its frequent application, it is of importance that it should be as simple as possible in its nature and construction. The Julian period is liable to objection on the latter score, as being rather complicated in its formation; and its necessity is now altogether superceded by the very general adoption of the Christian æra as the standard of time. Any events or æras, prior or subsequent to its commencement, may easily be computed by it,

and the date of them be impressed in the memory with very little exertion or difficulty.

It remains that we give some account of

Epochs and Æras, terms which constantly recur in history, and the elucidation of which belongs to the province of chronology. An epoch is a certain point, generally determined by some remarkable event, from which time is reckoned; and the years computed from that period are denominated an *æra*. The birth of Christ is considered as an epoch—the years reckoned from that event are called the Christian *æra*.

In sacred chronology the first and most remarkable epoch is that of the creation of the world. As learned men could not agree as to the precise time when this took place, the folly of reckoning from it as a standard soon became apparent, and the practice was in consequence abandoned. Archbishop Usher, whose scripture chronology is adopted in our English Bibles, fixes this event in the year 4004 before Christ; Playfair places it in 4007.

The universal deluge forms another epoch; this is placed by Usher in the year B. C. 2349. A third sacred epoch is the call of Abraham, which happened according to the same learned authority B. C. 1921. The next epoch is the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, which Usher places B. C. 1491.

In profane history we shall first notice the epoch of the Argonautic expedition, an event much celebrated in ancient history, and of some importance in chronological discussion, from being adopted by sir Isaac Newton as the foundation of his system of chronology. The date of this transaction has been placed in the year 1225 B. C. but in this chronologers are not

agreed. The destruction of Troy forms another remarkable epoch. Considerable uncertainty prevails as to the exact time when this event, as well as the preceding, took place. Playfair fixes it in the year B. C. 1184.

The æra of the Olympiads we have noticed above, and it will be unnecessary to give any further account of it here. The epoch of the building of Rome is the next that claims our attention. From the total want of early records, and other necessary documents for deciding the question, the date of this event is involved in the obscurity common to many other remote occurrences. The Roman writers themselves, and all who have followed them on the subject, differ widely respecting it. Polybius fixes it in the year B. C. 751. Cato, and others, one year earlier. Terentius Varro places it in 753 B. C. Fabius Pictor, who is followed by Diodorus Siculus, assigns it to 747 B. C. Sir Isaac Newton adopts the year 627 B. C. and Playfair after Varro, whose computation was used by the Roman emperors in their public instruments, places it in the year B. C. 753. Great use is made of this epoch in the histories of ancient Rome, and the historical student will do well to ascertain, if possible, what opinion the author he may be perusing adopts, and to what year of the Christian æra the first year of Rome, according to his author, corresponds. The dates of the events will by this method be accurately ascertained as he proceeds. The Romans sometimes reckoned the year from the establishment of the consular dignity, and afterwards from the years of the emperors.

The æra of Nabonassar is another of those standards by which the dates of events in some histories are regulated. Nabonassar was the founder of the Babylonish monarchy.

This æra is reckoned from the commencement of his reign, which is placed in the year B. C. 747, of the Julian period 3967, and extends as far down as the death of Alexander. The Nabonassarean year consists of 12 months of 30 days each, and five intercalary days, making in all 365 days.

The æra of the Seleucidæ, or, as it is sometimes called, the year of the contracts, is reckoned from the establishment of Seleucus, one of Alexander's general, after that conqueror's death, in the empire of Babylon, and is reckoned from the year B. C. 312. It is generally supposed to have begun in the spring. It was used in a large district of Asia, and adopted by the Jews.

The Spanish æra, founded on a division of the Roman provinces among the Triumviri, was long in use in Spain and Africa, and was adopted in the dates of the principal councils and synods held in those countries. It is reckoned from the 1st of January B. C. 38. This was afterwards superseded by

The Christian æra. Learned men have differed in opinion with respect to the exact time of the birth of Christ, some placing it four, others seven years earlier than the first year of the Christian æra. The uncertainty which exists upon this point arises from the æra not having been used until so many centuries had elapsed, that it was impossible to fix the date with accuracy. This is, however, of very little consequence in the application of this æra to chronological purposes, for all are agreed as to the numerical date of every year, the year 1810 for instance being universally received as the year 1810 of the Christian æra, although probably not the exact measure of the time which has elapsed from the birth of Christ. This æra was invented about the year 527, by Dionysius, a Roman abbot, who reckoned the first year of it to correspond with the

4714th of the Julian period. It may be useful to give the reader a view of the years of the other principal æras which which correspond to the first of this: according to Playfair, (who, it is to be observed, differs in many respects from other chronologers, but is nevertheless a most respectable authority) these are the 4008th year of the world, the first year of the 195th Olympiad, and the 754 year of Rome, the 749th of the Nabonassarean æra, the 313th of the Seleucidæ, the 46th Julian year, and the 39th of the Spanish æra.

The æra of Dioclesian was used pretty generally by the Christians previous to the invention of the Christian æra. It is dated from the year A. D. 284, and probably took its rise from the persecution under that emperor, although its date is computed from the first year of his reign.

The Hegira, which may be called the Mohammedan æra, is founded upon the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, to escape the persecution of his enemies, and is computed by his followers from A. D. 622. The beginning of their year is however made to correspond with the 16th day of July. In comparing any year of this æra, therefore, with the corresponding year of the Christian æra, it will be necessary to bear this in mind before it can be done with accuracy. The same may also be observed with regard to some of the other æras, the beginnings of the years of which do not exactly correspond with that of the Julian year.

The Persian æra, or the æra of Yezdejerd is the last we shall notice. Yezdejerd was the last of the Persian monarchs who was subdued by the Saracens. According to the opinion of the most reputable modern chronologers, this æra commenced in June A. D. 632, corresponding with the beginning of the eleventh year of the Hegira, and

with the first year of the reign of Yezdejerd. The years of this æra, like the Nabonassarean, consists of 12 months of 30 days, with an addition of 5 intercalary days at the end, making in all 365 days.

The limits of our plan will not allow us to enter more minutely into the details of this important science. For these we must refer to separate treatises on the subject. The abstract which is here given will, however, be found sufficient for all the general purposes of the historical student.

PROBLEMS IN CHRONOLOGY.

1. To find whether any given year be leap-year.

Rule.—Divide the given year by 4 ; if 0 remains, it is leap-year ; but if 1, 2, 3, remains, it is so many years after.

Every fourth year is leap-year, so called from leaping or advancing a day more that year than any other ; that year has then 366 days in it, and February 29.

2. To find the dominical letter before the year 1800.

Rule.—To the given year add its fourth part, omitting fractions ; divide that sum by 7 ; the remainder taken from 7 leaves the index of the letter in the common year's reckoning.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G |

But in leap-years this letter and its preceding one, (in the retrograde order which these letters take) are the dominical letters.

The dominical letter is that letter of the alphabet which points out in the calendar the Sundays throughout the year; thence also called the Sunday letter. Of these letters there are consequently seven before mentioned, beginning with the first letter of the alphabet; and as in leap-year there is an intercalary day, there are then two; one serving January and February, and its following letter the remaining part of the year.

3. To know on what day in the week any proposed day of the month will fall.

Rule—First find the dominical letter, then the day of the week the first of the proposed month falls on, which is known by the two following lines:

At Dover Dwell George Brown, Esquire,

Good Christopher Finch, And David Frier:

where the first letter of each word answers to the letter belonging to the first day of the months in order, from January to December. If I would know on what day of the week the 24th of June will be, supposing the year 1806; I find the dominical letter is E, and by the lines just read, E is the first of June, which is, of course, Sunday; the 22d also is Sunday; therefore the 24th will be a Tuesday.

4. To find the year of the solar, lunar, or golden number, and indiction cycles.

Rule—To the given year add nine for the solar, 1 for the lunar, three for the indiction: divide the sums in order by 28, 19, and 15, the remainder in each shows the years of its respective cycle.

The solar cycle, or the cycle of the sun, is a period of 28 years; in which time all the varieties of the dominical letters will have happened, and the 29th year the cycle begins again,

when the same order of the letters will return as were 28 years before.

At the birth of Christ, nine years had passed in this cycle.

The lunar cycle, or cycle of the moon, or golden number, is a period of 19 years; containing all the variations of the days on which the new and full moons happen, after which time they fall on the same days they did 19 years before, and she begins again with the sun.

But when a centesimal, or hundredth year falls in the cycle the new and full moon, according to the new style, will fall a day later than otherwise. The birth of Christ happened in the second year of this cycle.

The Roman indiction is a cycle of 15 years, which first began the third year before Christ.

5. To find the epact till the year 1900.

Rule—Multiply the golden number for the given year by 11; divide that product by 30, and from the remainder take 11, leaves the epact. If the remainder is less than 11, add 19 to it, and the sum will be the epact.

6. To find the moon's age.

Rule—To the epact add the number and day of the month; their sum, if under 30, is the moon's age. But if that sum is above 30, the excess in months of 31 days, or the excess above, 29 in a month of 30 days, shows the age or days since the last conjunction.

The moon's age taken from 30, leaves the day of the next new moon.

When the solar and lunar cycles begin together, the moon's

age on the first of each month, or the monthly epacts, are called the numbers of the month; and are as follows, viz.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|
| For | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April. | May. | June. |
| There | 0. | 2. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| For | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| These | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |

7. To find when Easter-day will happen.

Rule.—Find on what day of March the new moon falls nearest to the 21st in common years, or nearest the 20th in leap-years; then the Sunday next after the full, or 15th day of that new moon, will be Easter-day.

If the 15th day falls on a Sunday, the next Sunday is Easter-day.

CHRONOLOGY.

SECT. I.

GENERAL EVENTS.

- A**BBEYS and monasteries pillaged of their plate and jewels by William the Conqueror, 1069; obliged by the same king to change their tenures, 1070; 100 suppressed by order of Council, 1414; entirely dissolved by Henry VIII. 1540; suppressed in Germany, 1785; in France, 1790. At the dissolution, there were suppressed, in England and Wales, 643 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2374 churches and free chapels, and 110 hospitals.
- Abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's. Colchester, hanged and quartered for denying the king's supremacy, and not surrendering their abbies, 1539.
- Abingdon, the earl of, (a peer) committed to the king's bench prison for having uttered and published a libel on Mr. Sermon, an attorney, Feb. 9, 1795.
- Abstinence, remarkable instance of, in Ann Moor of Tutbury, Staffordshire, who has lived 20 months without food, Nov. 1808.
- Alien priories seized by the king, 1337.
- Almanac first printed at Constantinople, 1806.
- Ambassador from Portugal arrested for debt, Aug. 1653.
- from Russia arrested by a lace-merchant, March, 1709.
- America declared an Independent State by Congress, July 4, 1776; allowed by France, Feb. 6, 1778; by Holland, Oct. 8, 1782; by England, Jan. 20, 1783.
- American Congress first met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1775; removed to the federal city of Washington, 1801.
- Anglo Saxons first landed in Britain, 449.
- Animal Magnetism made its appearance in France, where it was soon exploded, in 1788; was introduced into England in 1789, with little success.
- Antigallican prize detained at Cadiz, 1757.
- Artois Count, brother to Lewis XVI. of France, landed at Leith, in Scotland, Jan. 6, 1796; visited London, May 27, 1799.

General Events.

Assassination Plot discovered, Feb. 1696.

Atmosphere, average state of the, from 1802 to 1808 inclusive, in the vicinity of London. The observations were made at Camden-town, about two miles north-west of St. Paul's Cathedral:

| | <i>Average height of the barometer.</i> | <i>Average height of the thermometer.</i> | <i>Depth of rain in inches.</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1802 | 29,706 | 50,38 | 23,35 |
| 1803 | 29,778 | 50,31 | 26,39 |
| 1804 | 29,873 | 50,65 | 34,00 |
| 1805 | 29,864 | 48,00 | 25,00 |
| 1806 | 29,815 | 51,77 | 42,00 |
| 1807 | 29,746 | 51,66 | 26,00 |
| 1808 | 29,724 | 50,60 | 30,55 |
| Average for seven years. | 29,786 | 50,48 | 20,613 |

Atkinson, Mr. Christopher, an expelled member of Parliament, stood in the pillory for perjury, Oct. 25, 1785.

Austria granted toleration of religious faith, and abolished torture, 1776.

Baliol, king of Scotland, appeared to a summons, and pleaded his cause in Westminster-hall, Oct. 14, 1293.

Ballast of the river Thames monopolized by Charles I. 1636.

Bangor, monks of, killed by the Danes, 580.

Bankrupts, at different periods, from the year 1700 to 1808: in

| | | | |
|------|-----|------|------|
| 1700 | 33 | 1773 | 562 |
| 1701 | 33 | 1774 | 360 |
| 1702 | 38 | 1778 | 675 |
| 1713 | 200 | 1779 | 544 |
| 1714 | 173 | 1780 | 449 |
| 1726 | 415 | 1781 | 438 |
| 1727 | 446 | 1782 | 537 |
| 1744 | 197 | 1783 | 528 |
| 1745 | 200 | 1784 | 547 |
| 1746 | 159 | 1791 | 604 |
| 1762 | 205 | 1792 | 623 |
| 1763 | 233 | 1793 | 1304 |
| 1772 | 525 | 1808 | 1053 |

Bantam, eight ambassadors from, arrived in England, 1682.

Barbers, the first profession brought from Sicily to Rome, 299 before Christ.

Incorporated with the Surgeons in London, 1540; separated again, 1741.

Bartholomew Fair restrained, owing to the falling of a booth, which killed and wounded several persons, 1750; toll abolished, 1755.

Bastile at Paris destroyed, July 14, 1789.

Billingsgate made a free fishmarket, 1699.

Bills of mortality for London began, 1533.

The general bill of all the christenings and burials within the bills of mortality from Dec. 15, 1807, to Dec. 13, 1808, is as follows: Christened in the ninety-seven parishes within the walls, 1088; buried, 1372—Christened in the seventeen parishes without the walls, 4503; buried, 3969. Christened in the twenty-three out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 10,105; buried, 9737. Christened in the ten parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 4210; buried, 4376.

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---|---|---|--------|-----------|
| Christened | { Males | - | - | - | 10,189 | } 19,906. |
| | { Females | - | - | - | 9,717 | |
| Buried | { Males | - | - | - | 10,228 | } 19,954 |
| | { Females | - | - | - | 9,726 | |

Increased in the burials this year, 1,630.

- Bilson, boy of, amused the public, 1620.
- Blandford assizes fatal to the judge, sheriff, &c. who died of the jail distemper, 1730.
- Bohemia, Queen of, visited England, May 17, 1661, and died there, February, 1662.
- Books, to the number of 200,000, burnt at Constantinople, by the order of Leo I. 476. Above 4,191,412 volumes were in the suppressed monasteries of France, in 1790; 2,000,000 were on theology, the manuscripts were 26,000; in the city of Paris alone were 808,120 volumes.
- Boston proscribed, and the port shut by the English Parliament, April 4, 1774, as a punishment for a riot.
- Bottle conjuror imposed on the credulous at the Haymarket theatre, Jan. 16, 1748-9.
- Bottle, that held two hogsheads, blown at Leith, in Scotland, Jan. 7, 1747-8.
- Bourbon Family Compact took place, 1761; Bourbons expelled France, 1791.
- Bread—In the year 1754, the quartern loaf was sold for fourpence; in the year 1757, it rose to 10d. and in March 1800, to 17d. when new bread was forbid under the penalty of 5s. per loaf, if the baker sold it until 24 hours old. In January 1801, the quartern loaf sold for 1s. 11d.; in July 1810, it sold for 1s. 5d.
- Bremen greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder; 1000 houses were destroyed, and 40 persons killed, Sept. 10, 1739.
- Brescia, in Italy, nearly destroyed by an explosion, Aug. 8, 1779.
- Brothels were allowed in London as necessary evils, 1162; suppressed, 1545; tolerated in France, 1280; Pope Sixtus IV. licensed one at Rome, and the prostitutes paid him a weekly tax, which amounted to 20,000 ducats a-year, 1471.
- Buckingham tower fell down, and destroyed the church, March 26, 1776.
- Buckingham-house settled on the queen, in lieu of Somerset-house, May 10, 1775.
- Calcutta, 123 persons perished in the black-hole at, June 20, 1756.
- Celebration, public, of his majesty's entrance into the 50th year of his reign, Oct. 25, 1809.
- Canterbury Palace robbed, Oct. 11, 1778.
- Revenues seized by the king, 1096.
- Castles in England taken from the barons, 1153.
- Cautionary towns of the Dutch pawned to queen Elizabeth, 1585; restored, 1616.
- Cavendish's first voyage to circumnavigate the globe, 1586.
- Ceylon nearly destroyed to revenge the Dutch cruelties, 1761.
- Charlston, South Carolina, infested with worms, June, 1751; greatly damaged by an explosion, Aug. 11, 1762.
- Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, visited by the king and royal family, July 12, 1788.
- Cherokee Nation, seven chiefs of the, arrive in England, 1730; three more in 1762; three more in 1766; and three more in 1791.
- Clarke's murder, by Housman and Eugene Aram, discovered after a lapse of 13 years, Aug. 1759.
- Civita Vecchia nearly destroyed by an explosion, Sept. 1779.
- Clergy of France renounced their privileges, May 20, 1809; had all their property seized upon by the National Assembly, 1790.
- Cock-lane ghost, imposition of the, practised and detected, March, 1762.
- Coin in circulation in 1799 was 44,000,000l.
- Coldingham Nunnery ravaged by the Danes, 869.
- Colossus of Rhodes, which had been thrown down by an earthquake, and weighed 720,000lbs., sold to a Jew, 652.
- Comets, the principal, have appeared in England, in 1680, 1682, 1758, 1808.

Conciliatory terms offered the Americans, and rejected, April 13, 1778.
 Congress abolished the authority of Great Britain over her American colonies, May 5, 1776.
 Conjunction of the sun, moon, and all the planets, 1186; of Saturn and Jupiter, 1394.
 Conspiracies and Insurrections, the most remarkable, in ancient or modern history.—A conspiracy was formed against the infant republic of Rome, to restore the banished Sextus Tarquin and the regal government; the two sons of Junius Brutus, the first Consul, being concerned in it, were publicly condemned and put to death by their father, 507 B. C.—Another, by the Tarquin faction against the Roman Senators; Publius and Marcus discover it; the other conspirators are put to death, 496.—Of Catiline and his associates, to murder the consuls and senate, and to burn the city of Rome, discovered by Cicero, consul for the year, 63.—An insurrection in Spain, which cost the lives of 30,000 Spaniards, and double that number of Moors, A. D. 1560.—At Malta, to destroy the whole order, for which 125 slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749.—At Lisbon, by several of the nobility, who shot the King, 1758.—At Algiers, on account of tribute, 1761.—At Madrid, when they obliged the king to banish the marquis Squillaci, 1769.—At the Brazils, 1772.—At Palermo, Oct. 26, 1773.—At St. Domingo, and the other French West India islands, where near 16,000 negroes were slain, and 400 whites, and 550 plantations destroyed, 1794.—In Dublin, 1803.—Of the prince of Asturias against his father, 1807.—Of the inhabitants of Madrid against the French, in which many persons were killed, 1808.—At Algiers, 1803.
 Conspiracies and Insurrections in England.—A conspiracy of the Norman barons against William I. 1074.—Against William II. 1088 and 1093.—Against Henry II. by his queen and children, 1173.—Insurrection of Foulk de Brent against Henry III. 1224.—A conspiracy against the same king for cancelling Magna Charta, 1227.—Of the Barons against Henry III. 1258.—Of the Duke of Exeter, and others, against the life of Henry IV. discovered by dropping a paper accidentally, 1400.—Against Henry V. by the earl of Cambridge and others, 1415.—Of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, against his nephews Edward V. and his brother, whom he caused to be murdered, 1483.—Of the earl of Suffolk and others against Henry VII. 1506.—Insurrection of the London apprentices, 7 Henry VIII. 1517.—Against queen Elizabeth by Dr. Story, 1571; by Anthony Babington and others, 1586; by Lopez, a Jew, and others, 1593; by Patrick York, an Irish fencing-master, employed by the Spaniards to kill the queen, 1594; of Walpole, a Jesuit, who engaged one Squire to poison the queen's saddle, 1598; all these conspirators were executed.—Against James I. by the marchioness de Verneuil, his mistress, and others, 1604.—Of Sindercomb and others to assassinate Oliver Cromwell, discovered by his associates; Sindercomb was condemned, and poisoned himself before he was to have been executed, 1656.—An insurrection of the Puritans, 1657.—Of the fifth monarchy men against Charles II. 1660.—A conspiracy of Blood and his associates, who seized and wounded the Duke of Ormond, and would have hanged him, if he had not escaped, 1670: they stole the crown, 1671.—Of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits, countenanced by the Pope to assassinate Charles II. discovered by Dr. Young and Titus Oates, 1683; another to assassinate him at the Rye-house farm, near Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, in his way from Newmarket, called the Rye-house Plot, 1683.—Of lord Preston, the bishop of Ely, and others, to restore King James, 1691.—Of Granvil, a French chevalier, and his associates, to assassinate king William in Flanders, 1692.—A

General Events.

- conspiracy by the earl of Aylesbury, and others, to kill the king near Richmond, as he came from hunting, discovered by Pendergrass, called the Assassination Plot, 1696.—Of Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat, in favour of the Pretender, against queen Anne, 1703.—Of the marquis Guiscard, 1710.—To assassinate George I. by James Shephard, an enthusiastic youth, who had been educated to consider the king as an usurper, 1718.—Of counsellor Laver, and others, to bring in the Pretender, 1722.—Of Col. Despard, and his associates, to assassinate his present Majesty, George III. and to overturn the existing Government, 1803.—*See Riots.*
- Contributions, voluntary, for the support of Government against French measures, amounted to two millions and a half, 1798, and 200,000*l.* were transmitted to England from India, in 1799.
- Contributions to relieve the widows and orphans of those that fell at the victory of the Nile, amounted to 35,260*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*
- Corn permitted to be exported from Britain, 1437. The exportation of corn in 1765 yielded 681,000*l.* In 1800 were imported 2,611,667 qrs. corn, and 1,039,079 cwt. oat-meal.
- Coronation chair and stone brought from Scotland, 1296.
- Crimp-houses in London destroyed by mobs, Sept. 1794, and 1795.
- Cross, the sign of, first used by christians as a mark of distinction, 110. That of our Saviour found on Mount Calvary, 326.
- Crosses first set on steeples, 563.
- Croyland, the monk, murdered at Peterborough, 863.
- Damien attempted to assassinate the French king, Jan. 5, 1757.
- Dauphine of France murdered the Duke of Burgundy, and was disinherited the crown, 1419.
- Dey of Algiers assassinated by a soldier, Dec. 11, 1754.
- Dragoons first raised in England, 1681; sent to Oxford to awe the people, Oct. 7, 1715.
- Druids destroyed by command of Nero, 60.
- Drury-lane and St. Giles's first paved by Act of Parliament, 1605.
- Dumourier, the French general, seized the Commissioners from the National Convention, and quitted the army, April 2, 1793.
- Dunkirk sold to France, 1662, for 200,000*l.*
- Duke of York, charges preferred against, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Wardle, member for Oakhampton, Jan. 28, 1809; resigned his situation as Commander in Chief, March 18, 1809.
- Eclipses (most remarkable) of the sun, observed at Sardis, predicted by Thales, 535 B. C.—At Athens, 424 B. C.—At Rome, caused a total darkness at noon-day, A. D. 201.—At Constantinople, 968.—In France, 1033, June 29, dark at noon-day.—In England, 5 Stephen, March 21, 1140, occasioned a total darkness.—Another on the 22d of June, 2 Richard I. 1191, entire darkness, and the stars very visible at ten in the morning.—In the same year, the true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses.—Another 1331.—A total eclipse of the sun in England, when the darkness was so great that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost in the morning about ten, April 22, 8 Geo. I. 1715.
- Eclipses of the moon, total, observed by the Chaldeans, at Babylon, 721 B. C. At Syracuse, 413 B. C. In Asia Minor, 219 B. C. At Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus, 168 B. C. Another, which terrified the Roman troops, and prevented their revolt, A. D. 14.
- Egyptian goose shot near Stamford, in Lincolnshire, Feb. 1806.
- Ellin Ellis, at Beaumaris in Anglesey, aged 72, was brought to bed, May 10, 1776; she had been married 46 years, and her eldest was 46 years old. She had not had a child for 25 years before.

General Events.

Emigrants, French, resident in Great Britain, including laity and clergy, made from the registers of the Alien Office, Feb. 28, 1800:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Laity (including 530 domestic servants) | 4,153 |
| Clergy | 5,621 |

9,774

England allowed the American independency, Jan. 20, 1783.

Exchequer office robbed, 1303.

Ficaria; shower of, at Landshut in Siberia, 1805.

Fire-works for the peace played off in the Green-park, April 27, 1748-9.

Fog, so remarkable, in London, that several chairmen mistook their way in St. James's-park, and fell with their fares into the canal; many persons fell into Fleet-ditch, and considerable damage was done on the Thames, in the evening of Jan. 1, 1729.

Forfeited estates in Scotland of 29,694l. 6s. 8d. annual value, and in England to the annual value of 47,626l. 18s. 5d. were seized by Government, 1716; those in Scotland restored by Parliament in Aug. 1784.

Fox, Right Hon. C. J. public funeral of, Oct. 10, 1806.

France allowed the American Independency, Feb. 6, 1778. The National Revolution commenced July 14, 1789; commemorated July 14, 1790. The title of citizen only allowed in France, 1792. Declared itself a republic, 1792. Abolished the vulgar era; and established a new division, 1793. The king, queen, and royal family, attempted to escape out of the kingdom, but were detained by force, June 21, 1791, and were brought back prisoners to Paris. The king sanctioned the National Constitution on Sept. 15, 1791. Attended on the National Assembly, and renounced the sovereignty, Aug. 10, 1792, when he was compelled to claim their protection, and they sent him to the Temple, where he was confined as a prisoner, distinct from the queen, &c. Brought to trial January 19, and condemned on January 20, 1793; put to death January 21 following. His queen was beheaded October 16, 1793; Louis XVII. their only son, died in prison, June 8, 1795, and the princess Maria Theresa Charlotte, their daughter, was delivered up in exchange for deputies. December 26, 1795. France was formed into an empire May 5, 1804, and Bonaparte, a Corsican of mean extraction, crowned emperor the 2d of December following.

Franking letters by Members of Parliament began 1661, abridged in 1764 and 1775.

French Protestants expelled their country, 1685.

Friars and nuns, 10,000 turned out of the monasteries in England, 1535.

Genoa Bank failed, 1750.

George III. had the glass of his chair broke by a mad woman as he was conveying to the opera-house, June 25, 1777; was thrown from his horse in Windsor-park, October 8, 1785; attempted to be assassinated by Margaret Nicholson, a mad woman, August 2, 1786; had a stone thrown at his state-coach when going to the House of Peers, by John Frith, a maniac, on January 21, 1790; visited Cheltenham in 1783, and became deranged in his mind from October 1783 to March 1789, when he visited St. Paul's in procession, to return public thanks to the Almighty for his recovery. Assaulted by a mob in his way to and from the House of Lords, October 30, 1795, when his state-coach was nearly destroyed; had a stone thrown at his coach, the glasses broke, and the queen received a blow in the face, February 1, 1796; made a grand procession to St. Paul's, to return thanks for the victories obtained by his fleets, December 19, 1797; shot at in the play-house by a maniac of the name of Hatfield, May 16 1800.

- Gin-shops in London amounted to 7000, in 1735.
- Gipsies, or Egyptians, quitted Egypt when attacked by the Turks in 1515, and wandered over almost all Europe; in England an act was made against their itinerancy, in 1530; they were expelled France 1560, and most countries of Europe soon after.
- Globe of fire passed over the island of Funen, in Denmark, in open day, Sept. 1807. A similar phenomenon was observed at the same time in Jutland.
- Goree nearly destroyed by the magazine of powder taking fire, October 15, 1662.
- Government's annual expence was 62,000*l.* in 1652; 1,300,000*l.* in 1658; 2,200,500*l.* in 1659; 1,200,000*l.* in 1660; 6,000,000*l.* in 1694; 7,000,000*l.* in 1776; 75,670,641*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* in 1808.
- Great Seal stolen from the Lord Chancellor, and destroyed, March 24, 1784.
- Grosvenor-square, the centre house in, raffled for, by guinea tickets, valued at 10 000*l.* June 10, 1739.
- Guildford tower fell down, April 24, 1740.
- Gun-powder plot discovered, Nov. 5, 1605.
- Gustavus III. King of Sweden, shot at his levee by Count Ankerstroem, March 16, 1792.
- Halo, a remarkable, round the moon, Aug. 16, 1807.
- Hammersmith ghost, affair of, 1804.
- Hamnet, Sir Benj. fined 1000*l.* by the Court of Common Council, for refusing to serve the office of Lord Mayor of London, Oct. 13, 1797.
- Handel, grand commemoration of, at Westminster-abbey, 1784; there were 600 performers, and the receipts were 12,746*l.*
- Hanoverian troops first arrived in England, 1756.
- Hastings, Warren, Governor-general of India, tried by the Peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors; the trial lasted seven years and three months; he was acquitted on April 23, 1795.
- Henry II. held the stirrup for Pope Alexander to mount his horse, 1161, and the same to Becket, 1170.
- Hereford cathedral nearly destroyed by the fall of its tower, Sept. 10, 1786.
- Heretics, thirty, came from Germany to England, to propagate their opinions, and were branded in the forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the midst of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold, 1160.
- Heritable jurisdictions in Scotland abolished, 1747, valued at 164,232*l.* 16*s.*
- Hollanders made money of pasteboard, 1574.
- Holland allowed the American independency, October 8, 1782; and lost its own in 1795; Louis Bonaparte appointed king, 1806.
- Holstein delivered by Russia to the Danes, Nov. 16, 1775.
- Hottentots, upwards of 600, vaccinated by the Missionaries in Africa, 1808.
- Houghton collection of paintings sold to the Empress of Russia, 1779.
- Jericho, walls of, fell, 1454 before Christ.
- Jewels pawned by Charles I. to Holland, and redeemed by the sale of iron ordnance, 1629. Those of France were seized by the National Convention in 1792.
- Jews, the first arrival of the, in England, 1079. Thinking to invoke the Divine clemency at the solemnization of the Passover, they sacrificed a young lad of twelve years old, the son of a rich tradesman at Paris, by first whipping his flesh from his bones, and then crucifying him; the criminals were executed, and all the Jews banished France, 1180. Seven were condemned to pay the king 20,000 marks, or suffer perpetual imprisonment, for circumcising a christian child at Norwich, and attempting to crucify him, 1235; two hundred and upwards were apprehended for

crucifying a child at Lincoln, eighteen of whom were hanged, and the rest heavily fined, 1255; in London, the populace rose upon them, for the usury of one man, and murdered 700. 1262; every Jew, who lent money on usury, was commanded to wear a plate upon his breast, signifying that he was an usurer, or to quit the realm, 1274; 267 were hanged and quartered for clipping, 1277; the same year the Jews crucified a child at Northampton, for which 50 were drawn at the tails of horses, and hanged; all the synagogues were ordered to be destroyed, 1282; all the Jews in England were apprehended in one day, their goods and chattels confiscated to the king, and they, to the number of 15,660, banished the realm, having only sustenance money allowed, 1287; they were restored by Oliver Cromwell; an act passed, that no Jew should enjoy a freehold, 1296; driven out of France, 1394; driven out of Spain, to the number of 150,000, 1492; they retired to Africa, Portugal, and France. It was against them that the Inquisition was there first established. There was not a Jew in this island from 1610 to 1624. Four executed for murdering Mrs. Hutchins and servant, Dec. 9, 1771.

Illumination, the most general ever known in London, on the restoration of the health of George III. March 10, 1789.

Impostors, two, were crucified, for assuming the character of Christ; and two women, for pretending to be the Virgin Mary, and Mary Magdalen, 1221.

Insurrections.—*See Conspiracies.*

Iris, or rainbow, a lunar, appeared near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, from half past nine till half past ten at night, Jan. 17, 1806.

King Charles I. erected his standard at Nottingham, Aug. 26, 1642; it was blown down the same night by a violent tempest.

Kings, four, entertained by a Lord Mayor of London, at one table, 1364.

King's evil, supposed to be cured by the touch of the kings of England.

The first who touched for it was Edward the Confessor, 1058. It was dropped by Geo. I.

Kingston, Duchess of, tried for bigamy, convicted, and degraded, April 22, 1776; allowed to be Countess of Bristol, May 18, 1779.

Labour, price of.—Anno Dom. 1352. 25 Edward III. wages paid to hay-makers was but one penny a-day; a mower of meadows 5d. per day or 5d. an acre; reapers of corn, in the first week of August, 2d. in the second, 3d. per day, and so till the end of August, without meat, drink, or other allowance, finding their own tools; for threshing a quarter of wheat or rye 2d.; a quarter of barley, beans, peas, and oats, 1½d.; a master carpenter 3d. a day, other carpenters 2d. per day; a master mason 4d. per day, other masons 3d. per day, and their servants 1½d. per day; tilers 3d. and their knaves 1½d.; thatchers 3d. per day, their knaves 1½d.; plasterers, and other workers of mud walls, and their knaves, in the like manner, without meat or drink, and this from Easter to Michaelmas; and from that time less, according to the direction of the justices.—By the 34th of Edward III. 1361, chief masters of carpenters and masons 4d. a-day, and the others 3d. or 2d. as they are worth.—13th Richard II. 1389, the wages of a bailiff of husbandry 13s. 4d. per year, and his clothing once a-year at most; the master hind 10s. the carter 10s. shepherd 10s. ox-herd 6s. 8d. cow-herd 6s. 8d. swine-herd, 6s. a woman labourer 6s. a-day ditto 6s. a driver of plough 7s. From this time up to the time of 23d of Henry VI. the price of labour was fixed by the justices by proclamation.—1445, 23d Henry VI. the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing of the price of 5s. with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20s. clothing 4s. common servant of husbandry 15s. clothing 40d. woman servant 10s. clothing 4s. infant under 14 years

General Events.

6s. clothing 3s; freemason or master carpenter 4d. per day; without meat and drink 5½d.; master tiler or slater, mason or mean carpenter, and other artificers concerned in building, 3d. per day; without meat and drink 4½d. every other labourer 2d. a-day; without meat and drink 3½d. after Michaelmas to abate in proportion; in the time of harvest, a mower 4d. a-day, without meat and drink 6d. reaper or carter 3d. a-day, without meat and drink 5d. woman labourer, and other labourers, 2d. a-day, without meat and drink 4½d. per day.---By the 11th Henry VII. 1496, there was a like rate of wages, only with a little advance; as, for instance, a freemason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tiler, plumber, glazier, carver, joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6d. a-day, without meat and drink, or with meat and drink 4d. from Michaelmas to Easter to abate 1d. A master having under him six men, was allowed 1d. a-day extra.---By the 6th of Henry VIII. 1515, the wages of shipwrights were fixed as follows: a master ship carpenter, taking the charge of the work, having men under him, 5d. a-day in the summer season, with meat and drink; other ship carpenter, called an hewer, 4d. an able clincher 3d. holder 2d. master calker 4d. a mean calker 3d. a day labourer by the tide 4d.

Labour of husbandmen at different periods, from 1568 to the year 1788, in England:

| | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| 1568 | - | - | - | - | 4d. per diem. |
| 1620 | - | - | - | - | 4½ |
| 1632 | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 1647 | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| 1662 | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 1688 | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 1698 | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 1716 | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| 1740 | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| 1760 | - | - | - | - | 1 0 |
| 1788 | - | - | - | - | 1 4 |

Letters of marque were issued by the Americans against Great Britain, March 22, 1776.

Liberty of the press granted in Denmark, 1770.

Life-guards and horse-guards disbanded by Government, May 26, 1788.

Locusts found in St. James's-park, Aug 4, 1748; infested Germany, 1740; Poland, 1750.

Logwood first cut by the English in the bays of Honduras and Campeachy, 1662.

London abandoned to the mercy of the mob, June 4, 1780.

Longevity, extraordinary instances of, in England. Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, a labouring man, was brought to London by the Earl of Arundel, and considered as the wonder of his time, being then in the 160th year of his age, and in perfect health; but the change of air and diet soon killed him; he died the same year he was moved to London, 1635. Also Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, aged 169. Mr. Fairbrother died at Wigan, May 1770, aged 133; James Shellie, an Irish yeoman, died at the age of 136, June 1759.

The following are also instances of longevity, within the years 1807, 1808, and 1809:

| Year. | | Age. |
|-------|----------------------------|------|
| 1807 | John Mirehouse, Ireland | 102 |
| | Thomas Haggerty, ditto | 107 |
| | Michael M'Namara, Limerick | 119 |

General Events.

| <i>Year.</i> | | <i>Age.</i> |
|--|---|-------------|
| 1807 | John Ramsay, Cullercoats, near North Shields | 115 |
| | A poor woman of Belfast | 123 |
| 1808 | Mrs. Jane Olean, Newcastle | 101 |
| | Mr. John Lance, Truro | 102 |
| | Mr. Peed, Norwich | 102 |
| | Mrs. M. Graham, Newcastle | 104 |
| | Mrs. M. Porter, Liverpool | 104 |
| | Mrs. Duke, Cork | 105 |
| | Mrs. Alice Leach, Tewksbury | 107 |
| | Valentine Walsh, Glencullen, Ireland | 109 |
| | Mrs. Ann Pickup, Blackburn, Lancashire | 111 |
| | Martha Hannah, Cullybacky, Ireland | 126 |
| 1809 | Mrs. M. Oakley, Cradley, Herefordshire | 100 |
| | Mrs. Clarke, Bengeworth, Worcestershire | 101 |
| | Mrs. Perry, Harrow, Warwickshire | 102 |
| | Thomas Gleo, gardener, Mitcham, Surrey | 104 |
| | Mr. T. Watson, Windgat Grange, Northumberland | 106 |
| | Mrs. M. Leatherbarrow, Hulm, Lancashire | 106 |
| | Mr. Wilson, Lydbury North, Salop | 107 |
| | Ann Addy, near Rotherham, Yorkshire | 101 |
| | Mary Airtou, Horsforth, Yorkshire | 105 |
| | Mary Owthorpe, Hessle, Yorkshire | 106 |
| | Elizabeth Haywood, a free black woman, of Jamaica | 130 |
| Longevity, remarkable, in Portugal. The year prefixed to the names denotes either the time of death of the persons, or the period at which they were still living: | | |
| <i>Year.</i> | | <i>Age.</i> |
| 1790 | Manoel Luiz de Margalhao, a soldier. (His exact age was 101 years, 11 months, and six days) | 101 |
| 1790 | Maria dos Anjos, a Franciscan nun | 101 |
| 1789 | Margarida Josepha de Silveira | 102 |
| 1789 | Father Antonio de Nossa Senhora da Conceicao Bahia (died in Brazil) | 102 |
| 1790 | Manoel Antonio Pereira de Mello. The abbot of the parish church of St. Nicholas, in the city of Oporto | 102 |
| 1789 | Luiza da Cruz | 103 |
| 1788 | The widow of Captain Luiz Barreto | 103 |
| 1788 | Antonio Mendes de Vasconcellos | 103 |
| 1790 | Joam Affonso, a soldier | 105 |
| 1791 | Catharina Solleira (still living) | 103 |
| 1790 | Joanna Simoes (still living) | 106 |
| 1791 | Thome de Brito, a negro | 107 |
| 1789 | Manoel Alvares | 111 |
| 1742 | A labourer of Alvorinha | 112 |
| 1743 | Donna Marianna de Gusman, a noble lady. (Died in a convent, where she had lived from the age of 12 years) | 112 |
| 1789 | Father Jose de Santo Antonio | 112 |
| 1791 | Joam Salgado (still living) | 115 |
| 1791 | A woman, known by the name of "The Mother of Joam Affonso" | 115 |
| 1791 | Marianna de Souza (still living) | 115 |
| 1789 | Maria Barreta | 116 |
| 1789 | Maria Francisca, widow of Manoel Ferreira | 117 |
| 1790 | Francisco Nunes | 119 |

- Year.* *Age.*
- 1790 Joanna Francisca de Piedade (still living) 120
- 1742 Joam Homem da Cunha Deca (de Sa) 129
- P. S. To the above may be added an instance of longevity, translated from the Lisbon Gazette of Nov. 17, 1798. "Died lately at Pederne, at the age of 106 years, Francisco Domingues de Estivados. He had all his teeth remaining, and had black hair. He used to read and write without spectacles; and his vigour was such, that, when necessary, he could walk four leagues (nearly 16 English miles) a-day, without a walking-stick."
- Dr. Huscland, in his Treatise on the Art of Prolonging Life, details numerous instances of longevity, by which it appears, that in Great Britain and Ireland longevity preponderated in an immense proportion. The list contains 16 persons of 120 years; 9 of 121; 6 of 122; 3 of 123; 8 of 124; 3 of 125; 2 of 126; 7 of 127; 5 of 128; 3 of 129; 8 of 130; 2 of 131; 2 of 133; 2 of 134; one of 135; 4 of 136; 2 of 137; 3 of 138; 2 of 139; 2 of 140; 1 of 142; 1 of 143; 1 of 144; 1 of 145; 2 of 146; 1 of 148; 1 of 150; 2 of 152; 1 of 154; 1 of 160; 1 of 169 (Henry Jenkins); and 1 (Louisa Truax) of 175. Of these, 41 were residents of England, 4 of Wales, 16 Scotland, 24 Ireland, 2 Norway, 1 Holland, 4 France, 1 Portugal, 1 Italy, 1 Turkey, 1 West Indies, 3 South America, and 5 North America.—More men than women live to be old, but fewer to be extremely old.—In this list, which contains 104 persons, there are but 32 females.
- Lotea, a city of Murcia in Spain, destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir, which inundated more than 60 leagues, and killed 1000 persons, besides cattle, April 30, 1802.
- Louis XI. in scorn, wore a greasy hat, and the coarsest cloth; in the chamber of accounts an article is found of his expences: which mentions two sols for a new pair of sleeves to an old doublet, and of half a denier for a box of grease for his boots, 1483.
- Louis XVIII. retired to Petersburg, and was allowed a procession by the Emperor of Russia. April 3, 1798; landed at Yarmouth, under the title of Count de Lille. October 6, 1807.
- March's. Lord, wheel-carriage wager at Newmarket. Aug. 29, 1750.
- Mary de Medicis. Queen-mother of France, visited England, 1633.
- Massacres.—of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, 397 before Christ.—2000 Tyrians crucified, and 8000 put to the sword, for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331 before Christ.—The Jews of Antioch fall upon the other inhabitants, and massacre 100,000, for refusing to surrender their arms to Demetrius Nicanor, tyrant of Syria, 154.—A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102.—The Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, cruelly massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 89.—A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius, and several of the patricians dispatch themselves to avoid their horrid butcheries, 86.—Again, under Sylla and Catilina, his minister of vengeance, 82 and 79.—At praeneste, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators, and other persons of distinction, to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 41.—At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,000,000 Jews were put to the sword, A. D. 70. The Jews, headed by one Andræ, put to death 100,000 Greeks and Romans, in and near Cyrene; they ate the entrails, and covered themselves with the skins of the unhappy victims, 115.—Cassius, a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 37,000 of the inhabitants of Selgucia, 197.—At Alexandria, of many thousand citizens, by order of Antoninus, 213.—The emperor Probus put to death 700,000 of the inhabitants upon his reduction of Gaul, 277.—Of 80 christian fathers, by order

of the emperor Gratian, at Nicomedia; they were put into a ship, which was set on fire and driven out to sea, 370.—Of Thessalonica, when upwards of 7000 persons, invited into the circus, were put to the sword by order of Theodosius, 390.—Belisarius put to death above 30,000 citizens of Constantinople for a revolt, on account of two rapacious ministers set over them by Justinian, 532.—Of the Latins, by Andronicus, 1184, (at Constantinople).—The Sicilians massacre the French throughout the whole island, without distinction of sex or age, on Easter-day, the first bell for vespers being the signal; this horrid affair is known in history by the name of the Sicilian Vespers, 1282.—A general massacre of the Jews at Verdun by the peasants, who, from a pretended prophecy, conceived the Holy Land was to be recovered from the infidels by them; 500 of these Jews took shelter in a castle, and defended themselves to the last extremity, when, for want of weapons, they threw their children at the enemy, and then killed each other, 1317.—At Paris, 1418.—Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II. 1520.—Of 70,000 Hugonots, or French Protestants, throughout the kingdom of France, attended with circumstances of the most horrid treachery and cruelty; it began at Paris in the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 25, 1572, by secret orders from Charles IX. king of France, at the instigation of the queen-dowager, Catharine de Medicis, his mother; it is styled in history, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.—Of the christians, in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592.—Of a great number of protestants at Thorn, who were put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a popish procession, 1724.—At Batavia, where 12,000 Chinese were killed by the natives, Oct. 1740.—In England, 300 English nobles, by Hengist, A. D. 475.—Of the monks of Bangor, 1200; by Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, 580. Of the Danes, in the southern counties of England, in the night of Nov. 13, 1002, and the 23d Ethelfred II.; at London, it was the most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary; amongst the rest, Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded.—Of the Normans, at Durham, 1069.—Of the Jews (some few pressing into Westminster-hall at Richard I.'s coronation, were put to death by the people, and a false alarm being given, that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met; in York, 500, who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the people) 1189.—Of the English, by the Dutch, at Amboyna, 1624.—Of the Protestants in Ireland, when 40,000 were killed, 1641.—Of the Macdonalds, at Glencoe, in Scotland, for not surrendering in time according to King William's proclamation, though without the king's knowledge, 1692.—Of 50,000 of the inhabitants of Constantinople, by the Arabs, 1758.—Several dreadful massacres in France during the Revolution, from 1789 to 1794.—Of 600 negroes, by the French at St. Mark's, 1802.—At Algiers, March 10. 1806.

Matthews and Lestock, Admirals, suffered the French and Spanish squadron to escape, February 1746.

Maximilian, the Emperor, culisted as a subject and captain under Henry VIII. in 1513.

Meal Tub Plot, a forged conspiracy against James II. (so called from the place where some papers concerning it were found), 1679.

Melville, Lord, impeached by the Commons, April 29; acquitted June 12, 1806.

Mercury passed over the sun's disk, visible to the naked eye, from 12 to 3 o'clock, at London, Nov. 25, 1769.

General Events.

Ministry in the minority in the House of Commons on the land-tax bill for 1767; the first instance of the kind, on a money bill, since the Revolution.

Mississippi bubble, in France, ceased June 27, 1720, when its amount was 100,000,000*l.* sterling.

Modern History Professorship, founded in the two English universities, by George and set of

Mohock ~~ex-~~ took of disorderly people, who went about London streets at night . . . pleasure in wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecent . . . the women, 1711; one hundred pounds reward was offered by royal proclamation, for apprehending any one of them.

Monastery, the first founded where the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270; monks first associated, 328; the first founded in France, near Poitiers, by St. Martin, 360; the first in Britain, 596; Constantine IV. sent for a great number of friars and nuns to Ephesus, ordered them to change their black habits for white, and to destroy their images; on their refusal, he ordered their eyes to be put out, banished them, and sold several monasteries, appropriating the produce. 770.—*See Abbeys.*

Mutiny on board the fleet at Portsmouth for advance of wages, &c. April 18, 1797; subsided by a promise from the Admiralty Board, which being delayed, occasioned a re-commencement on board the London man of war, when admiral Colpoys, and his captain, were put into confinement for ordering the marines to fire, whereby three lives were lost. The mutiny subsided May 10, 1797, when an act passed to raise their wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers. A more considerable one at the Nore, which blocked up the trade of the Thames; it subsided June 10, 1797, when the principal mutineers were put in irons, and several were executed.

National Confederation at Paris commemorated, July 14, 1790, in the Field of Mars.

Navy of France first mentioned in history in 738, when they vanquished the Frisians at sea.

Nelson, Lord, funeral of, January 9, 1806.

Nobility of France renounced their pecuniary privileges, May 23, 1739.

North-west passage attempted by Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, 1773.

Old Bailey Sessions proved fatal to the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greatest part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, who caught the gaol distemper, and died, May 1750; again fatal to several, 1772.

Oxford Assizes made memorable by the death of the sheriffs and 300 persons, who died by the infection from the prisoners, 1577.

Peers, the eldest sons of, first permitted to sit in the House of Commons, 1550.

Persecutions by the Jews, the first, 33; the second, 44.—The first general persecution of the Christians was under Nero, 64; under Domitian, 93; under Trajan, 107; under Adrian, 118; under Marcus Aurelius, 164; under Severus, 202; under Maximus, 235; under Decius, 250; under Valerian, 257; under Aurelian, 272; under Dioclesian, 302; by the Arians, under Constantius, 337; under Sapor, 340; under Julian the apostate, 361.

Persecutions of the Jews.—The seventy years captivity of the Jews began 606 B. C.—The captivity of 100,000 by Ptolemy, 320.—Antiochus, king of Syria, killed 40,000 Jews at Jerusalem, and sold 40,000 for slaves, 170.—The Romans destroyed 580,000; an innumerable multitude perished by sickness, despair, and famine; no account is handed down of the number

sold for slaves, which, however, exceeded the slain; and an edict was published, forbidding them to approach Jerusalem, 18th Adrian, A. D. 136.—The emperor Leo I. wanting to force them to turn Christians, they set fire to their houses at Constantiuople, and perished in the flames, 722.—They were massacred in Germany, on a suspicion of having poisoned the springs and wells, A. D. 1348.

Persecutions by the Papists of the Protestants.—In France, 30,000 of Luther's followers were killed by William de Furstenberg, 1523.—In England, when Crannier, archbishop of Canterbury, and above 300 Protestants, were burnt, and great numbers perished in prison, 3d Mary, 1555.—Of the Protestants in France, great numbers were hanged, their assemblies prohibited, their places of worship pulled down, and sentence of the galleys proclaimed against all who harboured them, 1723.

Persian army, fearing they should be cut off by the Romans, threw themselves into the Euphrates; where upwards of 10,000 of them perished, 424.

Peter, czar of Muscovy, visited England, 1698.

Pharaoh ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed, 1573; drowned with his host in the Red Sea, 1491 B. C.

Pillage in Italy, by Buonaparte, and sent to Paris, consists of 66 pieces of sculpture, and 47 capital paintings. Among the former are the following celebrated chefs d'œuvre: the Apollo, the Antinous, the Adonis, the Dying Gladiators, the Laocoon, the Two Sphinxes, and the Tomb of the Muses. Among the latter are the principal paintings of Raphael, Perugino, Guercino, Annibal Carrache, Guido, Titian, and Corregio. In the catalogue of the articles sent to the national library, are a manuscript of the Antiquities of Josephus on papyrus; a manuscript Virgil of Petrarch, with notes in his hand-writing, and 500 of the most curious manuscripts which were in the library of the Vatican.

of the Thames annually, on each branch of trade, used to be as under; to prevent which was the chief cause for erecting the new docks at Wapping, and in the Isle of Dogs, viz.

| | |
|---|----------|
| East Indies | £ 25,000 |
| West Indies | 232,000 |
| British American Colonies | 10,000 |
| Africa and Cape of Good Hope | 2,500 |
| North and South Fisheries | 2,000 |
| United States of America | 30,000 |
| Mediterranean and Turkey | 7,000 |
| Spain and Canaries | 10,000 |
| France and Netherlands | 10,000 |
| Portugal and Madeira | 8,000 |
| Holland | 10,000 |
| Germany | 25,000 |
| Prussia | 10,000 |
| Poland | 5,000 |
| Sweden | 3,000 |
| Denmark | 5,000 |
| Russia | 20,000 |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Isle of Man | 2,000 |
| Ireland | 5,000 |
| Coasting Trade | 20,000 |
| Coal Trade | 20,000 |

Total £461,000

- Pitt, right honourable William, public funeral of, Feb. 22, 1806.
- Pleures, in Switzerland, destroyed by the falling of part of a mountain, when 2000 people perished, August 28, 1618.—A town in the same neighbourhood was buried in the like manner, in the 13th century.
- Pope, the legate of the, caught in bed with a prostitute, 1125.
- Porter.—See *Sect. V.*
- Portugal, attempt to assassinate the king of, Sept. 3, 1758.
- , removal of the court of, from Lisbon to the Brasils, Nov. 1807.
- Powdering the hair took its rise from some of the ballad-singers at the fair of St. Germain whitening their heads to make them ridiculous, 1614.
- Powell, a lawyer, walked from London to York and back again in six days, Nov. 27, 1773, above 402 miles; again June 20, 1788, when aged 57.
- Privileged places in London, the following suppressed—Minories, Salisbury-court, White-friars, Ram-alley, Mitre-court, Fulwood's-rents, Baldwin's-gardens, the Savoy, Montague-close, Deadman's-place, the Clink, and the Mint, 1696. This last was not wholly suppressed till the reign of George I.
- Provisions, London prices of, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The following items are extracted from an old household account, for the years 1594 and 1595:—
- | | | | |
|--|---|----|----|
| Paid, March 26, for 104lbs. of butter, received out of Gloucestershire, whereof 16lbs. at 3½d. and the rest at 3d. the pound | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Salt for the said butter | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Carriage of the said butter from Bristol to London | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Paid, March 29, for a fore-quarter of lamb, with the head | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| A capon | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Nine stone of beef, at 18d. the stone | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| A quart of malmsey | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Four pounds of soap | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Paid, April 3, for a lamb | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| A dozen of pigeons | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Twenty-eight eggs | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Paid, April 6, for three pecks of fine flour | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| A side of veal | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| A calf's head | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| A pint of claret wine | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Paid, July 31, for a peck of oysters | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Paid, August 19, for half a peck of filberts | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Paid, February 9, 1595, for half a hundred of oranges | 0 | 0 | 9 |
- , price of, at different periods, as follows:
- A fat ox, 12d. sheep, 4d. provender for 20 horses, 4d. bread for 100 men, 12d. 1177.
- Wheat 12d. the quarter; beans and oats, 4d. 1216.
- Goose 1d. lamb at Christmas, 6d. all the rest of the year 4d. 2 pullets 14d. 1299.
- Fat ox, 11. 4s. sheep, 1s. 2d. hog, 3s. 4d. two chickens, 1d. four pigeons, 1d. twenty-four eggs, 1d. Wheat, beans, and pease 20s. the quarter.
- Wheat 30s. the quarter, 1315.
- Wine 20s. the tun, 1316.
- Barley 1s. the quarter, 1317.
- Wheat 1s. the quarter, malt 16d. 1454.
- Wheat 3s. the bushel, 1486.
- Wheat 20d. the bushel, 1491.
- Wheat 4s. the bushel, claret 30s. the hhd. 1493.

Wheat 15s. the quarter, 1527.

A barrel of beer, with the cask, 6d. and four great loaves for 1d. 1553.

Wheat 14s. the quarter, 1558, and 6l. in 1796.

Flour 10s. the bushel, 1596, and 18s. in 1796.

Living seven times cheaper in 1066

— six times cheaper in 1381

— ten times cheaper in 1403

— four times cheaper in 1440

— three times and a half cheaper in 1498

— near five times cheaper in 1560

} than in 1796.

Protestants permitted to have churches in Hungary, 1784, and were protected in Germany.—In France, 1791.

Queens of England, France, and Scotland, in England at one time, 1517.

Rats and mice, so many constantly infested Hatton, a German baron, that he built a tower close to the Rhine for his defence, in which he was at length killed by these animals, A. D. 969.

Reay, Miss, shot in Covent Garden, April 7, 1779.

Rebellions.—*See Sect. II.*

Records of Scotland, by being sent by sea from England to Scotland, lost, 1295.

Religious houses suppressed in England by Henry VIII. 1540, amounted to 1041.—By the national assembly, in France, in 1790, amounted to 4500.—By the emperor of Germany, in 1785, near 2000.

Revolutions, remarkable, in ancient history.—The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great, 546 B. C.—The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, on the defeat of Darius Codomannus, by Alexander the Great, 331 B. C.—The Roman empire established on the ruins of the Macedonian or Greek monarchy, by Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C.—The eastern empire founded by Constantine the Great, on the final overthrow of the Romans, A. D. 306.—The empire of the Western Franks began under Charlemagne, A. D. 802. This empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire, under Rodolph of Augsburg, the head of the house of Austria, A. D. 1273.—The Eastern empire passed into the hands of the Turks, A. D. 1453.

Revolution in England, in 1688.—Poland, in 1704, 1709, and 1795.—Turkey, in 1730.—Persia, in 1748 and 1753.—Russia, in 1682, 1740, and 1762.—Sweden, in 1772.—America, in 1775.—France, in 1789.—Venice, May 17, 1797.—Rome, Feb. 26, 1798.

Rhetoric, regius professor, established at Edinburgh, April 20, 1762. First professor, Dr. Blair.

Riots in British History.—Some riotous citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminster abbey; the ringleader was hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6th Henry III. 1221.—The Goldsmiths' and Taylors' Companies fought in the streets of London; several were killed on each side; the sheriffs quelled it, and thirteen were hanged, 1262.—A riot at Norwich; the rioters burnt the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither, and saw the ringleaders executed, 1271.—A riot at London in June 1628, and Dr. Lamb killed by the mob.—Another, under pretence of pulling down bawdy-houses; four of the ringleaders hanged, 1688.—Another at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs, 1692; several considerable persons were concerned; they seized the lord-mayor, but the city lieutenancy raised the militia and released him; the rioters were fined.—At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the Union, 1707.—In London, on account of Dr. Sacheverel's

trial; several dissenting meeting-houses broke open, the pulpit of one pulled down, and with the pews burnt in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 1709.—Of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs, 2d George I. 1715; great mischief was done by both parties in London.—The Mug-house riot in Salisbury-court, between the Whigs and Tories; one person shot dead by the master of the horse; quelled by the guards, 1716.—Rioters in Herefordshire demolished the turnpikes; quelled after a smart engagement with the posse comitatus, 1735.—Of the Spitalfields weavers, on account of employing workmen who had come over from Ireland; the military and civil power joined to quell them, and some lives were lost, 9th George II. 1736.—Between Irish, Welch, and English haymakers, 1736.—At Edinburgh the mob rose, set fire to the prison door, took out captain Porteus, (who had been pardoned for letting his soldiers fire and kill one of the mob at a former riot), hanged him upon a sign-post, and then dispersed, 1736.—Of the Cornish tin-miners, on account of the dearth of corn, 1737.—Of the nailors, in Worcestershire; they marched to Birmingham, and obliged all the ironmongers to sign a paper allowing them an advance price on nails, 1737.—Of some sailors, who were robbed and ill-used at a bawdy-house in the Strand; being assisted by a large body, they pulled down the house, and destroyed the furniture of several others, turning the bad women naked into the streets, 1749; again in Southampton-street in the Strand, on the same occasion, 1757.—Of the Spital-fields weavers; the duke of Bedford narrowly escaped being killed, 1765.—Of the people in all parts of England, on account of the dearth of provisions, 1766 and 1767.—A mob in St. George's-fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench prison; the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon and killed by the soldiers, 1768.—20,000*l.* damage done to the public prisons and private buildings in London, June, 1780, for which many were hanged.—At Glasgow, amongst the cotton manufacturers, when several were killed by the soldiers, September 4, 1787.—At Birmingham, on account of commemorating the French revolution, July 14, 1791, when several houses were destroyed; more commotions, November, 1800.—In various parts of Scotland; on account of the militia act, August and September, 1797, when several were killed.—At Maidstone, at the trial of Arthur O'Connor and others, May 22, 1798; the earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson, and others, were active in endeavouring to rescue O'Connor, for which they were tried and convicted, April 25, 1799.—In different parts of England, owing to the high price of bread, September, 1800.

Rambold, sir George, the English minister at Hamburgh, seized by the French, and carried to Paris, Oct. 25, 1804.

Rye-House plot prevented by a fire that happened at Newmarket, March 22; discovered June 12, 1683.

Sampson pulled down the temple of Dagon, and destroyed 3000 Philistines, 1117 before Christ.

Sardinia, king of, relinquished Turin, and all Piedmont, to the French, December 6, 1798, when he retired to Sardinia.

Sawtree, sir William, was the first who was burnt alive, on account of religious principles, in England, February 19, 1401.

Saxons first arrived in Britain, from Bremen, in three ships, commanded by Hengist and Horsa, 449.

Scarborough Cliff sunk, and the Spaw removed, Dec. 18, 1737.

Seizures at the custom-house, amounted to 26,000*l.* in 1742.

- Sheriffs of London, fifty appointed in one day, thirty-five of whom paid their fines, July 2, 1734.
- Shrewsbury, the church of St. Chad, destroyed by its tower falling, July 11, 1788.
- Skeleton, a human, dug up in the Isle of Wight, after having been buried, according to conjecture, 600 years, 1807.
- Solway-Moss, bordering on Scotland, ten miles from Carlisle, began to swell, owing to heavy rains, and upwards of 400 acres of it rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, and every thing in its way; it then divided into islands of different extent, from one to ten feet deep. It covered near 600 acres at Netherby, to which it removed, and destroyed about 30 small villages. It continued in motion from Saturday to Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1771.
- Sound, a toll established there, by Denmark, on all ships passing into the Baltic sea, 1348.
- South-Sea scheme in England vanished, 1720, which ruined several hundred families.
- Southwark fair regulated, 1743; abolished 1762.
- Spot or macula of the sun, more than thrice the size of the earth, passed the sun's centre, April 21, 1766.
- Stone bullets in use in England so late as 1514.
- Stonehenge, near Salisbury, had some of its massive uprights, with a trilition or top stone, thrown down by the thaw, Jan. 1, 1797.
- Strangford, lord, of Ireland, suspended from voting in the Irish house of lords, for soliciting a bribe in the cause of Rochfort and Ely, 1784.
- Stratford jubilee, in honour of Shakespearé, Sept. 6, 1769.
- Straw used for the king's bed, 1234.
- Struensee and Brandt, counts, beheaded at Copenhagen, for intriguing with the queen of Denmark, April, 1772.
- Subscription loan to government for eighteen millions, to carry on the war against France, was filled in fifteen hours and twenty minutes, Dec. 5, 1796.
- Subsidies raised upon the subjects of England for the last time by James I. 1624.
- Sword of state carried at an English king's coronation, by a king of Scotland, 1194.
- Tea destroyed at Boston by the inhabitants, 1773, in abhorrence of English taxes; for which they were severely punished by the English parliament, in April, 1774.
- Tedbury church, in Gloucestershire, fell down, Nov. 17, 1770.
- Thief-takers condemned and pilloried in Smithfield, March, 1755.
- Thornhill, Mr., of Stilton, rode 215 miles in 12 hours 17 minutes, April 29, 1745.
- Toad, a live, found in a block of stone at Newark, April 15, 1806.
- Tombs of the kings of France, in the abbey of St. Dennis, were ordered to be destroyed by authority, Oct. 14, 1793.
- Torture abolished in Sweden by order of the king, 1786; in Poland, 1776; in France, by edict, August 25, 1780.
- Tourlone, cardinal, high inquisitor of Rome, dragged out of his carriage by a mob, and hanged on a gibbet fifty feet high, 1786.
- Trichinopoli, in the East Indies, blown up by the magazine of gunpowder taking fire; 300 inhabitants lost their lives; 340,000 ball cartridges were destroyed, and the whole foundation shaken, 1772.

General Events.

Turkish ships, navigated by Greek sailors, the first arrived at London, April 5, 1797.

Venereal disease was brought into Europe in the first voyage of Columbus, and broke out in the French army in Naples, 1494; whence the French term, *mal de Naples*; in the Netherlands and England it obtained the appellation of *mal de France*, though in the latter country it was known so early as the 12th century; about the same period too, at Florence, one of the Medici family died of it.

Vestal Virgin, one who broke the vow, buried alive at Rome, 337 B. C. agreeably to the institutes of Numa Pompilius.

Vienna received great damage, and several lives were lost, by an explosion of gunpowder, June 26, 1779.

Wales, prince of, committed to prison for assaulting a judge on the bench, 1412.

Ward, John, of Hackney, expelled the house of commons for forgery, May 16, 1726.

Warsaw constituted a duchy, and annexed to the house of Saxony, August, 1807.

Water sold in the West Indies for 1s. a pailful, 1731; sold in Exeter in the streets, 1785.

Weymouth, &c. visited by the king and royal family, July, 1789.

Whales—one was driven ashore in the Humber, 1570; one on the coast of Norfolk, 1751; one near Berwick, 1752; thirteen were driven ashore in a storm, on the coast of England, February, 1762; one killed above London bridge, in September, 1781; one nineteen feet long was killed at Execution Dock, August, 1796; one killed at Hull, November, 1797; another in the Thames, September, 1799; and another at Leith, the same month; one exhibited to the populace near London bridge, March 1809. The blubber was valued at 150l.

Wheat produced annually in England and Wales amounts to 32,000,000 bushels; 20,000 sacks are consumed weekly in London. It was 140s. per quarter in 1801, when bread was 7s. 8d. a peck loaf. A single grain of Tartarian oat was planted at Beverley in Yorkshire, in 1795; 18 stalks sprung from the root, and 8,280 grains were produced.

— sold for 20s. per quarter, equal to 6l. now, 1193, 1194, and 1195; beans for 12d. a quarter, and oats for 4d. 1216. Wheat sold in some places for 12d. a quarter, and not many years after for 20s. a bushel, as much as 4l. now, 1286; for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l. now, 1315; for 3l. a bushel, 1316; for 40s. a quarter, as much as 20s. a bushel now, 1335; in London for 4s. a quarter, 1493. In the reign of

| | l. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|
| Philip and Mary it sold for | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Elizabeth | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| James I. | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Charles I. | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Charles II. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| James II. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| William and Mary | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Anne | 1 | 13 | 8 |
| George I. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| George II. | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| George III. (1810) | 5 | 10 | 0 |

Whig and Tory factions took their rise in 1649, and were at their greatest height about 1704.

White roses, several knocked down for wearing them, June 10, 1716.

William Henry (Duke of Clarence), third son of King George III. was the first prince of the blood-royal that ever landed in North America, 1781; visited Ireland, 1788.

Willingham boy lived, 1744.

Witchcraft was pretty much believed in the 16th century; in the reign of Henry VII. a woman was executed for this supposed crime by the sheriff of Devon; 600 were executed for it in France, 1609; Grandiere, a priest of Loudon, burnt for bewitching a whole convent of nuns, 1634; 20 women were executed in Bretagne, 1654; five persons were burnt for witches at Paisley, in Scotland, 1697; and nine were burnt in Poland, 1775.

Wood's halfpence sent to Ireland, 1722.

Woollen goods first exported from Ireland to a foreign market, January 15, 1780.

Events which would not admit of alphabetical Arrangement.

The city of Alexandria, in Egypt, and the library of the Ptolemies, containing 400,000 valuable books, in manuscript, were burnt by Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C.—The second library, consisting of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water for their baths for six months, by burning which occasioned a pestilential fever, 406. A similar circumstance occurred in France, 873.

The amphitheatre at Fidonia, now Castel Ginbelio, fell in, and 50,000 people were killed, A. D. 26.

One hundred and seventy Roman ladies suffered death for poisoning their husbands, 331.

A column of fire appeared in the air at Rome 30 days, 390.

The country of Palestine infested with such swarms of locusts that they darkened the air; after devouring the fruits of the earth they died, and caused a stench which occasioned a pestilential fever, 406. A similar circumstance occurred in France, 873.

A prodigious quantity of snakes formed themselves into two bands, on a plain near Tournay, in Flanders, and fought with such fury that one band was almost destroyed, and the peasants killed the other by sticks and fire, 1059.

Prince William, eldest son of Henry I. with two of his sisters, and 180 of the nobility, shipwrecked and lost in coming from Normandy, 1120.

At Oxenhall, near Darlington, the earth suddenly rose to an eminence resembling a mountain; remained so several hours; then sunk in as suddenly with an horrible noise, leaving a deep chasm, which continues to this day, 1179.

The river Gulen, in Norway, buried itself under ground, 1344, but burst out soon after, and destroyed 250 persons, with several churches, houses, &c.

The monastery of St. John, near Smithfield, burnt by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381.

Alice Hackney, who had been buried 175 years, was accidentally dug up in the church of St. Mary Hill, London; the skin was whole, and the joints of the arms pliable, 1494.

- On Saturday, February 17, 1571, Marcley Hill, near Hereford, moved from its situation; continued in motion till Monday following; carried along with it the trees, hedges, and cattle on its surface; overthrew a chapel in its way; formed a large hill 12 fathoms high, and left a chasm 40 feet deep, and 30 long, where it stood before.—A similar prodigy happened at Blackmoor, in Dorsetshire, 1583.
- Sixty houses blown up, including a tavern full of company, opposite Barking church, Tower-street, by the accidental blowing up of some barrels of gunpowder at a ship-chandler's, January 4, 1649; a child in a cradle was found unhurt on the leads of the church.
- Three thousand people killed at Gravelines, by an explosion from a magazine, 1654.
- A hill at Bulkeley, near Chester, which had trees on it of a considerable height, sunk down, on July 8, 1657, into a pit of water, so deep that the tops of the trees were not to be seen.
- An unaccountable darkness (no eclipse) at noon day in England, so that no person could see to read, January 12, 1679.
- On April 8, 1679, a village called Bosia, near Furin, suddenly sunk, together with above 200 of the inhabitants, and was never after seen.
- A remarkable comet appeared in England for a week, 1680.
- Above 100 men were killed at Dublin, by the blowing up of a magazine of 218 barrels of gunpowder, 1693.
- The family seat of Borge, near Frederickstadt, in Norway, sunk into an abyss 100 fathoms deep, which instantly became a lake; 14 persons, and 200 head of cattle, were drowned, 1702.
- A body of light appeared in the north-east, which formed several columns or pillars of light, and threw the people into great consternation; it lasted from the evening of March 6, till three o'clock the next morning, 1715.
- A fire happened in a barn at Burwell, Cambridgeshire, at a puppet-show, when 120 persons lost their lives, 1727.
- The heart of a man was found at Waverley, in Surrey, preserved 700 years in spirits, 1731.
- One hundred yards of the north end of the island of Portland sunk into the sea, which did 4000*l.* damage to the pier, December 20, 1735.—The pier, with part of the land, (near half a mile square), washed into the sea, Feb. 1792.
- The roof of the church, at Fearn in Scotland, fell in during the service, and killed 60 persons, Oct. 19, 1742.
- The Victory man of war of 100 guns, lost, with admiral Balchen, 300 gentleman's sons, and all the crew, Oct. 1744.
- A scaffold, built for spectators to see lord Lovat beheaded, fell down; several persons were killed, and a great number maimed, 1747.
- The Bath stage waggon burnt on Salisbury Plain, with its valuable lading, by the wheels taking fire, May 20, 1758.
- The floor of the sessions-hall, at Poole, in Monmouthshire, fell when the court was sitting, and occasioned the death of several persons, August 11, 1758.
- The Prince George man of war burnt off Lisbon, when 435 of her crew perished, 1758.
- The York Indianan lost in going into Limerick, in Ireland, Nov. 14, 1758.
- An Algerine xebec, of 22 guns, was lost in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, in September, 1760.
- The roof of the opera-house at Rome fell in, Jan. 18, 1762.
- Lady Molesworth and her three children burnt by accident, 1764.

- A flash of lightning penetrated the theatre at Venice, during the representation; 600 people were in the house, several of whom were killed; it put out the candles, melted a lady's gold watch case, the jewels in the ears of others, and split several diamonds, August, 1769.
- At the fire-works exhibited at Paris, in honour of the Dauphin's marriage, (afterwards Louis XVI.), the passages were so stopped up, that the people, seized with a panic, trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps; a scaffold erected over the river also broke down, and hundreds were drowned; near 1000 persons lost their lives, April 21, 1770.
- The *Aurora* frigate lost, and never heard of after, 1771.
- At Chester, an explosion of gunpowder destroyed many of the spectators of a puppet-show, and greatly damaged several houses, Nov. 5, 1772.
- The river Pever, in Gloucestershire, suddenly altered its course, and 10 acres of land, with every thing upon its surface, were removed with the current, 1773.
- At Chamberry, in Sardinia, 18 persons, and several houses, were destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, 1773.
- At Abbeville, in France, an explosion of gunpowder destroyed 150 of the inhabitants, and 100 houses; the loss sustained was estimated at 472,917 livres, Nov. 1773.
- Sixty-six Jews were killed by a floor giving way at the celebration of a wedding at Mantua, June 3, 1776.
- The London East Indiaman run down by the *Russel* man of war, and 110 persons perished, Dec. 28, 1778.
- Four hundred of the inhabitants of Saragossa, in Spain, perished by a fire that burnt down the play-house, Dec. 1778.
- The vault under the church at Bourbon-les-bains, in Bassigni, France, gave way during the celebration of mass, which occasioned the death of 600 persons, Sept. 14, 1778.
- The *Boyne* man of war, of 98 guns, was destroyed by fire, at Portsmouth, and great mischief was done by the explosion of the magazine, May 1, 1795.
- The bridge of Puerta de St. Maria, near Cadiz, fell down while receiving the benediction, and killed several hundred persons that were upon and under it, Feb. 22, 1779.
- The *Royal George*, of 100 guns, overset at Portsmouth, by which misfortune Admiral Kempenfelt, and the crew, were lost; there were near 100 women and 200 Jews on board, June 28, 1782.
- The *Swan* sloop of war lost off Waterford, 130 persons perished, Aug. 1782.
- In St. Joseph's parish, Barbadoes, a large plantation, with all the buildings, was destroyed, by the land removing from its original site to another, and covering every thing in its way, Oct. 16, 1784.
- At Winstar, in Derbyshire, near 60 people were met at a puppet-show, when the upper floor of the house was blown up with gunpowder, and no hurt done to the people below, Jan. 25, 1785.
- An unaccountable but total darkness at Quebec, &c. in North America, on Sunday, Sept. 16, 1785.
- The tower of the church of East Grinstead, in Sussex, fell down, Nov. 12, 1785.
- The floor of the Sessions-house at New Malton, Yorkshire, gave way, when 300 persons fell 12 feet, but no lives were lost, Dec. 9, 1785.
- At Montpellier, in France, a booth wherein a play was performing, fell, and killed 500 persons, July 31, 1786.
- The playhouse at Bury, in Lancashire, containing upwards of 300 persons,

General Events.

- fell down during the performance, and buried the audience under its ruins; five were killed, and many had their limbs broke, July 1, 1787.
- The ground at Brixton, in Norfolk, for a very considerable extent, sunk near 30 feet, June, 1788.
- At Coifu, a magazine was destroyed by a fire, when 72,000 lbs. of powder, and 600 bomb-shells blew up, and killed 180 men, March 11, 1789.
- The Guardian frigate miraculously preserved from shipwreck on an island of ice, Dec. 1789.
- In Crown-court, near Moorfields, Mrs. Clitherow, with her family and lodgers, consisting of 11 persons, were blown up while making fire-works by candle-light, Nov. 3, 1791.
- At a theatrical entertainment at Clermont Ferrand, in France, the floor of the apartment gave way, when 36 persons were killed, and 57 were much wounded, Dec. 1791.
- At Lubin, in Poland, two synagogues and a great number of houses were totally destroyed, all the windows in the town broke, and above 90 persons killed or dangerously wounded, by an explosion, occasioned by the axle-trees of ten carriages taking fire, that were conveying gunpowder to the army, June 28, 1792.
- The lake of Harantorgen, in the county of Kerry, Ireland, a mile in circuit, sunk into the ground, March 25, 1792.
- A piece of land in Finland, 4000 square ells in extent, sunk 15 fathoms, but most of the inhabitants saved themselves, Feb. 1793.
- On April 4, 1793, a spot of ground at Caplow wood, in the parish of Fawnhope, near Hereford, removed for the extent of four acres, filling up the adjoining road 12 feet high; and a yew-tree was removed 40 yards without receiving any injury, though several large apertures were made near it.
- At Bayonne, in France, the chapel of the new castle was blown up by gunpowder, and 100 persons lost their lives, July 10, 1793.
- The barracks at Youghall, in Ireland, were blown up by accident, in Sept. 1793.
- The bog of Castleguard or Poulenard, in the county of Louth, in Ireland, moved in a body from its original situation to the distance of some miles, crossing the high road towards Doon, covering every thing in its way, at least 20 feet in many parts, and throwing down several bridges, houses, &c. Dec. 20, 1793.
- At the Little Theatre, in the Haymarket, London, 15 persons were trod to death, by endeavouring to get admission to see the performance, on Feb. 3d, 1794; several others were greatly bruised, of whom some died.
- The theatre at Cape d'Istria, in Italy, fell, and crushed the performers and audience to death, Feb. 6, 1794.
- At Grenelle, near Paris, by an explosion, occasioned by the blowing up of powder-mills, near 3000 persons lost their lives, and all the adjacent buildings were nearly destroyed, Sept. 3, 1794.
- The arsenal at Landau blown up, Dec. 20, 1794.
- The arsenal at Corunna, in Spain, was destroyed by fire, 60 persons killed, and 50 wounded, March 11, 1794.
- Woggis, near Lucerne, was swallowed up by an internal current, August 4, 1795.
- The floor of a meeting-house of a methodist, at Leeds, gave way, when 16 women, a man, and a child, were killed, and near 80 persons dreadfully wounded, May 29, 1796.
- The theatre at Mentz was destroyed by fire during the performance, on the falling in of which many were crushed to death, and above 70 were burnt, Aug. 1796.

The Amphion frigate was blown up at Plymouth, Sept. 22, 1796, and all the crew perished.
 The Royal Charlotte, of 100 guns, was burnt by accident near Leghorn, March 16, 1800; only 150 persons were saved.
 On the last day of the year 1790, there was so thick a fog at Amsterdam, that the people could not see their way along the streets, but ran against each other, even though they had lights in their hands. About 250 perished by falling into the canals.
 The Union Packet of Dover was lost off Calais, 28th Jan. 1792. A similar accident had not happened for 105 years before.
 A new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, May 1, 1808.

SECT. II.

BATTLES, SEA-FIGHTS, SIEGES, &c.

ABOUKIR, in Egypt, surrendered to the English forces, March 18, 1801.
 Acapulco ship taken by admiral Anson, June 20, 1744.
 Acre taken by Richard I. and other crusaders, July 12, 1191, after a siege of two years, with the loss of six archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300,000 soldiers; attacked by the French under Bonaparte, July 1, 1798, and relieved by sir Sidney Smith, March 6, 1799, when the French were totally routed.
 Adrianople taken by the Ottomans, 1360.
 Africa conquered by Belisarius, 533.
 Agra, the fortress of, (termed the Key of Hindostan) surrendered to the English, Oct. 17, 1803.
 Aix-la-Chapelle was taken by the French troops in 1793; and again, Sept. 21, 1794.
 Alessandria, in Italy, seized by the French in 1798; surrendered to the Austrians and Russians, July 24, 1799.
 Alexandria, in Egypt, taken by Caesar, 46 before Christ; taken by the French, 1798.
 Algiers reduced by admiral Blake, 1655.
 Almeyda, in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, Aug. 25, 1762.
 Amsterdam was taken possession of by the French Jan. 18, 1795.
 Amboyna seized by the Dutch, 1624; seized by the English, Nov. 28, 1796.
 Ancona was taken possession of by the French, July 1796, and surrendered to the Imperialists, Nov. 13, 1799.
 Anglesea subdued by the Romans, 73; by the English, 1295.
 Angria and his family seized, 1750; forts destroyed, 1756.
 Anson's, admiral, expedition to the South Seas, 1740.
 Antigallican privateer's prize detained at Cadiz, 1757.
 Antwerp sacked and ruined, 1585; taken by the French, 1792 and 1794.
 Arcot, in the East Indies, taken by the English, 1759.

Battles, &c.

- Argonautic expedition, 1250 before Christ.
- Armed neutrality of the Northern powers, against England, by the Empress of Russia, commenced 1780.
- Armada, the Spanish, arrived in the Channel, July 19, 1588, but dispersed by a storm; Armada of the Spaniards defeated in the Downs by the Dutch, 1639.
- Armenia was conquered by the Turks, 1522.
- Arzilla, in Morocco, seized by the Portuguese, 1470.
- Astracan, in Tartary, conquered by Russia, 1554; the principal city reduced to ashes, 1754.
- Athens taken by Xerxes, 480 before Christ.
- Avignon taken from the Pope by the French, 1769; restored on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773; declared to belong to France by the National Assembly, 1791.
- Austria taken from Hungary and annexed to Germany, when it received its name, 1040.
- Austrian vessel stopped by the Dutch in passing the Scheldt, Oct. 1784.
- Austrian Netherlands entered by the French troops, April 28, 1792.
- Bagdat taken by the Tartars, and a period put to the Saracen empire, 1253; invested by 150,000 Turks, 1625; taken 1638.
- Bahama Islands taken by the Spaniards, May 8, 1782; retaken by the English, July 16, 1783.
- Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane, 1402.
- Bamberg was taken by the French, Aug. 4, 1796.
- Banda Isles seized by the Dutch, 1621.
- Bangalore, in the East Indies, taken by Earl Cornwallis, 1791.
- Bantam seized by the Dutch, 1682.
- Barbary conquered from the Greek empire, 640; first conquest there by Spain was Melilla, 1497.
- Batavia taken from the Dutch by the English, 1782.
- Bartholomew (St. in the West Indies) taken from the Danes by England, March 20, 1801.
- Battles.*
- The Horatii and Curiatii, 669 before Christ.
- Marathon, 10,000 Athenians under Miltiades, conquered 110,000 Persians under Darius, 490 before Christ. The first victory of the Greeks over the Persians.
- Salamis, which delivered Greece from the Persians, 480 before Christ.
- Platæa, the Persians under Mardonius defeated by Pausanias, 479 B. C.
- Eurymedon, between the Athenians and Grecians, 470 before Christ.
- Leuctra, 373 before Christ, when the Thebans defeated the Lacedæmonians.
- Mantineæ, 363 before Christ. Epaminondas slain.
- Chæronea, 338 before Christ, when Philip, king of Macedon, defeated the Athenians, and Greece lost its liberty.
- The River Granicus, when Alexander defeated the Persians, 334 before Christ.
- Issus, when Darius was beaten, and lost 100,000 men. 333 before Christ.
- Arbela, when Alexander conquered Persia, and Darius was defeated, 331 before Christ.
- Cranon, in Thessaly; the Macedonians beat the confederate Greeks, 322 before Christ.
- Ipsus, in Phrygia, in which Ptolomy, Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Cassander, were united against Antigonus, who was defeated and killed, 301 B. C.
- Cannæ, where Hannibal defeated the Romans, 216 B. C.
- Pharsalia, when Pompey was defeated by Julius Cæsar, 47 before Christ.
- Philippi, which terminated the Roman Republic, 41 B. C.

*Battles, &c.**Battles.*

- Actium, which confirmed Augustus in the empire, 31 B. C.
 Shropshire, when Caractacus was taken prisoner, 51 after Christ.
 Adrianople, which got Constantine the empire, July 3, 323; again, Aug. 9, 378, when the Goths defeated the Romans, for the first time.
 Stamford, in Lincolnshire, the first between the Britons and Saxons, in 449.
 Aylesford, 455.
 Crayford, in Kent, when the Britons were defeated, 457.
 Kydwelly, between the Britons and the Armoricans, 458.
 Ipswich, between the Britons and Saxons, 466.
 Bath, in 520.
 Banbury, in Oxfordshire, in 542.
 Bedford, in 571.
 Camelford, in 542 and 908.
 Hatfield, in Yorkshire, between Cadwallen and Edwin, 683.
 Oswestry, between Penda, the Mercian, and Oswald of Northumberland, 641.
 Malerfield, in Shropshire, Aug. 1, 642.
 Gelling, 651.
 Leeds, 665.
 Landisfarne, 740.
 Benson, in Oxfordshire, 771.
 Heston, in Cornwall, and in the Isle of Shepey, between Egbert and the Danes, 834.
 Romney, 840; in Somersetshire, 843; in Devonshire, 915; at London and Canterbury, 825; between Ethelwolf and the Danes.
 The Isle of Thanet, where the English were defeated, and the Danes settled, 854.
 Assendon, where the Danes were defeated by Alfred and Ethelfred; another defeat at Merton, 871.
 Wilton, in Oxfordshire, where the English were defeated by the Danes, 872.
 Farnham, in Hampshire, where the Danes were defeated, 894.
 Bury, in Suffolk, between Edward the Elder, and his cousin Ethelward, 905.
 Edward and the Danes, 910, 913, and 914.
 Griffith of Wales and Leofric the Dane, 916.
 Malden, in Essex, between Edward and the Danes, 918.
 Chester, in 922.
 Stamford, in Lincolnshire, between Edward, the Danes, and Scots, 923.
 Benfield, 924.
 Widendane, between Athelstan, the Irish, and Scots, 938.
 Brombridge, in Northumberland, in 938.
 The Saxons and Danes, with different success, from 938 to 1016.
 Ashden, in Essex, between Canute and Edmund, 1016.
 Crossford, with the Welsh, 1038.
 Dunsinane, in Scotland, between Siward and Macbeth, 1054.
 Stanford Bridge, or Battle Bridge, between Harold I. and Harfing, Oct. 14, 1066.
 Hastings, where king Harold was slain, Oct. 14, 1066. The conqueror (William) was rewarded with the crown: 30,000 were slain on both sides.
 Alnwick, when the earl of Northumberland beat the king of Scotland, 1093; again, 1174.
 Tinchebray, Normandy, 1106.
 Rouen, in Normandy, 1117.
 Brenneville, in Normandy, 1119.
 Cardigan, in Wales, 1136.

*Battles, &c.**Battles.*

- Northallerton, or the Standard, Aug. 22, 1138.
 Origues, Portugal, which put the crown on Alphonso's head, 1139.
 Lincoln, in which Stephen was taken prisoner, Feb. 2, 1141; again, when the Dauphin of France, who was invited to the crown by the barons, was defeated by the royalists, May 19, 1217.
 Ascalon, Judea, when Richard I. defeated Saladin's army, 1191.
 Gisors, 1193.
 Bovines, between the French and Germans, July 25, 1214.
 Lewes, King Henry taken prisoner, May 14, 1264.
 Evesham, the rebel barons defeated, Aug. 5, 1265.
 Chesterfield, 1296; Baliol, king of Scots, taken prisoner.
 Dunbar, between Edward I. and the Scots, when the former subdued Scotland, April 27, 1296; again, when Cromwell defeated the Scots, Sept. 3, 1650.
 Falkirk, July 22, 1298.
 Courtray, in Flanders, 1302.
 Biggar, 1303.
 Bannockburn, June 25, 1314, when 30,000 Scots totally defeated 100,000 English, and slew 20,000 of them, and Edward himself (their king) narrowly escaped, by taking shelter in Dunbar, from whence he fled to England in a small boat.
 Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, in 1322.
 Halidon-hill, near Berwick, where 20,000 of the Scots were slain, and only 15 English, July 29, 1333; again, May 7, 1402.
 Cansant, in Flanders, Nov. 1337.
 Auberoche, in France, 1344.
 Cressy, between England and France, when the latter was defeated with the loss of 30,000 men, among whom were the principal nobility, and the kings of Bohemia and Majorca, Aug. 26, 1346.
 Durham, where David king of Scotland was taken prisoner, Oct. 17, 1346.
 Nevil's Cross, in Durham, 1347.
 Poitiers, between the English under the Prince of Wales with 8000 men, and the French under king John with 80,000, when the latter were routed, and the king taken prisoner, Sept. 19, 1356.
 Auray, in Brittany, in 1363.
 Brignai, in Provence, in 1363.
 Najara, 1369.
 Rochelle, 1371.
 Near Berwick, 1378.
 Otterborn, between Hotspur and the earl of Douglas, July 31, 1388, when the former was taken prisoner, and the latter slain. This battle was called Chevy Chase.
 Nisbet, between the English and Scots, when 10,000 of the latter were slain, May 7, 1402.
 Shrewsbury, when the nobles were defeated, and young Hotspur slain, July 22, 1403.
 Monmouth, when the Welsh were defeated, March 11 and May 11, 1405.
 Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415. Gained by Henry the V. of England.
 Beauge, where the duke of Clarence and 1500 English were killed, April 3, 1421.
 Crevent, June, 1423.
 Verneuil, between the French and English, when the latter conquered, Aug. 16, 1424.
 Merrings, Feb. 12, 1429.

Battles.

- Patay, under Joan of Arc, June 10, 1429.
 Herberoy, in France, 1434.
 Basil, in Switzerland, in 1444.
 Castillon, in Guienne, in 1452.
 St. Alban's, between the houses of York and Lancaster, May 22, 1455;
 again, Feb. 2, 1461.
 Bloreheath, Sept. 22, 1459.
 Northampton, July 19, 1460.
 Wakefield, Dec. 31, 1460.
 Towton, March 29, 1461.
 Mortimer's Cross, 1461. Yorkists victorious.
 Hexham, May 15, 1463. Yorkists victorious.
 Banbury, July 26, 1469.
 Stamford, between the Royalists and Rebels, when the latter were defeated,
 March 13, 1470.
 Barnet, April 14, 1471. Edward the IV. victorious.
 Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471. Margaret (queen to Henry VI.) and her son
 were taken prisoners.
 Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485. Between Richard the III. and the earl of Rich-
 mond; the former fell, and the latter obtained the crown, with the title
 of Henry VII.
 Stoke, June 6, 1487.
 St. Aubin, in France, 1488.
 Knocktow, Ireland, 1491.
 Blackheath, June 22, 1497.
 Flouden, Sept. 9, 1513, when James IV. king of Scotland, was killed.
 Marignou, in Italy, Oct. 13, 1515. French and Swiss; the latter were beaten.
 Pavia, in Italy, 1524. Germans and French; the latter were defeated.
 Bicoca, in Italy, 1522 and 1525.
 Solway, Nov. 24, 1542.
 Cerisoles, in Piedmont, between the French and Germans, 1544.
 Musselburgh, Scotland, Sept. 10, 1547; 13,000 Scots slain.
 St. Quintin, between the Germans and French, Aug. 10, 1557.
 Gravelines, in Flanders, 1558.
 Dreux, in France, 1562.
 Bassac, in Poitiers, in 1569.
 Ardavat, in Ireland, 1585.
 Arques, in Normandy, Sept. 21, 1589.
 Blackwater, in Ireland, 1597.
 Newport, in Flanders, 1600.
 Leipsic, Aug. 28, 1631.
 Lutzen, in which Gustavus Adolphus was killed, Nov. 6, 1632.
 Avein, in Liege, May, 1635.
 Newcastle, Northumberland, where Charles the First's army was defeated
 by the Scots, 1640.
 Calloo, in Flanders, 1638.
 Arras, June 1640.
 Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642.
 Brentford, in 1642.
 Kilrush, Ireland, 1642.
 Liscarrol, Ireland, 1642.
 Liskard, in Cornwall, Jan. 19, 1643.
 Hopton-heath, near Stafford, between the Royalists and Parliamentary forces,
 when the latter conquered, March 19, 1648.

Battles.

- Barham-moor, March 29, 1643; the Royalists defeated.
 Ross, Ireland, March, 1643.
 Rocroy, in France, between the French and Spaniards, when the latter were beaten, 1643.
 Shatton, May 16, 1643.
 Lansdown, July 5, 1643; the Royal army defeated.
 Round-away-down, July 13, and Sept. 8, 1643.
 Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643.
 Alresford, March 29, 1644.
 Cropedy-bridge, Oxfordshire, June 6, 1644.
 Friedburgh, in Swabia, 1644.
 Newark, March 22, 1644.
 Marston-moor, July 2, 1644.
 Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644.
 Aldern, May 15, 1645.
 Neaseby, June, 1645.
 Alford, July 2, 1645.
 Norlingen, in Swabia, Aug. 3, 1645.
 Allersheim, between the French and the Imperialists, when the latter were beaten, Oct. 1645.
 Benburg, Ireland, 1646.
 Kingston, in Surrey, 1647.
 Knocknones, in Ireland, Nov. 1647.
 Rathmines, Ireland, 1649; 10,000 Irish were slain.
 Worcester, the Royalists under Charles I. completely defeated by the Parliamentary forces under Cromwell, Sept. 3, 1651.
 Bothwell-bridge, June 22, 1651, and June 22, 1679, when the duke of Monmouth defeated the rebel Scots.
 Arras, in 1654.
 Estremos, Portugal, June 8, 1663; Allies and Spaniards; the latter were beaten.
 Brod, in Slavonia, 1668.
 Zintshelm, in Germany, 1674.
 Senefle, in Flanders, 1674.
 Mulhausen, in Alsace, Dec. 31, 1674.
 Fehrbellin, in Brandenburg, June 18, 1675.
 Altenheim, July 28, 1675.
 Argos, in 1683; Allies and Turks.
 Barkan, in Hungary, in 1683; Allies and Turks.
 Vienna, July 18, 1683; Allies and Turks.
 Sedgemoor, in Somersetshire, Aug. 6, 1685; the duke of Monmouth totally defeated.
 Coron, in European Turkey, in 1685; Allies and Turks.
 Mohats, in Hungary, Aug. 4, 1687; Allies and Turks.
 Hersau, in Hungary, 1687; Allies and Turks.
 Torveu, between the Germans and Turks, 1688.
 Walcourt; Allies and French, 1689.
 Killicrankie, in Scotland, 1689.
 Newtown Butlers, in Ireland, 1689.
 Boyne, in Ireland, July 1, 1690, between king William and king James, when the latter was defeated.
 Salusses, in Piedmont, Aug. 8, 1690.
 Fleurus, in Flanders, July 12, 1690.
 Staffarda, French and Piedmontese, 1690.

Battles.

- Salankemen, Austrians and Turks, 1691.
 Leuse, Allies and French, 1691.
 Aughrim, July 22, 1691.
 Portenheim, Germans and French, 1692.
 Steinkirk, 1692, Allies and French.
 Landen, July 19, 1693, Allies and French.
 Marsaglia, Oct. 8, 1693, Piedmontese and French.
 Neckar, Germans and French, 1693.
 In Transylvania, Allies and Turks, 1695.
 Olasch, Germans and Turks, 1696.
 Zenta, in Hungary, 1697, Germans and Turks.
 Narva, by Charles XII. of Sweden, Dec. 1700.
 Chiara, Aug. 6, 1701, French and Allies.
 Riga, Russians and Poles, 1701.
 Carpi, in Modena, 1701, French and Allies.
 Glissa, in Poland, 1702, Swedes and Saxons.
 Fridlinghen, in Swabia, 1702, French and Germans.
 Vittoria, French and Allies, 1702.
 Lauzara, in Italy, Aug. 15, 1702.
 Pultusk, Poles and Swedes, 1703.
 Eckeren, in Brabant, June 30, 1703, French and Dutch.
 Donavert, July 2, 1704, French and Germans.
 Puhitz, Swedes and Saxons, 1704.
 Blenheim, Aug. 2, 1704, Allies and French, when the latter lost 27,000 killed, and 12,000 taken prisoners.
 Schelemburg, Austrians and Bavarians, 1704.
 Gemauers, Swedes and Russians, 1705.
 Cassano, in Italy, in 1705, French and Allies.
 Tirlmont, French and Allies, 1705.
 Fraunstadt, in Silesia, 1706, Swedes and Saxons.
 Calcinato, in Italy, in 1706, French and Allies.
 Ramilies, Whitsunday, 1706; French, and Allies under the duke of Marlborough. The French lost 14,000, Allies 3000.
 Turin, Sept. 7, 1706, French and Germans.
 Offenburg, Germans and French, 1707.
 Calish, in Poland, April, 1707, Poles and Bavarians.
 Almanza, in Spain, 1707.
 Oudenard, June 30, 1708, French and Allies; the French were defeated.
 Holowzin, in Russia, 1708, Russians and Swedes.
 Czarnewapata, in Muscovy, Sept. 22, 1708.
 Lezuu, in Poland, 1708, Russians and Swedes.
 Gemaurthorff, in Poland, 1708, ditto.
 Winnendale, Sept. 28, 1708, French and Allies.
 Caya, May 17, 1709, ditto.
 Pultowa, June 8, 1709, Russians and Swedes.
 Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709, French and Allies; the French were defeated.
 Rumersheim, French and Germans, 1709.
 Gudina, Allies and Spaniards, 1709.
 Almanza, July 16, 1710, French and Allies.
 Elsinburg, Swedes and Danes, 1710.
 Saragossa, Aug. 20, 1710, French and Germans.
 Villa Viciosa, Dec. 12, 1710, ditto.
 Arleux, Allies and French, 1711.

*Battles, &c.**Battles.*

- Gadebush, Swedes and Danes, 1712.
 Denain, in the Netherlands, in 1712, Allies and French.
 Pulcona, Russians and Swedes, 1713.
 Friburg, French and Germans, 1713.
 Preston, Nov. 12, 1715, when the rebels were defeated in Scotland.
 Dumblain, Nov. 13, 1715, ditto.
 Peterwarden, Austrians and Turks, Aug. 5, 1716.
 Belgrade, July 16, 1717, Austrians and Turks. The latter lost 40,000 men.
 Glenshields, in Scotland, June 10, 1719.
 Between the Turks and Persians, when Kouli Kan lost 10,000, and killed 20,000 men, before Babylon, Feb. 28, 1733-4.
 Parma, June 29, 1734.
 Guastalla, Aug. 1734.
 In Persia, where the Turks were totally defeated by Kouli Kan, and lost near 60,000, a general, and six bashaws, May 22, 1734.
 Bitonto, Austrians and Spaniards, 1734.
 Parma, France and Spain against Austria, 1734; 10,000 Austrians killed.
 Secchia, French and Austrians, 1734.
 Turks and Persians, 1735.
 Bagnialuk, in European Turkey, July 27, 1737, Russians and Turks.
 Bog, Russians and Turks, 1738.
 Kroska, Austrians and Turks, 1739.
 Kernal, Turks and Persians, 1739.
 Choczim, in Hungary, July 21, 1739.
 Molwitz, April 10, 1741, Prussians and Austrians.
 Williamstadt, in Sweden, Swedes and Russians, July 22, 1741.
 Hilkensburg, April 8, 1742, Prussians and Austrians.
 Czaslaw, May 7, 1742, ditto.
 Teyn, Austrians and French, 1742.
 Brenau, Austrians and Bavarians, 1743.
 Campo Santo, Spaniards and Allies, 1743.
 Dettingen, between England, under George II. in person, and France, under marshal Noailles, June 15, 1743. The French were defeated, with the loss of 8000 men. The English lost 3000.
 Cami, Allies and French and Spaniards, 1744.
 Landshut, Prussians and Austrians, 1745.
 Friedberg, June 4, 1745, Prussians and Austrians.
 Fontenoy, between the English under the command of the duke of Cumberland, and the French, when the former were defeated, with the loss of about 12,000 men on each side, by the cowardice of the Dutch, April 30, 1745.
 Prestonpans, Sept. 21, 1745, when the Pretender defeated the Royalists under John Cope.
 Erzerum, Turks and Prussians, 1745.
 Falkirk, in Scotland, Jan. 17, 1746, when the Pretender beat the king's troops under General Hawley.
 Roucoux, April 12, 1746, French and Allies.
 Culloden, in Scotland, which put an end to the rebellion, by the total defeat of the rebels by the duke of Cumberland, April 17, 1746.
 St. Lazaro, May 31, 1746, French and Allies.
 Placentia, June 15, 1746, Spaniards and Allies.
 Exilles, in Piedmont, July 6, 1746, Allies and French.
 Vall, in Flanders, June 20, 1747, ditto.
 Laffelt, July 20, 1747, ditto.

Battles.

- Arania, in India, 1751.
 Rahoor, in India, Aug. 7, 1752.
 Fort du Quesne, North America, July 9, 1755.
 Lake of St. George, Sept. 8, 1755.
 Paraguay, 1755.
 Calcutta, in India, June 1756, and in 1759.
 Lowoschutz, Sept. 30, 1756, Prussians and Austrians.
 Norkitten, Russians and Prussians, 1757.
 Plassie, in the East Indies, Feb. 5, 1757.
 Prague, May 22, 1757, Prussians and Austrians.
 Reichenberg, in Bohemia, 1757, ditto.
 Kolin, June 12, 1757, ditto.
 Haslenbeck, July 25, 1757, French and Allies.
 Jagersdorf, in Prussia, Aug. 3, 1757, ditto.
 Rosbach, Nov. 5, 1757, French and Prussians.
 Breslau, Nov. 21, 1757, Prussians and Austrians.
 Lissa, Dec. 5, 1757, ditto.
 Hoya, in Westphalia, Feb. 24, 1758, French and Allies.
 Crevelt, June 23, 1758, ditto.
 Sandershausen, July 25, 1758, ditto.
 Meere, Aug. 5, 1758, ditto.
 Zorndorff, Aug. 25, 1758, Prussians and Austrians.
 Olmutz, 1758, ditto.
 Hockkirchen, Oct. 10, 1758, ditto.
 Landwerenhagen, 1758, French and Allies.
 Colies, 1758.
 Bergen, April 14, 1759, French and Allies.
 Minden, August 1759, between the Allies and French. The latter were defeated with the loss of 5000. The Allies lost 2000.
 Zulichaw, in Silesia, July 27, 1759, Prussians and Russians.
 Peterswalde, Prussians and Austrians, 1759.
 Pasberg, ditto, 1759.
 Niagara, in North America, July 24, 1759.
 Warburg, Aug. 6, 1759, French and Allies.
 Montmorenci, Aug. 10, 1759, French and English.
 Cunerdorf, Aug. 12, 1759, Prussians, Russians, and Austrians.
 Plains of Abraham, before Quebec, Sept. 15, 1759, French and English.
 Wandwash, East Indies, Jan. 10, 1760.
 Strehla, in Silesia, in 1760, Prussians and Austrians.
 Near Quebec, April 28, 1760, when General Wolfe was killed, and the English victorious.
 Psaffendorff, Aug. 12, 1760, Prussians and Austrians.
 Torgau, Nov. 3, 1760, ditto.
 Fulda, 1760, ditto.
 Plains of Silleri, English and French, 1760.
 Langensaltze, Allies and French, 1761.
 Slangerode, ditto, 1761.
 Kirk-Denkeru, ditto, 1761.
 Fillinghausen, in the Palatinate, July 16, 1761, Prussians and Austrians.
 Dippolswolda, ditto, 1762.
 Graebenstein, June 4, 1762, French and Allies.
 Buckersdorf, July 22, 1762, ditto.
 Friedburg, in Hesse, Oct. 29, 1762, Prussians and Austrians.
 Homburg, Allies and French, 1762.
 Munden, ditto, 1762.

*Battles, &c.**Battles.*

- Johannsburg, Allies and French, 1762.
 Buckr-Muhl, ditto, 1762.
 Nunus Nullas, in the East Indies, 1762.
 Buxard, ditto, 1764.
 Calpi, ditto, 1765.
 Errour, ditto, 1767.
 Mulwaggle, 1768.
 Choczim, April 30, 1769, Russians and Turks.
 Brailow, in European Turkey, in 1770.
 Silistria, in ditto, 1773.
 Lexington, near Boston, April 19, 1775.
 Bunker's-hill, in America, when the rebels were routed by the royalists, June 17, 1775.
 Long Island, America, Aug. 27, 1776.
 White Plains, near New-York, Nov. 30, 1776.
 Brandy-wine Creek, in America, Sept. 13, 1771.
 Of the Lakes, July 5, 1777.
 Skenesborough, in North America, July 7, 1777.
 Bennington, ditto, Aug 16, 1777.
 Albany, ditto, 1777.
 Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777, General Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans.
 Germantown, Oct. 14, 1777.
 St. Lucie, ditto, 1778.
 Monmouth, ditto, 1778.
 Rhode Island, ditto, 1778.
 Briar Creek, ditto, 1779.
 Stoney Ferry, ditto, 1779.
 Camden, ditto, Aug. 16, 1780.
 Perimbancum, in the East Indies, 1780.
 Waxau and Catabau, in North America, 1780.
 Broad River, ditto, 1781.
 Guilford, ditto, March 16, 1781.
 Hobkirk's-hill, ditto, 1781.
 Entaw Springs, ditto, 1781.
 York Town, when the earl Cornwallis surrendered, Oct. 29, 1781.
 Port Novo, in the East Indies, 1781.
 Arnee, ditto, 1782.
 Russians and Turks, 1787.
 Russians and Swedes, 1788.
 Austrians and Turks, 1788.
 Bassarabia and Ukraine, 1789.
 Finland, Russians and Swedes, 1789.
 Foczani, Austrians and Turks, 1789.
 Ukraine, Russians and Turks, 1790.
 Maczin, ditto, 1791.
 Seringapatam, in the East Indies, 1791. Again in 1799, when the city was taken by Lord Cornwallis, and Tippoo Saib slain.
 The Austrians defeated the French near Mons, April 30, 1792.
 At Longwy, when the Austrians were defeated, Aug. 14, 1792.
 Grand-pre, when the French were defeated, Sept. 20, 1792.
 Valory, between the French and Austrians, Sept. 20, 1792.
 Meneshould, Prussians and French, Oct. 1, 1792.
 Conde, Austrians and French, Oct. 1792.
 Hanau, ditto, Oct. 27, 1792.
 Bessu, ditto, Nov. 4, 1792.

*Battles, &c.**Battles.*

- Jamappe, when Dumourier entered Brabant, Nov. 6, 1792.
 Arderlecht, Austrians and French, Nov. 13, 1792.
 Thirlemont, ditto, Nov. 17, 1792.
 Varoux, ditto, Nov. 27, 1792.
 Hockheim, ditto, Jan. 7, 1793.
 Aldenhoven, ditto, Feb. 28, 1793.
 Aix-la-Chapelle, ditto, Jan. 15, 1793.
 Tongress, ditto, March 4, 1793.
 Jurvienden, near Thirlemont, ditto, March 18, 1793.
 Thirlemont, ditto, March 19, 1793.
 Lovaine, or the Iron Mountain, ditto, March 22, 1793.
 Coblentz, ditto, April 1, 1793.
 Cassel, ditto, April 7, 1793.
 Tournay, Austrians and English against the French, May 8, 1793; the French were defeated.
 St. Amand and Maulde, ditto, May 10, 1793.
 Valenciennes, Allies and French, May 23, 1793.
 Manheim, ditto, May 30, 1793.
 Furnes, Dutch and French, June 21, 1793.
 ———, Austrians and French, June 26, 1793.
 Villiers, ditto, July 18, 1793.
 Cambray, or Cæsar's Camp, ditto, Aug. 9, 1793.
 Liucelles, ditto, Aug. 18, 1793.
 Furnes, ditto, Aug. 21, 1793.
 Rexmond, ditto, Aug. 29, 1793.
 Dunkirk, English and French, Sept. 7, 1793.
 Quesnoy, ditto, Sept. 11, 1793.
 Limbach, Austrians and French, Sept. 12, 1793.
 Menin, ditto, Sept. 11, 1793.
 Toulon, English and French, Oct. 1, 1793.
 Weissenburg, Austrians and French, Oct. 14, 1793.
 Maubeuge, Allies and French, Oct. 16, 1793.
 Birlemont, ditto, ditto.
 Orchies, ditto, Oct. 20, 1793.
 Wanzenaw, ditto, Oct. 25, 1793.
 Landau, ditto, Nov. 29, 1793.
 Toulon, when it surrendered to the French, Nov. 19, 1793.
 Lehrbach, ditto, Nov. 27, 1793.
 Roussillon, the Spaniards and French, Dec. 11, 1793.
 Perpignon, ditto, Dec. 20, 1793.
 Oppenheim, the Allies and French, Jan. 8, 1794.
 Waterloo, ditto, Jan. 23, 1794.
 Werwick, ditto, March 7, 1794.
 Bayonne, Spaniards and French, March 19, 1794.
 Perle, Allies and French, March 22, 1794.
 Cateau, Allies and French, March 28, 1794.
 Cracow, the Russians and Poles, April 4, 1794.
 Durkheim, Allies and French, April 5, 1794.
 Piedmont, Sardinians and French, April 6, 1794.
 Crombeck, Allies and French, April 14, 1794.
 Arlon, ditto, April 17, 1794.
 Warsaw, Russians and Poles, April 21, 1794.
 Landrenoy, Allies and French, April 24, 1794.
 Cambray, English and French, ditto.
 Cateau, ditto, April 26, 1794.

*Battles, &c.**Battles*

- Courtray, Allies and French, April 29, 1794.
 Ostend, ditto, May 5, 1794.
 Montesquieu, Spaniards and French, May 1, 1794.
 Aost, Sardinians and French, May 2, 1794.
 Saorgia, ditto, May 8, 1794.
 Tournay, English and French, May 10, 1794.
 Courtray, Allies and French, May 12, 1794.
 Mons, ditto, May 16, 1794.
 Tournay, English and French, May 18, 1794.
 Bouillon, Allies and French, ditto.
 Tournay, ditto, May 22, 1794.
 Lantern, ditto, May 23, 1794.
 Lithuania, Russians and Poles, June 3, 1794.
 Piliczke, ditto, ditto.
 Barcelona, Spaniards and French, June 14, 1794.
 Charleroi, Dutch and French, June 17, 1794.
 Cracow, Prussians and Poles, ditto.
 Aost, Sardinians and French, June 22, 1794.
 Puycerda, Spaniards and French, June 26, 1794.
 Blonie, Russians and Poles, July 7, 1794.
 Mannheim, Allies and French, July 12, 1794.
 Dorbilos, Prussians and Poles, July 19, 1794.
 Fontarabia, Spaniards and French, Aug. 2, 1794.
 Zegre, Prussians and Poles, Aug. 22, 1794.
 Bellegarde, Spaniards and French, Aug. 26, 1794.
 Valley of Leira, ditto, Sept. 8, 1794.
 Maestricht, Allies and French, Sept. 18, 1794.
 Clermont, ditto, Sept. 20, 1794.
 Piedmont, ditto, Sept. 23, 1794.
 Bosnia, Prussians and Poles, Sept. 24, 1794.
 Kophir Bazsee, Russians and Poles, Sept. 25, 1794.
 Milan, Sardinians and French, Sept. 31, 1794.
 Emmerick, Allies and French, Oct. 2, 1794.
 Warsaw, Poles totally defeated by the Prussians, &c. Oct. 12, 1794.
 Druten, English and French, Oct. 20, 1794.
 Pampeluna, Spaniards and French, Oct. 24, 1794.
 Nimeguen, Allies and French, Nov. 4, 1794.
 Sandomir, Poles and Prussians, &c. Nov. 16, 1794.
 Navarre, Spaniards and French, Nov. 25, 1794.
 Mentz, Allies and French, Dec. 1, 1794.
 On the Waal, Jan. 11, 1795.
 Nantes, between the Chouans and Republicans, Jan. 18, 1795.
 Catalonia, March 5, 1795.
 Neve, Munster, where the French were repulsed, March 3, 1795.—Again the 18th ditto.
 At Figueras, the Spaniards were defeated, April 5, 1795.
 Piedmont, the Piedmontese were defeated, April 12, 1795.
 Pontas, in Catalonia, where the French were defeated, June 14, 1795.
 Piedmont, when the French were defeated, June 24, 1795; again the 27th and again July 1.
 Pampeluna, where the French were defeated, July 9, 1795.
 Bilbao, when the Spaniards were defeated, July 17, 1795.
 Quiberon, the Emigrants were defeated, July 21, 1795.
 Urutia, when the French were defeated, July 30, 1795.
 Vittoria, when the Spaniards were defeated, August 14, 1795.

*Battles. &c.**Battles.*

- Piedmont, the Austrians were defeated, August 20, 1795.
 La Pietra, when the French were defeated, August 31, 1795.
 On the Lahn, when the French were defeated, Sept. 19, 1795.
 Mannheim, the Austrians were defeated, September 23, 1795.
 Piedmont, when the French were defeated, October 1, 1795.
 On the Mayne, when the French were totally defeated, October 11, 1795.
 Mentz, when the French were defeated, October 29, 1795.
 Wormes, when the French were defeated, November 8, 1795.
 Moselle, ditto, November 22, 1795.
 Deux Ponts, ditto, November 28, 1795.
 Alsentz, ditto, December 8, 1795.
 Piedmont, the Sardinians were totally defeated by the French, April 14, 1796.
 Lodi, French and Austrians, May 11, 1796; the Austrians were defeated.
 Mantua, ditto, May 29, 1796.
 French defeated near Wetzlaer, June 4, 1796.
 Ditto, under Jourdan, defeated by General Kray, near Kirpen, June 20, 1796.
 Austrians defeated by Jourdan, July 6, 1796.
 The Archduke repulsed by the French, July 8, 1796.
 The Austrians were defeated by General Jourdan, August 11, 1796.
 Jourdan was defeated by the Archduke near Nuremberg, August 18, 1796.
 The French were defeated by the Austrians near Neuwied and Amberg, August 24, 1796.
 Jourdan was defeated near Munich, September 11; again near Limberg, September 18, and on the following day at Ishy, on the Leck, 1796.
 Between the Austrians and Bonaparte, in Italy, January 19 and 27, 1797; the Austrians were defeated.
 Bonaparte defeated the Archduke, April 1, 1797.
 The Austrians were defeated on the Upper Rhine, May 7, 1797, when the French took Frankfort, Keh, &c.
 The Swiss troops were totally defeated by the French, September 19, 1798.
 Between the Irish rebels and the king's forces at Kilcullen, May 22, 1798.
 Ditto at Naas May 23; the same day at Stratford upon Slaney; at Hacketstown May 25; at Dunleaven May 25; at Taragh May 26; at Carlow May 27; at Monasterevan the same day; at Kildare May 28; at Ballycanoe and at Newtonberry June 1; at New Ross June 5; at Antrim the same day; at Acklow June 9; at Ballynhinch June 13; at Ovidstown June 19; at Ballynarush June 20, 1798; and at all which places the insurgents were defeated.
 In Connaught, where the French aided the Irish rebels, and were all taken prisoners, September 7, 1798.
 Near Naples, between the French and Neapolitans, January 18, 1799.
 The Archduke Charles totally defeated the French, and took 2000 prisoners, &c. March 14 and 26, 1799, near Stockach.
 The French were defeated with great loss near Verona, March 5, 25, 26, 30, and April 5, 1799.
 The Austrians defeated the French, near Cremona, in Italy, April 9 and 20, 1799.
 The Russians defeated the French near Milan, April 27, 1799; 11,000 killed and taken prisoners.
 The French were defeated near Cassano, April 27, 1799.
 Bonaparte was repulsed at Acre by the Turks and Sir S. Smith, April 16, and defeated May 27, 1799.
 The French were defeated near the Adda, March 26, 31, and May 5, 1799.

Battles, &c.

Battles.

- Suwarrow's army defeated the French under Moreau, near Alessandria, May 17, 1799.
- The French were defeated at Zurich, and lost 4000 men, June 4, 1799.
- Suwarrow defeated the French under Macdonald, June 19, 1799; the French lost 18,268 men 7 cannon and eight standards.
- The Austrians were defeated near Coire by General Massena; Captain D'Ausanberg and 700 men were taken prisoners, March 7, 1799.
- The Archduke defeated Jourdan April 2, 1799.
- General Kray defeated General Schoerer, commanding the French in Italy, April 18, 1799.
- Suwarrow defeated the French in forcing the passage of the Adda, May 23, 1799.
- The French were defeated at Naples by Cardinal Ruffo, June 5, 1799.
- Suwarrow defeated Macdonald near Parma, with the loss of 10,000 men and four Generals, July 12, 1799.
- Suwarrow defeated General Moreau, July 13, 1799.
- Joubert totally defeated at Novi, by Suwarrow, and slain August 15, 1799, with 10,000 killed, 400 prisoners, and all the artillery.
- The French were defeated near Tranto, June 19, 1799.
- The French were defeated near Mannheim, August 12, 1799.
- The Imperialists were defeated near Zurich, September 24, 1799.
- The French were defeated near Mondovi, November 6, 1799.
- Near Philipsburg, when the French lost 4000 men, December 3, 1799.
- Near Coni, which place surrendered to the Austrians, December 4, 1799.
- Near Genoa, when the Austrians were defeated, and lost 3000 men, December 12, 1799.
- Novi, between the Austrians and French, January 8, 1800.
- Savona, in Italy, a desperate engagement between the French and Austrians, April 8, 1800.
- Veragio, where the Austrians beat the French, April 10, 1800.
- Stockach, when the French defeated the Austrians, May 4, 1800.
- Moskirch, where the Austrians were defeated, May 5, 1800.
- Riss, when the Austrians were again defeated with the loss of 5000 men, May 9, 1800.
- Brom, the Austrians again defeated, and the French left in possession of Milan, Pavia, and Placentia, June 9 and 10, 1800.
- Marengo, a memorable battle, which decided the fate of Italy, and cost the Austrians 18,000 men, June 14, 1800. The French were commanded by Bonaparte.
- Ulm, the Austrians again completely defeated, June 21, 1800.
- Hohenlinden, the Austrians defeated, and 10,000 taken prisoners, November 3, 1800.
- On the Mincio, December 25, 1800; Austrians defeated.
- Heliopolis, between the French and Turks, March 20, 1800.
- Alexandria, between the English and French, in which Sir Ralph Abercromby was mortally wounded, and the French completely defeated, March 21, 1801.
- Belnahassen, in Syria, Turks and French, May 20, 1800.
- East Indies, between Scindiah and the English; former defeated August 11, 1803.
- Delhi, in India, in which the English were victorious, September 21, 1803.
- Assye, English again victorious, September 23, 1803.
- Losswee, the English under General Lake victorious, November 1, 1803.
- Ferruckabad, East Indies, English victorious, November 17, 1804.

Battles.

- Bhurtpore, East Indies, Jeswunt Rao Holkar, defeated by the English April 2, 1805.
- Guntzburg, Austrians defeated by the French, October 8, 1805.
- Ulm, the Austrians totally defeated, and the magazine, cannon, and baggage taken, and their General, Mack, with the whole of his staff, made prisoners, October 19, 1805.
- Moelk, French and Austrians, latter beaten, November 10, 1805.
- Austerlitz, in which the Austrians and Russians were defeated by the French, with great loss, December 2, 1805.
- Maida, French and English, the former defeated, July 6, 1806.
- Castel-Nuova, French and Russians, latter defeated, September 29, 1806.
- Auerstadt, French and Russians, latter beaten, October 13, 1806.
- Eylau, French and Prussians, latter defeated, February 7, 1807.
- Friedland, in which the Russians were defeated with dreadful slaughter, June 14, 1807.
- Petion defeated with great slaughter, and his flotilla destroyed by Christophe, Chief of Hayti, February 1808.
- Moncey, General, defeated by the Patriots of Valencia, July 1, 1808.
- Vimiera, in which the whole of the French force under General Junot was defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley, August 21, 1808.
- Corunna, French and English, the former defeated, January 16, 1809.
- Oporto, in which the French were defeated by Sir A. Wellesley, May 11, 1809.
- Aspern, French and Austrians, the former defeated, May 21, 22, 1809.
- Marshal Ney defeated by a division of the Spanish army in Galicia, under General Carrera and the Count de Norona, in consequence of which Ferrol and Corunna were evacuated by the French, June 7, 1809.
- The Austrian army, under the command of the Archduke John, defeated at Raab by a division of the French army, under the Viceroy of Italy, June 14, 1809.
- Defeat of the Spanish army under General Blake, at Saragossa, June 15, 1809.
- Defeat of the Austrian army at Wagram, after a severe conflict, July 8, 1809.
- Talavera de la Reyna, in which the French were defeated by Sir A. Wellesley and General Cuesta, July 27, 1809.
- The French defeated in Spain by the Duke del Parque, October 19, 1809.
- Belleisle, Marshal, and his brother, brought prisoners to Windsor castle, 1745.
- Belleisle taken from the French, June 7, 1761.
- Bembow, Admiral, fought the French off Carthage, 1702.
- Bender, treaty of July 21, 1711; city burnt, 1773.
- Benevento seized by the king of Naples from the Pope, in 1768; but restored on suppressing the Jesuits, 1773.
- Bengau, on the Danube, was taken by the French, August 1796.
- Bergen-op-Zoom taken by the French, September 16, 1747, and 1794.
- Berlin laid under contribution by the Austrians, 1758; taken and pillaged, 1760; restored in 1763; taken by the French, 1807.
- Bern, in Switzerland, taken by the French, 1798.
- Cleveland, South, the island of, taken by the English, August 3, 1809.
- Blake reduced Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers, 1655; destroyed a Spanish fleet, 1657, and again 1658.
- Boetian war commenced, 379; ended 336 before Christ.

- Bologna, in Italy, seized by the French, June 18, 1798: and the Austrians took it, June 12, 1799.
- Bombay yielded to the English by Portugal, 1661.
- Boniface, VIII. pope, taken prisoner by the king of France, 1703.
- Bois-le-duc was taken by the French, October 1794.
- Boulogne, an attack was made by Lord Nelson on the gun-boats collected there for the invasion of England, August 4, 1801.
- Breda taken by the French, February 24, 1793; again 1794, and 1795.
- Bremen repulsed and defeated the French invasion, 1761.
- Brennus sacked Rome, 390 before Christ.
- Breslau taken by the Austrians, 1758 and 1761.
- Brest besieged by Julius Cæsar, 54; possessed by the English, 1378; re-delivered to the duke of Bretagne, 1391.
- Briel, &c. seized by the Hollanders, which began that republic, 1570; seized by the French, January 1795.
- Britons applied to the Romans for aid against the Scots, and were refused, 446; invited over the Saxons, 448.
- Bruce landed in Ireland with an army, May 25, 1315; soon after crowned at Dundalk; slain 1318.
- Bruges sacked by the Gauntois, 1382; the bason, gates, and sluices of the canal destroyed by the English, May 19, 1793.
- Brussels taken by the French, 1792 and 1794.
- Buda taken from the Turks by the Imperialists, in whose possession it had been 150 years, 1686.
- Buenos Ayres taken by the English, July 2, 1806; re-taken by the inhabitants, 1807.
- Bonaparte seized Egypt, July 1, 1796, and quitted it in August 23, 1799.
- Byzantium taken by the Romans, 73; destroyed by Severus, 196; re-built by Constantine, 330; taken by the Turks, 1453.
- Cadiz, in Spain, taken by the English, 1596; bombarded July 14, after it had been blocked up with the Spanish fleet by earl St. Vincent, 1797 to 1798.
- Caen, in Normandy, plundered by the English, 1346.
- Caffa, in Crim Tartary, planted and re-built by Genoa, 1261; taken by the Turks, 1464.
- Calais taken by the English, August 4, 1347; retaken by the French, Jan. 10, 1558.
- Calcutta taken by the Nabob, 1758.
- Calvi, in Corsica, surrendered to the British forces, after a siege of 59 days, August 10, 1794; surrendered to the French, 1796.
- Cambridge destroyed by the Danes, 1010.
- Canada taken by the English, 1628; restored to France, 1631; taken again September 13, 1759.
- Candia seized by the Saracens, 808, who changed its name from Crete; re-taken by the Greek empire, 961; taken by the Venetians, 1204; retaken by the Turks, 1669.
- Canterbury Cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1011.
- Canute, first Danish king of England, invaded this country, 1015; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028.
- Cape Breton taken by the English, 1745: again 1758.
- Cape of Good Hope taken by the English, June 1795; again January 8, 1806.
- Capua surrendered to the Allies, July 26, 1799.

Caractacus defeated by Ostorius Scapula in 51.

Carribbee war began in 1772, adjusted 1773.

Carthage destroyed, 146 before Christ; again by the Saracens, 622, A. D.

Carthageana taken by Sir Francis Drake, 1584; pillaged by the French of 1,200,000*l.* in 1697.

— bombarded by Admiral Vernon, 1740.

Carthaginian war ceased 160 before Christ.

Cassel taken by the French, 1760; besieged, without effect, 1761; surrendered 1762.

Cataline's conspiracy. 66; war 63 before Christ.

Caodwalla, king of Wessex, subdued the kingdom of Sussex, and annexed it to his dominions, 886.

Cerdic, with his son Kenric, defeated and killed Nazanled, a British prince, 508; besieged Bath, 520.

Ceuta, in Barbary, seized by Genoa, 1231; by Portugal, 1415; by Spain, 1640.

Ceva and Cazale abandoned by the French, June 15, 1799.

Ceylon Isle was taken by the Portuguese, 1505; by the Hollanders, 1603; attempted by Denmark, 1620; by the Portuguese, 1621; by the Dutch, 1658; agreed part by the East India Company's troops, 1782; restored to the Dutch, 1783; taken by the English, September 16, 1795. After the garrison of Candi, the capital of this island, was evacuated by the English under Major Davy, on condition of being allowed to march with arms and ammunition, unmolested, to Trincomalee, they were treacherously murdered in cold blood, July 1803.

Chagree fort taken by Admiral Vernon, 1740.

Chamble fort, in Canada, taken by the Provincials, October 20, 1775; retaken by the English troops, Jan. 18, 1776.

Charleroi surrendered to the French, June 26, 1794.

Charlestown, South Carolina, surrendered to the British forces under Sir Henry Clinton May 4, 1780.

Chatham, the English fleet destroyed there by the Dutch, 1667.

Cherburg forts destroyed by the English, Aug. 8, 1758.

Chili, the inhabitants of, nearly dispossessed the Spaniards, 1765.

China conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1635.

Chios, the Isle of, conquered from Genoa by the Turks, 1566.

Christopher, St. Isle of, retaken from the French, 1690; taken by the French 1782; restored to England, 1783.

Cimbri, the war with, 113 before Christ.

Civita Vecchia, was taken by the French, Feb. 1799, and evacuated in Sept. following.

Cleves taken, 1760; by the French 1794.

Closter Seven convention, 1757.

Colberg besieged in vain, 1758, 1760, 1761; taken 1762.

Copire, surrendered to the Allies, July 26, 1799.

Coblentz was taken by the French, Oct. 15, 1794.

Coire, abandoned by the French, May 22, 1799.

Columbo, in Ceylon, surrendered to the English, June 12, 1796.

Coni was taken by the Austrians, Dec. 3, 1799.

Constance was seized by the French, Aug. 2, 1796, and again Oct. 1799.

Constantinople taken by the Latins Croisade, 1204; recovered by the Greeks, 1261; taken by Mahomet II. which put an end to the Eastern empire, that had subsisted 1123 years, 1453.

Copenhagen destroyed by the Lubeckers, 1319; again, by the Hanseatic fleet, 1361 and 1369; bombarded by a British fleet, April, 1801.

- Corfu was seized by the French, in 1797; taken by the Russians, March 3, 1799.
- Corsica seized by the Genoese from the Moors. 1115; was offered the English, 1759; surrendered to the French in 1766; put under the patronage of the English, June 1794; quitted 1796.
- Cracow, in Poland, surrendered to the Prussians, June 15, 1794.
- Croisade, or the Holy War, began 1065; again, 1101.
- Crownpoint taken by the English, 1759; by the Provincials, May 14, 1775.
- Croyland burnt by the Danes, 868.
- Cuba, isle of, taken by the Spaniards in 1511; by the English, in 1762.
- Cumberland's, earl of, expedition against Spain, 1589.
- Cumberland and Westmoreland surrendered to Scotland, 944.
- Curacoa seized by Holland, 1634.
- Cyprus taken from the Venetians by the Turks, 1570.
- Cyrus took Babylon after a long siege, 544 before Christ.
- Danes, their first descent upon England, at Portland, 787; their second in Northumberland, 794, when they were repelled, and perished by shipwreck; landed on Shepey Island, 832; again in Cornwall, and defeated by Egbert, 836; again at Charmouth, and defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, from 350 ships, and took Canterbury and London, 851; subdued by Ethelwolf, at Okely, in Surry, 853; invaded Northumberland, and seized York, 867; defeated king Etheldred and his brother Alfred at Basing and Merton, 871; surprised Warham Castle, and took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 1205 of them killed by Odun, earl of Devonshire, 878; Alfred entered into treaty with them, 882; their fleet totally destroyed at Appledore by king Alfred, 894; invaded Anglesea, 900; submitted to Edward the Elder, 921; invaded Dorsetshire, 982; landed again in Essex, 991; and were bribed to depart the kingdom; their fleet defeated 992; number of them massacred by order of Etheldred II. Nov. 12, 1003; made England tributary to them, 1007; under Canute conquered England, 1017; continued their ravages, and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and carried off much plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but were bribed by William to depart, 1074.
- Danes under Rolla made their first descent on France, 895, and made a settlement in Neustria, now Normandy, 905.
- Danish Revolution, Jan. 17, 1772; and May, 1784.
- Dantzick taken by the Swedes, 1734; by the Prussians, 1773.
- abridged of its privileges by the king of Prussia, 1775.
- Dartmouth burnt by the French, 1337.
- David, king of Scotland, taken prisoner by the English, 1346; ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1357.
- Demerary, &c. was surrendered to the English, April 23, 1796.
- Dieppe laid in ashes by the English, July 14, 1694.
- Dominica taken by the English, 1761; by the French, Sept. 7, 1778; restored to the English, 1783.
- Dort taken possession of by the French, Jan. 10, 1795.
- Drake, sir Francis, set sail round the world, 1577; his expedition for annoying Spain, 1585; defeated the Spanish Armada 1588.
- Dresden taken by the Prussians, 1758; the Imperialists, 1759; the Prussians again, 1760.

- Dublin stormed by Dermond, 1171; an insurrection, in which lord Kilwarden, chief justice of the court of King's Bench in Ireland, and his nephew Mr. Wolfe, were inhumanly murdered, July 23, 1803.
- Dunkirk taken by the English, June 24, 1658, from Spain, and delivered to France.
- Dupont, general, surrendered with his army to the Spanish patriots, July 19, 1808.
- Dusseldorp surrendered to the French, Sept. 6, 1795.
- Edinburgh taken by the English, 1296; and by the Pretender's forces, 1745.
- Egypt conquered by the Saracens, 640; usurped by Assaredden, 1160; conquered by the Turks, 1516; invaded by the French, 1798, who were forced, by the British to evacuate it, 1802.
- Ehrenbreitstein surrendered to the French Jan. 12, 1799.
- Elba, isle of, near Leghorn, taken possession of by the English, July 6, 1796; relinquished 1797.
- St. Elmo surrendered to the Royal troops of Naples, July 12, 1799.
- Ely monastery burnt by the Danes, 870.
- Embsen subdued by Hamburg, 1433.
- England invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54 before Christ [He says, that the inhabitants on the sea-coast, from their correspondence with the Gauls, were clothed; those who lived in the inland countries were entirely wild and naked. Though they had horses, and chariots armed with scythes, their towns were only a parcel of huts on an eminence, fortified with trees laid cross-wise, like the Indians in America, only that they had plenty of corn and cattle. Their money was iron and brass plates, and rings of determined weight.] Abandoned by the Romans, 430; ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 440; invited over the Saxons to expel the Picts and Scots, 446, who soon began to establish themselves, by taking possession of different parts of the kingdom on the south side of the Severn; invaded by the Scots, who were defeated by Athelstan, 921; invaded by the Welch, 984; invaded by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1003; invaded again by Sweyn, 1013, and almost totally subdued by him; invaded by Canute, 1015; invaded by Godwin, earl of Kent, 1052; invaded by the Normans, under William, their duke, who subdued the kingdom, 1066; invaded by the Irish, who were defeated, 1069; the Irish landed again, and were defeated, 1070; invaded by Malcolm of Scotland, who burnt several churches, &c. 1071; again in 1091, and 1093, when Malcolm and his son were killed at Alnwick; invaded by Robert, duke of Normandy, 1101; invaded by David of Scotland, 1136; by the Welch, the same year, with success; invaded by the French 1416; invaded by Henry, duke of Richmond, Aug. 7, 1435; by the Spaniards, 1588.
- Esopus, on North River, in North America, totally destroyed, with great quantities of stores, Oct. 15, 1777.
- Eustatia, Island of, taken by the French from the Dutch, 1689; by the English, 1690 and 1781; retaken by the French the same year; restored to Holland, 1783.
- Exeter taken by Sweyn, king of Denmark, and destroyed, 1003; city rebelled, 1067, and reduced by William the Conqueror; again by Henry VII.
- Falkland Islands seized by the Spaniards, 1771.
- Falmouth, in New England, destroyed by the British forces, October 13, 1775.
- Ferrara was taken from the French, May 23, 1799.
- Flanders dismembered from France, 866; overrun by the French, 1792 and 1794, and declared part of that republic.

- Florence was taken possession of by the French, in July 1796, and March 20, 1799; evacuated July 18, following.
- Florida taken by the English, 1759; by the Spaniards, 1781.
- Flushing surrendered to the English, August 16, 1809; the arsenal, &c. destroyed, December following.
- Formosa, the isle of, seized by the Dutch, 1635; the Dutch inhabitants expelled by the Chinese, 1662; revolted, and 10,000 Chinese were killed, 1788.
- Fort St. George, in the East Indies, seized by the French, 1746; restored, 1748.
- Fort William, taken by the English, 1757.
- France conquered by the English, 1170; again 1358; recovered by the French, 1447; declared a republic, 1789, erected into an empire, of which Buonaparte was proclaimed emperor, May 30, 1804.
- Frankfort was seized by the French, July, 1796.
- Frankendal was taken by the French, October 17, 1794; retaken, Nov. 12, 1795.
- Gaeta surrendered to the French, July, 1806.
- Gavilgar, in the East Indies, taken by the English, December 15, 1803.
- Gaza, near Malta, surrendered to the French, June 11, 1796; taken by the English for the Neapolitans, in November following.
- Genoa taken by the Austrians, Dec. 8, 1746; seized by the French in 1798, who were repulsed Aug. 17, 1799; taken by the English and Austrians, in May 1800; surrendered to the French the July following.
- Georgia surrendered to the British forces, and relinquished obedience to the congress of America, Dec. 29, 1778, abandoned by the English forces, 1783.
- Gerona surrendered to the French, Dec. 11, 1809.
- Gibraltar was taken from the Moors by the Castilians, in 1463; taken by sir George Rooke, July 23, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards, Feb. 1727, May 1731, July 1780 to Sept. 13, 1782. when their floating batteries were burnt by red-hot balls from the garrison, commanded by general Elliot.
- Goree, Isle of, taken by the English, 1758; again 1779; restored to the French, 1783; taken by the French, Jan. 18, 1804; retaken by the English, March 9, following.
- Goths slew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539.
- Granada recovered from the Moors, 1491.
- Grand Cairo taken by the Turks from the Egyptian sultans, and their empire subdued, 1516; seized by the French in 1799; surrendered to the British and Turkish forces, June 28, 1801.
- Greek empire conquered by the Latins, 1204; reconquered, 1261; invaded by the Turks, 1350; its final overthrow, 1453.
- Greenland seized by England from the Dutch, 1610.
- Grenada, Island of, taken by the French, July 6, 1779; restored to the English, 1783.
- Grisons revolt from Germany to the Swiss, 1741.
- Guadaloupe taken by the English, 1759, 1779, 1794, and 1810.
- Hamburgh sacked by the Pagans, 1012, 1066; by the Danes, 1216; by the Norwegians, 1224;
- Hanover desolated by the French, 1758; the French army under general Mortier took possession of the city and electorate, June 5, 1803.
- Harfleur taken by the English, Sept. 18, 1415.
- Havannah taken, August 13, 1762.
- Havre de Grace successfully bombarded, 1759.
- Hawkins', sir John, expedition against America, 1595.

Helder Point, in Holland, surrendered to the British forces, under sir Ralph Abercromby, Aug. 27, 1799; relinquished Oct. 19, following.

Helena, Isle of, taken by the Dutch, 1672; by the English, 1673.

Hengist and Horsa landed on the Isle of Thanet, 449.

Hermione, Spanish ship, taken March 21, 1762; sold for 544,648*l.* clear of expences.

Howard, sir Edward, attacked Prejeant, a French admiral, off Brest, and was defeated, April 15, 1513.

Holland taken by the French, Jan. 23, 1795; invaded by the English, Aug. 27, 1799, and abandoned by a convention, Oct. 19, 1799; erected into a kingdom under Louis Buonaparte, 1806.

Hudson's Bay forts destroyed by the French, 1686 and 1782.

Hungary conquered by Charlemagne, 791.

Invasions of England and Great Britain.—By the Romans, under Julius Cesar, 55 B. C.; again under Claudius, A. D. 43; by the Saxons, 447; by the Danes, 737, 832, 851, 866, 979, and 1012.

From the death of Edward the Confessor, there have been the following invasions:

- 1066 Sept. 29, successful, William of Normandy.
- 1069 ——— unsuccessful, by the Irish.
- 1071 ——— unsuccessful, by the Scots.
- 1098 ——— unsuccessful, by ditto, when their king Malcolm was killed.
- 1101 ——— unsuccessful, Robert of Normandy.
- 1136 ——— unsuccessful, by the Scots.
- 1139 ——— unsuccessful, Mand.
- 1326 Sept. 23, successful, Isabell, queen of Edward II.
- 1399 July, successful, duke of Lancaster.
- 1416 ——— unsuccessful, by the French.
- 1462 ——— unsuccessful, Henry Vith's queen.
- 1470 ——— successful, earl of Warwick.
- 1471 ——— successful, Edward IV.
- 1471 ——— unsuccessful, Henry Vith's queen.
- 1484 ——— unsuccessful, earl of Richmond.
- 1485 Aug. 6, successful, earl of Richmond.
- 1487 ——— unsuccessful, Lambert Simnell.
- 1495 ——— unsuccessful, Perkin Warbeck.
- 1497 ——— unsuccessful, ditto
- 1588 ——— unsuccessful, Philip of Spain.
- 1650 ——— unsuccessful, Charles II.
- 1685 May 25, unsuccessful, duke of Monmouth.
- 1688 Oct. 19, successful, prince of Orange.
- 1683 Mar. 12, unsuccessful, James II.
- 1708 Mar. 17, unsuccessful, the Pretender.
- 1715 ——— unsuccessful, ditto
- 1745 July 14, unsuccessful, ditto
- 1797 Feb. 22, unsuccessful, by the French, in Wales.

Italy was ravaged by the French, 1796 and 1797; and Buonaparte crowned king of Italy, at Milan, May 26, 1805.

Ireland subdued by king Edgar, 962; invaded by Fitz-Stephen, near Wexford, May, 1170, who settled there the first colony of British inhabitants; surrendered to Henry II. 1172; totally subdued, 1210; invaded by the Spaniards, 1601; attempted to be invaded by the French, 1760, by Thurot; again in 1796, at Bantry Bay, where their forces were dispersed by a storm; effected a landing with 1500 men, at Kilala Bay, Aug. 22, 1798, and surrendered prisoners Sept. 7, following.

Battles, &c.

- Jago, St. a Spanish register ship, taken May 1793, valued at 1,500,000l.
- Jamaica plundered, 1595; pillaged by the English, 1635; taken by the English, May 7, 1655.
- Jerusalem taken by David from the Jebusites, 1048, B. C.; by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months, 587 B. C.; destroyed by Titus, Sept. 70, A. D.; taken by Robert duke of Normandy, 1100.
- Jersey attempted by the French, May 1, 1779, and their shipping destroyed in Concale Bay.
- Joppa fell into the hands of the French, Jan. 1799; retaken from Buonaparte by the allies, under sir Sidney Smith, June 22, following.
- Jugurtha, war with, 111 B. C.
- Julius Agricola totally subdued the Britons, 78.
- Landrecy surrendered to the French, July 15, 1794.
- Leghorn taken possession of, July 29, 1796, by the French, under Buonaparte, April 15, 1799.
- Leipsic seized by the Prussians, Sept. 1, 1756.
- Lewis, Philip of France's son, laid claim to the crown of England, and landed with an army in the Isle of Thanet, May 23, 1216.
- Leige, the city of, taken by the English, 1702; by the French, 1792; by the Austrians, 1793; by the French 1795.
- Llewellyn, the last prince of the Welsh, defeated, and his head put on the Tower of London, 1286.
- Lombardy conquered by Charlemagne, 770.
- Londonderry besieged, April 20, 1689.
- Loretto pillaged by the French army, and the Madonna sent to Paris, Feb. 6, 1797.
- Louisbourg taken by the English, June 17, 1745; given up to the French, 1749; retaken July 22, 1758.
- Lubec entered by the Prussians, March, 1801; taken by the French, June, 1803; again by storm, Nov. 6, 1806.
- Lucia, St. taken by the English, Jan. 1779 and 1794; again May 31, 1796; again June 22, 1803.
- Luxembourg taken and pillaged by the French, 1543; retaken by the Spaniards, 1544; taken by the French, June 4, 1684, but restored to Spain, 1697; again taken by the French, 1701; belonged to the emperor, 1715; and surrendered to the French, after a severe siege, June 7, 1795.
- Macedonian war commenced, 260 B. C.
- Madeira, Island of, taken by the English, July 25, 1801; again Dec. 24, 1807.
- Madras taken from the English, 1746.
- Madrid evacuated by the French, July 27, 1808; retaken by them, Dec. 2, following.
- Maestricht was taken from the Spaniards by the Dutch, 1632; from the Dutch by France, 1673; restored to them, 1679; was again taken by the French, Nov. 4, 1794.
- Malacca seized by the Dutch, 1640; surrendered to the English, August 17, 1795.
- Maloes, St. reduced to ashes by the English, 1695.
- Malta was taken by the French, June 11, 1798; by the English and Neapolitans, Sept. 5, 1800, after a blockade of two years. By the treaty of Amiens, the island was to have been restored to the Knights of St. John, under the guarantee of Russia; but as the war again broke out between France and England, this part of the treaty was not executed, and Malta is still in the hands of the English.
- Manilla taken, July 27, 1762.

- Manheim taken by the French, 1793; retaken by the Austrians, Nov. 22, 1795, with 10,338 prisoners, 4 generals, and 400 guns, besides stores; again taken by the French, 1796; retaken by the Austrians, September 18, 1799.
- Mantua surrendered to the French, Feb. 1, 1797; retaken by the Russian and Austrians, after a long seige, July 28, 1799.
- Marc, St. West Indies, taken by the English, Oct. 31, 1801.
- Marcou, St. Isles of, on the coast of France, taken by sir Sidney Smith, July, 1795; ably defended by lieutenant Price against the French troops, May 7, 1798.
- Martinico taken from the French, Feb. 1762; again March 23, 1794, and Feb. 24, 1809.
- Messenian war, the first, 743, the second 685 B. C.
- Mexico seized by the Spaniards, 1521.
- Milan was seized by the French, May 18, 1796, the castle, June 29; retaken by the Russians and Austrians, April 28, 1799.
- Minorca conquered by general Stanhope, Aug. 1708; surrendered to the French, June, 1756; restored to the English, 1763; besieged by the Spaniards, and taken, February 5, 1782; surrendered to the English, Nov. 14, 1796.
- Modena surrendered to the Austrians, May, 1799; retaken by the French, July 3, following.
- Moldavia and Wallacia invaded by the Russians, Nov. 23, 1806.
- Monmouth, duke of, invaded England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, aged 35.
- Monte Video take by the English, Feb. 3, 1807.
- Montserrat, Isle of, taken by the French, Feb. 18, 1782; restored to England, 1783.
- Montreal taken by the English, 1760; by the Provincials, Nov. 12, 1775; retaken by the English, June 15, 1776.
- Moro castle, at the Havannah, taken by the English, 1762.
- Morocco conquered by the king of Fez, 1611.
- Munich taken by the French, August 25, 1796; again June 28, 1800.
- Namur taken by French, July 18, 1794.
- Naples taken possession of by the French, June 21, 1799; retaken by cardinal Ruffo, July 10, following.
- Nevis, Isle of, taken by the French, Feb. 14, 1782; restored to the English, 1783.
- New York surrendered to the British troops, Sept. 15, 1776.
- Niagara taken by the English, 1759.
- Nineveh destroyed by the Medes, 612 B. C.
- Nootka, in the north-west of America, captured by the Spaniards, 1790; but afterwards confirmed to the English by treaty.
- Norfolk, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, Jan. 1, 1776.
- Normandy conquered from the crown of France, 876; invaded on all hands, 1117.
- Norman invasions commenced in 800; settled in France, 1002; in Friesland, 1011; reduced England, 1066; driven out of Naples, 1194.
- Norwich destroyed by Sweyn of Denmark, 1004.
- Nova Scotia taken by the English from the French, 1681; restored 1731; taken again 1745, and 1758, and confirmed to England, 1760; divided into two provinces, 1784; had a bishop appointed by the king of England, Aug. 11, 1787.
- Numantine war commenced, 141 B. C.

- Nuremberg seized by the French, July 9, 1796; and by the Austrians in August following.
- Omoa, in the bay of Honduras, taken by the British forces, Oct. 20, 1779; but soon after retaken by the Spaniards.
- Oran, in Barbary, taken by the Spaniards from the Moors, 1507, ceded to the Algerines, 1791.
- Orleans, the siege of, May 4, 1428; again 1563.
- Ormus taken from Portugal by the assistance of the East-India company, 1622.
- Osnaburg taken and pillaged by the French, 1761.
- Ostend, in Flanders, endured a siege of three years, and the garrison and inhabitants, reduced by famine, surrendered on capitulation to the Spaniards, 1604; attempted to be taken by the French, but the scheme miscarried, with great loss to them, owing to the minister having been deceived by his agents, 1653; made a free port, June 15, 1781; surrendered to the French, 1789; taken by the English, 1793; surrendered, with all the Netherlands, to the French, 1794; its canal and sluices destroyed by the English, May 19, 1798.
- Oswego taken by the English, 1756.
- Palamas, in Spain, taken by the French, 1694.
- Parma and Placenza seized by the French, July 3, 1799.
- Peloponnesian war, which continued 27 years, began 431 B. C.
- Pembrokeshire, the French landed in, Feb. 22, 1797.
- Persian empire conquered by Alexander, 331 B. C.
- Peschiera, in Italy, taken from the French, with 90 pieces of canon, &c. May 6, 1799.
- Peterborough, city of, nearly destroyed by the Danes, 887.
- Philipsburgh taken by the French, 1734.
- Philpot, John, an alderman of London, fitted out a fleet at his own private expence, and took many prizes, 1380.
- Phœcean, or sacred war, 357 B. C.
- Piedmont surrendered to the French, Dec. 6, 1798; recovered in 1799.
- Plantagenet, Geoffrey, earl of Anjou, invaded Normandy, 1137.
- Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377.
- Pondicherry taken by the Dutch from France, 1694; by the English, 1761, Oct. 1778, and Aug. 3, 1793.
- Poleroon Isle, in the East Indies, seized by the Dutch, 1664.
- Pope, the, taken prisoner, and sent to Constantinople, 653; expelled his dominions by the French, Feb. 2, 1798.
- Portobello taken by admiral Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739.
- Portsmouth burnt, 1265; again by the French, 1377; again by accident 1760 and 1770; naval review at, June, 1773.
- , in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, Jan. 1, 1776.
- Prizes to the value of 9,433,000*l.* taken from the French and Spaniards, in 1745 and 1746.
- Prussia did homage to Poland for its territories east of the Vistula, 1471.
- Punic war, the first commenced, 263; the second, 218; the third, 149 B. C.
- Pyrrhus wounded in a battle with the Romans, in which he lost 20,000 men.
- Quebec besieged in vain by the English, 1711; taken from the French, Sept. 13, 1759; besieged in vain by the provincials, Dec. 6, 1775.
- Ragusa besieged by the Russians and Montenegrins, July, 1806.
- Rebellions remarkable in British history.—Against William I. in favour of Edgar-Atheling, by the Scots and Danes, A. D. 1069.—Against William II. in favour of his brother Robert, 1088; extinguished, 1090.—Of the Welsh,

who defeated the Normans and English, 1095.—In England, in favour of the empress Maude, 1139; ended 1153.—Prince Richard against his father Henry II. 1189.—Of the barons, April 1215; compromised by the grant of Magna Charta, June 15, following.—Of ditto, 1262; ended 1267.—Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II. on account of his favourites the Gavestones, 1312; and again on account of the Speisers, 1321.—Of Wat Tyler, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a tax-gather to his daughter; having killed the collector in his rage, he raised a party to oppose the tax itself, which was a grievous poll-tax, 1381.—Of the duke of Gloucester and other lords, 1388.—Of Henry duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399.—In Ireland, when Roger earl of March, the viceroy and presumptive heir to the crown, was slain, 1399.—Of the English and Welsh, 1400.—Against Henry IV. by confederated lords, 1403.—Under the earl of Northumberland, who was defeated at Braham Moor, and slain, 1408.—Of Jack Cade, in favour of the duke of York, 1450.—In favour of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York on the throne, 1464.—Of the English in Yorkshire, owing to some encroachments respecting St. Leonard's hospital, in York, 1469.—Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year.—Under Edward IV. 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.—Of the earl of Richmond against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard.—Under Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be Richard's nephew, 1486, which ended the same year, in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son; he was pardoned.—Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck, 1499.—Under Flammoc, 1497, owing to taxes, which ended with the battle of Blackheath.—Of the people, on account of destroying the monasteries, 1536; ended the same year.—Of ditto in the West, owing to enclosures and oppressions of the gentry, June, 1549; suppressed the same year.—Of ditto in Norfolk, headed by Ket the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug. 1549.—In favour of lady Jane Grey, against queen Mary, 1553, which ended in the death of lady Jane.—Of sir Thomas Wyatt, against the queen's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c. 1554.—Of the Roman Catholics against queen Elizabeth, 1559; suppressed the same year.—In the north of England, 1569.—Of the Irish, under the earl of Tyrone, 1599; suppressed 1601.—Under the earl of Essex, against Elizabeth, 1600, which ended in his death, 1601.—Against Charles I. 1639, which ended in his death, 1649.—Of the Irish, under Roger More, sir Phelim O'Neil, &c. against the English in Ireland, 1641; ended 1651.—Of the Scotch, 1666.—Under the duke of Monmouth, 1685, which ended in his death.—Of the Scotch, under the old pretender, 1715; quelled, 1716.—Of the Scotch, under the young pretender, 1745; quelled, 1746.—Of the Americans, on account of taxes, 1774 to 1783.—In Ireland, when they took up arms, May 24, 1799; again 1803.

Rhodes taken by the Saracens, 652; taken by the Turks, 1521, when the knights quitted it, and settled at Malta.

Rhode Island, taken from the Americans by the British forces, Dec. 6, 1776.

Richard I. king of England taken prisoner in Germany, and ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1193.

Rochefort, a French squadron sailed from that port, landed troops, and made an attack upon the island of Dominica, but were repulsed by general Prevost, Feb. 21, 1805.

Rome sacked by Brennus, 390 B. C.; seized by the French, Feb. 2, 1799; surrendered to the Neapolitans, July 18, 1799; the Austrians and Rus-

- sians entered, and repulsed the French from the castle of St. Angelo, Sept. 30, 1799.
- Roras, fortress of, taken by the English, Dec. 5, 1808.
- Rye burnt by the French, 1377.
- Sabine virgins, rape of, by the Romans, 750 B. C.
- Saint Domingo, the French part, put itself under the English protection, Aug. 18, 1793; declared itself independent, Jan. 1797; retaken by the French, 1798, but again recovered its independency, and the empire of the blacks established there.
- Samnite war ended, 272 B. C. having continued 71 years.
- Sandwich burnt by the Danes, 957.
- , admiral the earl of, blown up in an engagement with the French, May 28, 1672.
- Santa Cruz surrendered to the English, Dec. 23, 1807.
- Saragossa taken by the French, Feb. 21, 1809.
- Sardinia, isle of, taken by the English, 1708.
- Sardinia taken by the Genese from the Moors, 1115.
- Sardis taken by the Athenians, 504 B. C.
- Saxony conquered by Charlemagne, 774.
- Schweidnitz taken by the Austrians, 1758; retaken by the Prussians; taken again, 1761; and retaken 1762.
- Schomberg, duke of, landed in Ireland, near Carrickfergus, with an army, Aug. 13, 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.
- Scipio, Cn. took the two camps of Asdrubal and Syphax, killed 40,000 of their men, and took 6000 prisoners, 214 B. C.
- Scotch regalia and crown jewels taken and brought to England, with their coronation chair, now in Westminster-abbey, 1296.
- Sea Fights.*
- At Salamis, when the Athenian fleet of 380 sail, under Themistocles, defeated the Persian fleet of 2000 sail, 480 B. C.
- River of Eurymedon, where Cimon, the Athenian admiral, again destroys the Persian fleet, 470 B. C.
- Lacedemonian fleet taken by Alcibiades the Athenian, 410 B. C.
- Athenian fleet, under Conon, totally defeated by Lysander the Spartan, which put an end to the monstrous power of Athens, 407 B. C.
- Persian fleet under Conon entirely vanquishes the Lacedemonians, and takes 50 sail, 400 B. C.
- Cnidos, where the Spartan fleet is defeated by the Persian, 394 B. C.
- Hannibal defeats the Roman fleet, takes 800 sail, and 25,000 prisoners, 209 B. C.
- Romans vanquish the Carthaginian fleet, 256 B. C.
- Actium, where Marc Antony's fleet is totally defeated by Octavius Cæsar, 31 B. C.
- Emperor Claudius defeats the Goths, and destroys 200 of their ships, A. D. 209.
- With the Danes, when Alfred defeated 120 ships, off Dorsetshire, 893.
- Between the English and French, 1217.
- Between the English and Flemings, 1371.
- With the French, near Sluys, and 400 sail taken, with 30,000 men, 1340.
- Eighty French ships taken by the English, 1339.
- Off Barfleur, where the duke of Bedford took 500 French, and 3 Genoese vessels, 1416.
- Near Milford Haven, when 51 French ships were taken or destroyed, 1405.
- Off Sandwich, when the French fleet was taken by the earl of Warwick, Nov. 1449.

Sea Fights.

Between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, 1545.

Again 1549, when 1000 French were killed.

Near the Gulph of Lepanto, between the Christian powers and the Turks; the latter lost 25,000 men killed, and 4000 taken prisoners; and out of 260 vessels saved only 25. Oct. 7, 1571.

Between the English fleet and the Spanish armada, 1588.

Between the Spaniards and Dutch, 1639.

In the Downs, with the Dutch. June 19, 1652.

Again, Sept. 28, Oct. 21, Nov. 29, 1652.

Near Portland, with the Dutch, who were beaten, Feb. 18, 1652-3.

Off Portsmouth, when Blake took 11 Dutch men of war, and 30 merchantmen, Feb. 10, 1652.

Off the North Foreland, when the Dutch lost 20 men of war, June 2, 1653.

On the coast of Holland, when they lost 30 men of war, and admiral Tromp was killed, July 29, 1653.

At Cadiz, when the galleons were destroyed by the English, Sept. 1656.

At the Canaries, when Blake destroyed the galleons, April, 1657.

One hundred and thirty of the Bourdeaux fleet destroyed by the duke of York, Dec. 4, 1664.

Off Harwich, when 18 capital Dutch ships were taken, and 14 destroyed, June 3, 1665.

The earl of Sandwich took 12 men of war and 2 East-India ships, Sept. 4, 1665.

Again, when the English lost 9, and the Dutch 15 ships, June 4, 1666.

The Dutch totally defeated, with the loss of 24 men of war, four admirals, and 4000 officers and seamen, July 25, 26, 1666.

Five of the Dutch Smyrna fleet, and four East-India ships, taken by the English, March 14, 1671-2.

At Southwold Bay, when the earl of Sandwich was blown up, and the Dutch defeated by the duke of York, May 28, 1672.

Again by prince Rupert, when the Dutch were defeated, May 28, June 4, and Aug. 11, 1673.

In the Bay of Tripoli, when the English burnt four men of war of that state, March 4, 1674-5.

Off Beachy Head, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 30, 1690.

Off La Hogue, when the French fleet was entirely defeated, and 21 large men of war destroyed, May 19, 1692.

Off St. Vincent, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 16, 1693.

The Vigo fleet taken by the English and Dutch, Oct. 12, 1702.

Between the French and English, when the former entirely relinquished the dominions of the sea to the latter, Aug. 24, 1704.

At Gibraltar, when the French lost five men of war, Nov. 5, 1704.

Off the Lizard, when the English were defeated, Oct. 9, 1707.

Admiral Leake took 60 French vessels laden with provisions, May 22, 1708.

Near Carthagen, when admiral Wager destroyed a fleet, May 28, 1708.

French fleet destroyed by sir George Byng, July 31, 1718.

Off Toulon, Feb. 9, 1744.

In the East Indies, when the French retired to Pondicherry, 1747.

Off Cape Finisterre, when the French fleet was taken by admiral Anson, May 3, 1747.

Off Newfoundland, when Boscawen took two men of war, June 10, 1755.

Sea Fights.

- Off Ushant, when admiral Hawke took seven men of war from the French, Oct. 14, 1747.
- Off Belleisle, when he took 14 sail of victuallers, July 14, 1756.
- Off Cape Francois, when seven ships were defeated by three English, Oct. 21, 1757.
- Off Cape Lago, when admiral Boscawen beat the French, Aug. 18, 1759.
- Off Quiberon Bay, when Hawke defeated the French, Nov. 20, 1759.
- Keppel took three French frigates, and a fleet of merchant ships, Oct. 9, 1762.
- On Lake Champlain, where the Provincials were totally destroyed by the British forces, Oct. 11, 1776.
- Off Ushant, a drawn battle, between Keppel and Dorvilliers, July 17, 1778.
- Off Penobscot, in New England, when the American fleet was totally destroyed, July 30, 1779.
- Near Cape St. Vincent, between admiral Rodney and admiral Don Longara, when the latter was defeated and taken prisoner, Jan 8, 1780.
- Near Cadiz, when admiral Rodney defeated the Spaniards, Jan. 16, 1780.
- Dogger-bank, between admiral Parker and the Dutch, Aug. 5, 1781.
- Off the Cape of Virginia, between admiral Arbuthnot and the French, 1781.
- Between Martinique and Guadaloupe, when admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica, and took five ships of the line and admiral count de Grasse, April 12, 1782.
- A series of actions between sir Edward Hughes and admiral Suffrein, in the East Indies, viz. Feb. 17, 1782, the French were 11 to 9; April 12, 1782, they were 18 to 11, yet completely beaten; July 6, 1782; off Trincomale, they were 15 to 12, and beaten, with the loss of 1000 killed and wounded, Sept. 3, 1782; again, June 20, 1783.
- Lord Howe totally defeated the French fleet, took 6 ships of war and sunk several, June 1, 1794.
- Sir Edward Pellew took 15 sail, and burnt 7, out of a fleet of 35 sail of transports, March 8, 1795.
- The French fleet defeated, and 2 ships of war taken, by admiral Hotham, March 14, 1795.
- Admiral Cornwallis took 8 transports, under convoy of 3 French men of war, June 7, 1795.
- Eleven Dutch East Indiamen were taken by the Sceptre man of war and some armed Indiamen, June 19, 1795.
- The French fleet defeated by lord Bridport, June 25, 1795, and 3 ships of war taken near L'Orient.
- The Dutch fleet under admiral Lucas in Saldanna Bay, Africa, consisting of 5 men of war, and several frigates, surrendered to sir George Keith Elphinstone, on Aug. 19, 1796.
- The Spanish fleet defeated by sir J. Jarvis, and 4 line of battle ships taken, Feb. 14, 1797.
- The Dutch fleet was defeated by admiral Duncan, on the coast of Holland, where their two admirals and 15 ships of war were taken or destroyed, Oct. 11, 1797.
- The French fleet, of 17 ships of war, totally defeated, and 9 of them taken, by sir Horatio Nelson, with 13 English, August 1, 1798, near the Nile, in Egypt.
- The French off the coast of Ireland, consisting of 9 ships, by sir J. B. Warren, Oct. 12, 1798, when he took 5 of them.
- The Dutch fleet in the Texel surrendered to admiral Mitchell, on his taking the Helder, Aug. 29, 1799.

Sea Fights.

Copenhagen, when lord Nelson, after a very bloody engagement, took or destroyed 18 Danish ships of the line, April 2, 1801.

Off Algesiras, between admiral Saumarez and Linois, when 2 Spanish ships of 112 guns each, blew up, and 1 of 74 guns was taken, July 12, 1801.

Sir Robert Calder engaged the combined fleets of France and Spain, and captured a 74 and an 84, July 22, 1805.

Trafalgar, the British fleet, consisting of 27 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and 2 smaller vessels, under the command of lord Nelson, engaged the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 32 sail of the line, (18 French and 15 Spanish), 4 frigates, and 2 brigs, with 4000 troops on board; after a conflict of 4 hours, 19 of the enemy's line struck their colours, and a French 74 blew up, Oct. 21, 1805. Lord Nelson was killed about the middle of the action by a musket ball. The French admiral Ville-neuve, a Spanish vice-admiral and rear-admiral were among the prisoners.

French fleet taken by sir Richard Strachan, Nov. 4, 1805.

Off St. Domingo, a British squadron, under admiral Duckworth, engaged and defeated a French squadron, of which 2 ships of the line were burnt, 3 taken, and 2 frigates escaped, Feb. 6, 1806.

French squadron taken by sir J. B. Warren, March 13, 1806.

French squadron, in the harbour of Cadiz, surrendered to the Spanish Patriots, June 14, 1808.

Russian fleet in the Tagus surrendered to the English, Sept. 3, 1808.

French shipping and batteries destroyed in Basque Roads by lord Gambier, April, 1809.

Senegal taken by the English, May 1, 1758; again, 1779.

Seannacherib's army destroyed, 710 before Christ.

Seringapatam, capital of the Mysore, taken by the English, under general Harris, May 6, 1799.

Sheerness blown up by the Dutch fleet, 1667.

Sierra Leone nearly destroyed by a French frigate in 1795.

Silesia, taken by the king of Prussia, 1740.

Sluys was taken by the Spaniards in 1587, and in 1604 the Dutch retook it. The French took it in 1747, but it was restored at the peace.

Spain became subject to the Saracens in 713, and was recovered from them, 1493; invaded by the French, 1808.

Suetonius Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, invaded the island of Anglesea, and burnt the Druids, 59; defeated Boadicea at London, and slew 80,000 of the Britons the same year.

Surat taken by the English, 1759.

Surinam surrendered by the English to Holland, 1667; taken by the English, Aug. 20, 1799.

Susa, in Africa, bombarded and nearly destroyed by the Venetians, Nov. 1784.

Syria was subdued by the Turks, 1515.

Taugiers taken by the Spaniards from the Moors, 1479; destroyed by the English, 1684.

Temeswoer taken by the Imperialists, 1716.

Theban war, 1225 before Christ.

Thebes destroyed by Alexander, when he left only Pindar the poet's house standing, 335.

Thetford burnt by the Danes, 1010.

Thomas, St. a Danish island, taken by the English, March 28, 1801; again, Dec. 21, 1807.

- Thurot, marshal, made a descent on the coast of Ireland, Feb. 20, 1760.
- Ticonderoga taken by the English, 1759; by the Provincials, May 13, 1775.
- Tobago taken by the English from the Dutch, 1672, and retaken by them, 1664; taken by the French, June 2, 1781, and retaken by the English, 1793; again, June 30, 1803.
- Tortona was taken by the French, July 5, 1799; abandoned the 20th of the same month, and surrendered to the Imperialists, Aug. 11, 1799.
- Toulon taken from the French Revolutionists by admiral Hood, 1793; surrendered to their forces, Dec. the same year.
- Trent was taken by the French in 1796, who were repulsed by the Austrians the same year.
- Treves taken by the French in 1794.
- Triest was seized by the French, but retaken by the Austrians, April 14, 1797.
- Trincomale, in Ceylon, taken by the English, Jan. 11, 1782, and 1795.
- Trinidad taken by the English, with 4 ships of the line, 1797.
- Tripoli reduced by admiral Blake, 1655.
- The Trojan war began 1193, and Troy was taken and burnt 1184 B. C.
- Tunis reduced by admiral Blake, 1655; taken by the emperor Charles V. and restored to its king, who had been banished, 1535.
- Tuscan war commenced 312 before Christ.
- Tuscany was seized by the French in April, and abandoned in Aug. 1799; again seized, 1800; ceded to Bonaparte, 1807.
- Turin was taken possession of by the French, Dec. 6, 1798, and surrendered to the Austrians and Russians in June following, and the citadel, May 27, 1799.
- Tyrol was seized by the French, 1797.
- Valenciennes was besieged from May 23, to July 14, 1793, when the French garrison surrendered it to the combined army under the command of the duke of York; retaken by the French in 1794.
- Venable's expedition to America, Dec. 4, 1654.
- Venice was seized, and their republic abolished, by the French in 1797, and soon after part of their territories was seized by the Austrians, and surrendered to them by the French.
- Venlo surrendered to the French, Oct. 24, 1794.
- Verona was taken by the French, when a great part of it was destroyed by a fire, April 28, 1797.
- Vespasian conquered the Isle of Wight, 43.
- Vicenza was taken by the French, 1797.
- Vienna was besieged by the Turks, 1529, 1532, 1543, and 1683; taken by the French, Nov. 14, 1805, and April 12, 1809.
- Vigo galleons taken by the English fleet, Oct. 12, 1702.
- Vincent's, St. isle of, taken by the French, June 17, 1779; retaken 1792; insurrection there, March, 1795; suppressed 1796.
- Urbino, in Italy, surrendered to the Austrians, July 10, 1799.
- Utrecht surrendered to the French, Jan. 18, 1795.
- Walcheren, the island of, taken by the English, Aug. 1809; evacuated in Dec. following.
- Wales had its prince defeated and murdered, and the principality annexed to England, 1286; invaded by the French, Feb. 22, 1797.
- War, among many others, with Scotland, 1068.
- Peace with ditto 1091.
- Ditto with France, 1113.
- War with France, 1116.

Peace with ditto, 1118.
 Peace with Scotland, 1139.
 War with France, 1161.
 Peace with France, 1186.
 War again with France, with success, 1194.
 Peace with ditto, 1195.
 War with France, 1201.
 War, civil, renewed, 1215.
 War ended, 1216.
 War with France, 1224.
 War ended, 1243.
 War, civil, 1262.
 War, civil, ended, 1267.
 War with France, 1294.
 War with Scotland, 1296.
 Peace with France, 1299.
 Peace with Scotland, March 30, 1323.
 War again with Scotland, 1327.
 War ended, 1328.
 War again with Scotland, 1333.
 War with France, 1339.
 Peace with France, May 8, 1360.
 War with France, 1368.
 War, civil, 1400.
 War with Scotland, 1400.
 Peace with France, May 31, 1420.
 War with France, 1422.
 War, civil, between York and Lancaster, 1452.
 Peace with France, Oct. 1471.
 War, civil, 1486.
 War with France, Oct. 6, 1492.
 Peace with ditto; Nov. 3, following.
 Peace with Scotland, 1502.
 War with France, Feb. 4, 1512.
 War with Scotland, 1513.
 Peace with France, August 7, 1514.
 War with ditto, 1522.
 War with Scotland, 1522.
 Peace with France, 1527.
 Peace with Scotland, 1542.
 War with Scotland directly after.
 Peace with France and Scotland, June 7, 1546.
 War with Scotland, 1547.
 War with France, 1549.
 Peace with both, March 6, 1550.
 War, civil, 1553.
 War with Scotland, June 7, 1557.
 War with France, 1557.
 Peace with France, April 2, 1559.
 Peace with Scotland, 1560.
 War with France, 1562.
 Peace with ditto, 1564.
 War with Scotland, 1570.
 War with Spain, 1688.
 Peace with Spain, Aug. 18, 1604.

- War with Spain, 1624.
 War with France, 1627.
 Peace with Spain and France, April 14, 1629.
 War, civil, 1642.
 War with the Dutch, 1651.
 Peace with ditto, April 5, 1654.
 War with Spain, 1655.
 Peace with Spain, Sept. 10, 1660.
 War with France, Jan. 26, 1666.
 War with Denmark, Oct. 19, following.
 Peace with French, Danes, and Dutch, Aug. 21, 1667.
 Ditto with Spain, Feb. 13, 1668.
 War with the Algerines, Sept. 6, 1669.
 Peace with ditto, Nov. 19, 1671.
 War with the Dutch, March, 1672.
 Peace with the Dutch, Feb. 28, 1674.
 War with France, May 7, 1679.
 Peace, general, Sept. 20, 1689.
 War with France, May 4, 1702.
 Peace with Utrecht, July 13, 1713.
 War with Spain, Dec. 1718.
 Peace with ditto, 1721.
 War with Spain, Oct. 19, 1739.
 War with France, March 31, 1744.
 Peace with France, &c. Oct. 13, 1748.
 War with France, 1756.
 War with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762.
 Peace with France and Spain, Feb. 10, 1763.
 Peace between Russia and the Turks, 1773.
 War, civil, in America, commenced June 14, 1774.
 War with France, Feb. 6, 1778.
 War with Spain, April 17, 1780.
 War with Holland, Dec. 21, 1780.
 Peace with France, Spain, Holland, and America, 1783.
 War with France, 1793, by the English, Prussians, Austrians, Sardinians and Italian States.
 Peace between Prussia and France, 1795.
 Peace between France and Spain, 1795.
 Peace between France and Naples, 1795.
 Peace between the French and Sardinians, 1796.
 War between England and Spain, Nov. 11, 1796.
 War between France, Naples, and Sardinia, Nov. 1798.
 Peace between Austria and France, Feb. 9, 1801.
 War between Spain and Portugal, Feb. 28, 1801.
 Peace between Naples and France, March, 1801.
 Peace between Portugal and Spain, June 10, 1801.
 Peace between France and Portugal, Sept. 29, 1801.
 Peace between France and the Porte, Oct. 17, 1801.
 Peace between England, France, Spain, and Holland, March 27, 1802.
 War between England and France, April 29, 1803.
 War between England and Spain, Dec. 14, 1804.
 Peace between England and Spain, June 6, 1808.
 War between France, Russia, and Austria, Sept. 1805.
 Peace between France and Austria, Dec. 27, 1805.

- Wars of Austria.—1. The war with the Ottoman Porte from 1592 to 1606, terminated by the peace at Sithvarock, in Hungary, on the 21st of Oct. 1606.
2. The war, commonly called the thirty-years war, which lasted from 1618 until 1648, terminated by the peace at Westphalia on the 14th of Oct. 1648, at Munster, in Westphalia.
3. The war respecting the Mantuan succession, which lasted from 1629 to 1631, terminated with France by a treaty of peace at Ratisbon on the 13th of Oct. 1630, and with Spain by arrangements made on the 6th of April, 1631, at Cherasco, in Piedmont.
4. The second war with the Ottoman Porte, which lasted from 1661 until 1664, terminated for 20 years by the peace of Vasvar, in Hungary, on the 10th of August, 1664.
5. War with France from 1672 to 1678, terminated by the peace at Nimeguen, in Holland, on the 5th of Feb. 1679.
6. Third war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1683 to 1698, terminated by the peace of Carlowitz, in Slavonia, on the 26th of Jan. 1699.
7. Second war with France, from 1688 to 1697, terminated by the peace of Ryswick, in Holland, on the 20th of Oct. 1697.
8. War with France and Spain, from 1701 to 1713, terminated by the peace of Rastadt, in the empire, on the 6th of March, 1714.
9. Fourth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1716 to 1718, terminated by the peace of Passarowitz, in Servia, on the 21st of July, 1718.
10. Second war with Spain respecting the possessions in Italy, from 1717 to 1720, terminated by the peace of Vienna, in Austria, on the 30th of April, 1725.
11. War with France and Spain, from 1733 to 1739, terminated with France by the peace of Vienna, in Austria, on the 3d of Oct. 1738, and with Spain, by peace made at Versailles on the 20th of April, 1739.
12. Fifth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1737 to 1739, terminated by the peace of Belgrade, in Servia, on the 18th of Sept. 1739.
13. War of Austrian succession at the death of the emperor Charles VI. from 1740 to 1748; it lasted with Prussia (for the first time) from 1740 to 1742, and was terminated by peace made at Breslaw and Berlin, on the 11th of June and 28th of July, 1742; it lasted with Bavaria from 1741 to 1745, and was terminated by peace made at Fussen, in Suabia, on the 22d of April, 1745; it lasted with France and Spain together from 1741 to 1748, and was terminated by peace made at Aix la Chapelle on the 18th of Oct. 1748; lastly it was again carried on with Prussia (for the second time) from 1744 to 1745, and was terminated by peace concluded at Dresden on the 25th of Dec. 1745.
14. The seven-years war, or third war with Prussia, from 1755 to 1763, terminated by the peace of Hubertsbourg, in Saxony, on the 15th of Feb. 1763.
15. Fourth war with Prussia, respecting the Bavarian succession, from 1778 to 1779, terminated by the peace of Teschen, in Upper Silesia, on the 13th of May 1779.
16. Different wars with the States General of Holland, from 1781 to 1785, respecting the opening of the Scheldt, terminated by the treaty of Fontainebleau, on the 8th Nov. 1785.
17. Sixth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1788 until the armistice of 1790, stipulated by the Congress at Rerchenbach, in Silesia, and terminated by peace made at Szistors on the 4th of August, 1791.
18. War with France from 1792 to 1797, terminated by peace at Leoben, in Upper Styria, on the 17th of April, 1797.

19. War with France, March, 1799, terminated by the peace of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801.

20. War with France, 1809.

The following is a list of the wars between England and France, with the terms of their duration, since the one which commenced in 1116, and continued two years:—

1116, lasted twenty-five years; 1141, one year; 1201, fifteen; 1224, nineteen; 1294, five; 1339, twenty-one; 1368, fifty-two; 1422, forty-nine; 1492, one month; 1512, two years; 1521, six; 1549, one; 1557, two; 1562, two; 1627, two; 1666, one; 1689, ten; 1702, eleven; 1744, four; 1756, seven; 1778, five; and 1793, which terminated March 27, 1802.

Warsaw surrendered to the Prussians, 1794.

Warwick, Richard Neville, earl of, defeated at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1441, and slain.

Warwick-abbey destroyed by the Danes, 1016.

Wight, isle of, taken by the French, July 13, 1377.

Worms was taken by the French, Oct. 15, 1794.

Wurtsburg surrendered to the French after 5 weeks siege, Jan. 10, 1801.

York city burnt by the Danes, 1069; again 1179.

Ypres surrendered to the French under Moreau, June 17, 1794, with 6000 men and 100 cannon, &c.

Zurich was abandoned by the French, June 20, 1799.

SECT. III.

LAWS, COURTS OF JUSTICE, OATHS, TAXES, &c.

ABJURATION oath first required, 1701.

Adelphi lottery act passed, 1773.

Admiralty, court of, erected 1357; incorporated June 22, 1768.

Adultery, punished by cutting off the nose and ears, 1031; made capital, 1650.

Affirmation of the Quakers first accepted as an oath, 1702; alteration made in it, 1721.

African bill, to supply that trade with calicoes, 1765.

Agrarian law introduced at Rome, 486 B. C.

Ale and ale-houses in England, made mention of in the laws of Ina king of Wessex; first licensed, 1551.

Aliens forbidden to hold church livings, and juries for their trials to be half foreigners, 1430; prevented from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1483.

Alien bill passed, Jan. 4, 1793.

Allegiance, oath of, first administered, 1606; altered 1689.

Almanack stamps increased, 1781.

Ambassadors first protected by a law, 1709; their protection restrained, 1773.

- American duties act passed, 1764; on tea, 1767.
 ——— loyalists relieved, 1785.
 Annuities for life regulated, 1777.
 Apothecaries exempted from civil offices, 1702.
 Appeals to the pope first made, 1138; forbidden, 1532.
 Arable lands retained, and pasture enforced, 1534.
 Arbitration act passed, 1698.
 Armorial bearings introduced into England to distinguished nobles, 1100
 taxed, 1798, 1808.
 Array, the first commission of, to raise the militia, 1422.
 Arrest, vexatious ones, prevented by an act, May 17, 1735; for less than
 10l. forbidden, 1779.
 Artificers' bill, to prevent their seduction, 1787.
 Assaying of gold and silver legally established, 1354.
 Assize of bread and ale in England established, 1206; again legally, 1710.
 Asylums for debtors abolished in London, 1696.
 Assessed taxes considerably advanced, 1797; reduced 1798; new ones
 enacted, April, 1808.
 Attorneys' tax commenced, 1795.
 ——— in Norwich, Norfolk, and Suffolk, restrained, and their number
 reduced from 80 to 14, 1454.
 ———, the number of, in Edward the III'd's time, was limited to be-
 tween 300 and 400 for the whole kingdom; nor there are above 16,000,
 and their agents, within the bills of mortality.
 Auction and Sales tax began, 1779.
 Augmentation, the office of, established, 1536.
 Bankrupts in England first regulated by law, 1543.
 Bastard children, concealing the death of, deemed murder, 1624.
 Batchelors' tax, 1695; again 1785 and 1796.
 Beer act passed, 1643, 1660, 1761, and 1784.
 Beggars relieved by law, 1496.
 Benefit of the clergy taken from murderers, Oct. 24, 1513.
 Benefit societies act passed, 1795.
 Bigamy, statute of, first passed, 1276.
 Bill of rights passed, 1689.
 Bills of exchange regulated, 1698, 1705; made felony to counterfeit, 1724;
 taxed, 1713; advanced 1797 and 1804.
 Birth of children taxed, 1695, 1783.
 Black act passed, 1723.
 Black rent established in Ireland, 1412.
 Bondage released by queen Elizabeth in many of her manors, 1574.
 Boston port bill, for its removal, 1775.
 Brewers' licences taxed, 1784.
 Bread ordered not to be sold till 24 hours old, to lessen its consumption,
 March, 1800.
 Bribery, &c. at elections, forbidden by law, 1696, 1729, 1735.
 Bricks and tiles taxed, 1784.
 Broad-swords forbidden by law to be worn in Edinburgh, July 24, 1722.
 Brokers regulated in London by law, 1697.
 Buckingham house bought for the queen, 1775.
 Builders' act passed, 1764; amended, 1766.
 Buildings regulated by law, 1764, 1770, 1772.
 Burials taxed, 1695, 1783.
 Buttons and button-holes of cloth prohibited by law, 1721.
 Bye-laws of corporations restrained, 1504.

- Calicoes prohibited to be printed or worn, 1700, and 1721.
 Cambricks from France prohibited, 1743; totally, 1758; readmitted, 1786.
 Canon law first introduced into England, 1140.
 Capper or hatter, a statute passed, that none should sell any hat above 20d. nor cap above 2s. 8d. 1489.
 Caps, a law, enacting that every person above seven years of age should wear on Sundays and holidays a cap of wool, knit made, thickened and dressed in England, by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, excepting maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of twenty marks of land, and their heirs, and such as have borne office of worship in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of the London companies, 1571.
 Cards and dice double taxed, April 8, 1756; additional tax, 1789.
 Carriages taxed, 1747, 1776, 1782, 1785, and 1808.
 Cattle prohibited to be imported into England from Ireland and Scotland, 1663.
 Chancery, court of, established 605; present one by William I. 1066. The first person qualified for chancellor, by education, was sir Thomas More, 1530, the office before being rather that of a secretary of state than the president of a court of justice; first reference to a master in, owing to the ignorance of the chancellor, sir Christopher Hatton, about 1588.
 Charity schools instituted, to prevent the seduction of the infant poor to popish seminaries, March 25, 1687.
 Chest of Chatham, enforced by law, 1590.
 Children forbidden by law to be sold by English parents, 1000.
 Christenings taxed, 1783.
 Church benefices forbidden to be held by foreigners, 1430.
 Churches, fifty new ones built, act passed 1711.
 Circuits, judiciary, established, 1176; in Scotland, 1712.
 Civil law first received and studied in England by Theobald archbishop of Canterbury.
 Civil list debts paid, 1777.
 Clandestine marriages forbidden by act, 1753.
 Clarendon statutes passed, 1164.
 Clergy forbidden drunkenness by law, 741; excluded from being members of the Irish parliament, by Henry VIII. 1536; voluntarily resigned the privilege of taxing themselves, 1664.
 Clocks and watches taxed, 1797; repealed, 1798.
 Coach-makers' licences commenced, 1785.
 Coach tax commenced, March 25, 1747; increased, 1776, 1782, 1785, 1797, and 1808.
 Coals, duty laid on them by Charles I. 1627; again by Charles II. in favour of the duke of Richmond, which was converted into an annuity by George III. June, 1800.
 Combinations among Journeymen forbidden by an act, June 21, 1799.
 Commercial treaty and consolidated duties, 1787.
 Commissioners appointed for the public accounts, 1780.
 Common pleas, court of, established 1215.
 Commutation tax commenced, 1784.
 Compound waters highly taxed, May 29, 1729.
 Conciliatory act with America passed, Feb. 7, 1778.
 Conservators of public liberties chosen in England, 1215.
 Contractors with government disqualified for sitting in parliament, 1782.
 Contribution from the public demanded by an act of parliament from 2M persons whose wages were 4l. per annum, 1695.

Laws, Courts of Justice, &c.

- Conventicles punished by law, 1661.
 Convocation of the clergy first summoned to meet by writ of Edward I. 1695; no business done since 1716.
 Copper coin forbidden to be counterfeited, 1771.
 Copy-right secured, by an act passed, 1710.
 Coronation oath enacted, 1689.
 Cotton manufacturers' utensils prohibited to be exported, 1774.
 Cotton duty commenced, 1785.
 Coventry act passed, 1669; regulated 1699.
 Council first allowed to persons guilty of treason, April 21, 1696.
 Counties first sent members to parliament by authority, 1258.
 County courts first erected, 896.
 Courts of conscience, or requests, in London began, 1517; again 1603; in Bristol, Gloucestershire, and Newcastle, Nov. 30, 1689; extended to the sum of 5l. Oct. 1, 1800.
 Courts of justice instituted at Athens, 1272 B. C.
 Cox's museum lottery.
 Criminals ordered for transportation instead of execution, 1590; Henry VIII. executed 72,000 during his reign.
 Crown lands resumed by law, 1419.
 Curfew bell established by William the conqueror, 1068; abolished, 1103.
 Customs of England amounted to but 14,000l. in 1580; to 50,000l. in 1592; to 148,000l. in 1614; to 168,000l. in 1622; to 500,000l. in 1642; to 1,555,600l. in 1720; to 1,593,000l. in 1721; to 1,094,000l. in 1744; to 2,000,000l. in 1748; to 9,973,240l. in 1808.
 —, officers of the, deprived of voting for members of parliament, 1782.
 Cyder act passed, 1763; repealed, 1766.
 Danegelt, a land tax first established by Ethelred II. 991; abolished by Stephen, 1136.
 Deaths taxed, 1783.
 Declarations of rights, bill passed, 1689.
 Dictum de Kennelsworth passed, 1266.
 Dog-stealers act passed, 1770; tax on dogs, 1796 and 1808.
 Doomsday-book began in 900; finished 1086.
 Dress restrained by law, 1465, 1574, and 1580.
 Droit d'Aubaine abolished in France, Aug. 6, 1790.
 Drunkenness forbidden by the cannon law to the clergy, 741; in the commonality restrained by law, 975.
 Duelling, in civil matters, forbidden in France, 1305; introduced into England, 1587.
 Duty on brandies lowered 4s. 6d. per gallon, May 10, 1787.
 Dying, abuses in, prevented, 1783.
 East India company's act passed, 1718.
 Elections made void by bribery, 1696, 1725, 1772, 1788.
 English parents forbidden by law from selling their children out of the kingdom, 1000.
 — language to be used in all law pleadings, 1362; ordered to be used in all law-suits, May, 1731.
 Engraving protected by a bill, 1775 and 1777.
 Entailing estates introduced by statute, 1279 and 1307.
 Entertainment, places of, about London licensed, 1752.
 Exchequer chamber, court of, erected by Edward III. 1359; improved by Elizabeth, 1584.
 —, court of, instituted on the model of the transmarine exchequer in Normandy, 1079; stopped payment from Dec. 2, 1672, to May following.

Excise-office formed, 1643; its officers deprived of their votes for members of parliament, 1782.

Excise on beer, ale, &c. first imposed by act of parliament, 1643; bill passed Nov. 25, 1690.

— scheme introduced to the house of commons, and opposed by every trading town in the kingdom, 1733. For one week, in 1733, it amounted to 28,000*l.*; in 1744, it was 3,754,072*l.* In the same year the malt distillery of London was 459,000*l.* The revenue was 3,847,000*l.* in 1746; 5,530,114*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* in 1786; and 19,867,914*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* in 1808.

Excommunication from Rome forbidden to be used in England, under severe penalties, 1391.

Explanation, Irish act of, passed 1665.

Exportation of corn permitted by law, 1663; bounty granted, 1689.

Eyre, justices in, the office instituted by Henry II. 1184; the last instance of their holding a court in any of the forests, is believed to have been during the reign of Charles II.

Female servant tax commenced 1785; ceased 1792.

Fencing schools in London prohibited, as introductory to duels, 1285.

Feodal or feudal laws, the tenure of land by suit and service to the lord or owner of it, introduced into England by the Saxons, about 600; the slavery of this tenure increased under William I. 1068. This was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers. It was discountenanced in France by Louis XI. about 1470; restored and limited by Henry VII. 1495; abolished by statute, 12 Charles II. 1662.

Fiery ordeal enforced, 1042.

Fires occasioned by servants punishable, 1707.

First fruits act passed, 1704.

Fishing towns legally regulated, 1542.

Fishing on our coasts, the Dutch forced to pay a tribute for, 1609; the Dutch paid 30,000*l.* for liberty to fish, 1683. Welwood, in his answer to Grotius, says, "that the Scots obliged the Dutch, by treaty, to keep 80 miles from the shore in fishing, and to pay a tribute at the port of Aberdeen; where a tower was erected for that and other purposes, and the Dutch paid the tribute even in the memory of our forefathers."

Five-mile act passed, Oct. 31, 1665. This act obliged non-conformist teachers, who refused to take the non-resistance oath, not to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the act of oblivion, unless they were travelling, under the penalty of 50*l.*

Foreigners indulged with one half foreigners in juries, 1430; forbidden to follow trade by retail, 1487.

Forfeited estates, resumption of, act passed 1699.

— in Scotland, restored by parliament, 1784.

Forgery first punished with death in England, 1634.

Forging of letters of attorney for the transfer of stock, made felony, 1722.

Fornication made capital for the second offence, 1650.

Franking of letters claimed as a privilege of parliament, 1660; commenced 1734; before the year 1764, when the act to alter the mode of franking passed, the franked letters amounted annually to 170,000*l.*; the privilege abridged, 1784; again 1793.

Frauds by bankrupts punished, by act passed 1732.

Freeholders permitted to alienate their lands, 1492 and 1512.

- Freeholders under 40s. per annum unqualified to vote for members of parliament, 1429.
- Freemasons forbidden in England, 1424; tolerated by act of parliament, 1699; excommunicated by the pope, 1738.
- French tongue abolished in the English courts of justice, 1362.
- Game acts passed, 1496, 1670, 1753, 1784, 1785, and 1803.
- certificates commenced, 1785.
- Gaming-houses licensed in London, 1620.
- Gaming prevented, by an act passed 1739.
- Geneva shops suppressed, 1743; 17,000 abolished, 1750.
- Gin act passed, July 24, 1737.
- Gipsies expelled out of England, 1563.
- Gladiators, the combats of, abolished, 325.
- Glass tax established, 1746.
- Glove tax repealed, August 2, 1795.
- Gold coin permitted by act of parliament to be destroyed, 1773; reduced to the standard, Aug. 1776.
- Great seal of England first used, 1050.
- Greenwich hospital began to receive 6d. per month from every seamen, 1695; and 1s. from June, 1797.
- Guineas reduced by parliament from 22s. to 21s. 1717.
- Habeas corpus act passed 1641, and May 27, 1679; suspended in 1715, for six months; 1716 for six months; 1722 for twelve months; 1744 for six months; 1779 for six months; 1794, 1795, 1798, 1799, and 1800, for nine months; again in 1803, in consequence of the Irish rebellion.
- Hackney coaches and chairs established by act of parliament, June 24, 1694; regulated 1784, 1786, 1800, and 1808.
- Hair powder tax began 1795.
- Hanover succession established by law, 1701.
- Harlots, or common prostitutes, obliged to wear striped hoods of party colours, and their garments the wrong side outwards, 27 Edw. III. 1355.
- Hat tax commenced, Oct. 1, 1784; stamps for ditto, 1796.
- Hawkers and pedlars licensed, June 24, 1697; restrained, 1785.
- Hearth or chimney-money, an oppressive tax on every fire-place or hearth in every house in England, 2s. per annum, 13 Charles II. 1662; abolished by William and Mary, 1689.
- Hell-fire clubs suppressed by order of council, April 29, 1729.
- Hemp and flax directed to be sown for making fishing-nets, 1583.
- Heretics, the law against, repealed, 1534.
- Herring statute passed, 1357.
- Highland dress forbidden in Scotland by law, Aug. 1746; restored, 1782.
- Highways, the first law in England to repair them was in 1525.
- Highwaymen, act respecting, 1693.
- High treason act passed, 1626; improved, 1795.
- Horse tax commenced, 1784; increased 1795 and 1803.
- House tax, 1778; increased, 1803.
- Husbandry encouraged by an act, 1489.
- Hustings, the court of, in the city of London, is the supreme court of judicature, as the court of common council is of legislature, in that city. The court of Hustings was granted to the city, to be holden and kept weekly, by Edward the Confessor, 1052.
- Idiot act passed, 1731.
- Impeachment, the first of a chancellor, and the first by the commons, 1286.
- Impressed seamen's bill, 1740.

- Incest and adultery made capital for the first offence, May 14, 1650.
- Inclosures in England restrained, 1521.
- Income taxed, 1799; repealed, 1802; renewed, 1803; increased 1806.
- Indulgencies began under Leo III.; first disposed of for money, 1190; sold publicly by the Roman pontiff, after 1200.
- Influence of the crown abridged by parliament, 1782.
- Insolvent act passed, the first in 1649; the most considerable ones in 1743, 1761, 1763, 1769, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1781, 1784, 1797, 1801, 1804, and 1809.
- Insurances of houses, &c. duty first laid on, 1782; being 1s. 6d. on each 100l. insured; 6d. additional, 1797.
- secured by law, 1601.
- Interest of money was 2d. per week for 20s. 1260; 45 per cent. 1307; interest of money at 10 per cent. first law in England establishing, 1545. The pious subjects of Edward VI. repealed this law, as unlawful and most impious; but it was restored in queen Elizabeth's time. In those days the monarchs could not borrow without the collateral security of the metropolis. Reduced from 10 to 8 per cent. 1624; reduced by the rump parliament to 6 per cent. and confirmed at the restoration to 5 per cent. 1714; from 4 to 3 per cent. 1750. Interest of the national debt reduced, 1749.
- Ireland admitted to a free trade by the British parliament, 1779; released from subserviency to the English privy council, 1782; regulation in trade, 1785; united with England 1801.
- Isle of Man, the sovereignty of, annexed by act of parliament to Great Britain, 1765.
- Judges appointed, and the kingdom divided into three circuits, three to each, 1176; seized and condemned, and the lord chief justice executed, for favouring despotism, 1388, sir William Gascoigne committed the prince of Wales for assaulting him on the bench, 1412; Bennet fined 20,000l. for bribery, 1616; threatened with impeachments, and put in bail, and Berkeley taken off the bench, and committed by the commons, 1641; three impeached, Nov. 23, 1680; their salaries augmented, and they appointed for life, instead of during pleasure, 1761; enlarged 1772. Of the puisne judges in 1779. Some sent to the East Indies, 1774.
- Juries were common to the northern nations; Reginer, a Dane, ordered 12 to be impannelled, 820; first established in England by Ethelred, 979; the plaintiff and defendant, in those times, used to feed them, whence the common-law of denying sustenance to a jury after hearing evidence.
- regulated in Middlesex, 1732.
- Justices of the peace first appointed, 1076.
- , itinerant, appointed, 1176.
- Justiciary court of Scotland established, 1672.
- Justinian published his *corde*x of the civil law, 520; and four years after his work of the same kind, called the Digest.
- Kilkenny, the statute of, passed 1264.
- Knights and citizens obliged to reside at the places they represented, 1412.
- Knighthood, by the king, forbidden by the parliament, 1640.
- Lancaster, duchy court of, established, 1370.
- Land carriage of fish supported by parliament, 1764.
- Land-tax, the first in England, 991; amounted annually to 82,000 l. in 1018; every hide of land taxed 3s. in 1109; established one in 1695.—*See Taxes.*

- Latin tongue abolished in courts of law, 1731.
 Law of Moses delivered, 1491 B. C.
 Laws of the land first translated into Saxon, 590; published, 610.
 — of Edward the Confessor composed, 1065.
 Legacies taxed, 1780; advanced 1796, 1805, 1808.
 Licences for public houses first granted, 1551; for brewers, and exciseable articles enforced, 1784.
 Limitation of the crown, act passed, 1701.
 — respecting estates, act passed, 1769.
 Linens taxed, 1785.
 Literary property, statute in favour of, passed, 1709.
 Lollards proscribed by the English parliament, 1406.
 Longitude, a reward promised by parliament for the discovery of, 1714.
 Lord-Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.
 Luxury restricted by an English law, wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals; it also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of 100l. per annum, from wearing furs, skins, or silk; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone, to all others it was prohibited, 1337. An edict was issued by Charles VI. of France, which says, "Let no one presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes," 1340.
 Lycurgus, the Spartan law-giver, established his body of laws in Lacedæmonia, 884 B. C.
 Magna charta, (a body of laws, the great barrier of English liberty), granted by king John, June 12, 1215.
 Mail coaches first established to Bristol, 1784; to other parts of England and an act to regulate and encourage them, and exempt them from tolls, 1785.
 Maiming and wounding made capital, 1670.
 Malt tax established, 1667; increased, 1760; new modelled, 1766.
 Marlborough statutes passed, 1269.
 Marriage act passed, June 1753; took place, March 25, 1754; amended, 1781.
 Marriages taxed, 1695, 1784.
 —, banns of, first published in churches, about 1200; priests interdicted from marriage, 1015; act for solemnizing it by justices of the peace, 1653.
 — of the royal family restrained by an act passed 1772.
 Martial law declared in Ireland, July 26, 1803.
 Medicine duty commenced, 1783; increased, 1804.
 Militia act passed, 1757; altered 1764, 1781; supplemental, 1797; for Scotland, 1797.
 — in Great Britain limited to 106,000, in 1798.
 Monasteries, dissolution of, by act, 1539, to the value of 361,000l. per annum, equal now to 1,750,000l.
 Mortmain act passed 1279; and another, May 20, 1736.
 Mutiny act first passed, 1689.
 Nantz, edict of, passed by Henry IV. by which Protestants enjoyed toleration in France, 1598; revoked by Louis XIV. 1685; by this bad policy 50,000 French Protestants left France and came to England.
 Naturalization, first law for, in England, 1437 and 1709.
 — of Jews, bill passed, 1753; repealed, December following.
 Naval salute to the English flag began in Alfred's reign, and has continued ever since.

- Navigation act first passed, 1381; again 1541; again for the colonies, 1646. 1651; which secured the trade of our colonies, 1660 and 1778; of the Thames shipping commenced, 1786.
- Negroes adjudged to be free whilst in this country, 1772; declared free in Scotland, Jan. 15, 1778.
- Newfoundland fishery act passed, 1699.
- New style act passed, 1752.
- Newspapers stamped, 1713; increased, 1725, 1765, 1781, 1789, and 1798.
- Nobleman's privileges restrained, 1773.
- Non-jurors double taxed, May 27, 1723; and obliged to register their estates.
- Notes and bills first stamped, 1782; advanced, 1796, 1808.
- Officers of the board of works, great wardrobe, treasurer of the chamber, and jewel office, with the board of green cloth, and cofferer of the household, abolished by parliament, July, 1781.
- Ordeal by fire and water abolished, 1261.
- Packet from Milford Haven established in Ireland, 1790.
- Papal authority abolished by law, 1391.
- Papists excluded the throne, 1689; obliged to register their names and estates, 1717, 1762, 1780, 1781, 1784; their estates valued at 375,284l. 15s. 3½d. per annum, in 1719; taxed 100,900l. Nov. 23, 1722; indulgencies granted them by parliament, 1778.
- Parliaments began under the Saxon government; the first regular one was in king John's reign, 1204; the epoch of the house of commons, Jan. 23, 1265; members obliged to reside in the place they represent, 1413; Francis Russell, son of the earl of Bedford, was the first peer's eldest son who sat in the house of commons, 1549; that remarkable for the epoch in which were first formed the parties of court and country, June 16, 1621; a peer elected, and sat as a member of the house of commons, 1649; the house of commons committed a secretary of state to the Tower, November 18, 1678; their speaker refused by the king, 1679; bill passed for triennial parliaments, November, 1694; the first British one met, October 24, 1707; triennial act repealed, May 1, 1716; act passed for septennial ones, 1716; the lord mayor and an alderman of London committed to the Tower by the house of commons, 1771; their privilege of protection from arrest for debts relinquished, 1770; sir Francis Burdett committed to the Tower by the house of commons, April 9, 1810.
- Parliamentary grants to the king were in kind, 20,000 sacks of wool being the grant, 1340.
- Parochial assesment for the poor began 1370.
- Party-walls regulated by parliament, 1785.
- Patent for copper and brass coin in England, 1636.
- Pawn-brokers licence act, 1784, 1786, 1796, 1804.
- Perjury punished with the pillory, 1563.
- Peter-pence paid to Rome, 790; abolished, 1534; took its name from being collected on the 1st of August, St. Peter's day.
- Penal laws began, 1381.
- Plate act passed, May 1756; repealed, 1780.
- Plays required to be licensed by the lord chamberlain, by order of parliament, 1737.
- Pleading introduced 786; changed from French to English, 1362.
- Poaching prevented, by an act passed, 1753.
- Poisoning made treason, 1532.
- Poll-tax first levied in England, 1378; abolished by William III.

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|---|---------------|
| Policies of insurance taxed, 1782; increased 1808. | |
| Polygamy forbidden by the Romans, 393. | |
| Poor, the first act for the relief of the, 1507. | |
| Popery abolished in England by law, 1536. | |
| Porterage act passed, June 21, 1799. | |
| Postage of letters advanced, 1784; again, 1797 and 1801. | |
| Post, penny, in London began, 1681; established by government, 1711; the postage advanced to two-pence, 1801. | |
| Post-horses first taxed, 1779. | |
| Powdered hair tax took place, May 5, 1795. | |
| Poyning's act repealed in Ireland, when independency was restored there, May 17, 1782. | |
| Pragmatic sanction took place, 1439; again, 1740. | |
| Prince of Wales's debts paid by parliament, May 24, 1787; Again in 1795.— | |
| State of his debts, as laid on the table of the house of commons, June 1795. | |
| Debts on various securities, and bearing interest | £500,571 19 1 |
| Amount of tradesmen's bills unpaid | 86,745 0 0 |
| Tradesmen's bills and arrears of establishment, from | |
| Oct. 10, 1794, to April 5, 1795 | 52,573 5 3 |
| | £639,890 4 4 |

Printers licensed on paying a duty, 1799.

Printsellers' property secured, 1777.

Privy Counsellors protected, 1711.

Promissory notes regulated, 1705; taxed by a stamp, 1782, increased, 1804.

Protections by noblemen and foreign ambassadors restrained by parliament, 1773.

Qualification for members of parliament, act passed, 1711; for justices of the peace, act passed, 1732.

Quack medicines taxed, 1785; increased, 1803.

Queen Charlotte's annuity settled at 100,000*l.* on the king's death, 1762.

Ravishing of women made a capital offence, 1799.

Receipt tax commenced, 1782; amended, 1784, 1791, 1795, and 1803.

Registering shipping in the Thames commenced, 1786.
in England, 1787.

Registering wills in Yorkshire first permitted, 1707; in Middlesex, 1709.

Registers, parochial, first appointed, 1530.

Rent made recoverable by an act passed, 1731.

Representatives in parliament obliged to residence, 1413.

Requests, court of, began 1494.

Revenue officers deprived of their votes for members of parliament, 1782.

Rights, bill of, established, 1641; and of succession, 1689.

Riot act passed, 1715.

Roads between market towns widened by an act, 1285, 1555.

Roman Catholics in England relieved by an act passed, 1776, and 1791; in Ireland, 1792.

Royal family marriages restrained, 1772.

Saddle-horse duty, 1784; increased, 1808.

Salaries of the judges enlarged, 1772 and 1779.

Salique law, by which women are excluded from inheriting, confirmed in the reign of Pharamond of France, 424; first quoted, 1327.

Salt duties revived, 1732.

Sanctuaries abolished in England, 1534.

- Schism act passed, 1714.
- Scotch gold and silver prohibited passing current in England, 1393.
- Scutage, the first tax levied in England to pay an army, 1159.
- Seamen's wages advanced by parliament, May 9, 1797.
- Secretaries of state first appointed in England, lord Cromwell was so made by cardinal Wolsey, 1529.
- Security of the king's person, act passed, 1703, improved, 1795.
- Sedition bill passed, Dec. 17, 1795.
- Seditious societies and reading rooms suppressed by an act, June 21, 1797.
- Septennial parliament, act passed, 1716.
- Servant men's tax, 1775; enlarged, 1781, 1785, 1796, 1797, and 1808. Female servants' tax, 1785; abolished, 1792.
- Servants' wages taxed, 1695.
- Session, court of, first appointed by James I. 1425; abolished 1503; re-established by James V. in 1531; reinstated at Edinburgh, 1756.
- Settlement of the crown, 1689.
- Sheep prohibited to be exported from England, 1424.
- Ship-money exacted, 1634; abolished, 1641.
- Shoes, the people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet; they wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, that they incumbered themselves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous custom was in vogue from the year 1382, but was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20s. and the pain of cursing by the clergy, 1467.
- Shop-lifting act passed, 1699.
- Shop-tax passed, 1785; repealed, 1789.
- Sinking fund bill passed, 1717.
- Slave, a statute made, enacting, that a runagate servant, or any one who lives idly for three days, be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who brought him, for two years; he was to take the said slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work, by beating, chaining, or otherwise; and if within that space he absented himself 14 days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek by an hot iron, with an S, and be his master's slave for ever; second desertion felony; lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg; a beggar's child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, a slave to his master, 1547; obtain their freedom by their arrival in England, 1772; slavery abolished in Popish Austria, June 26, 1782; slave trade debated in parliament, 1787; and regulated 1788; debate for its abolition lasted two days, April, 1791; again 1792; slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts's, 1793; in France, 1795; slave trade abolished by the British parliament, 1807.
- Smuggler's act passed, 1736; mitigated, 1781, enforced; 1784.
- South-sea act passed, May 6, 1716; its bubble, 1720.
- Spirituous liquors, drinking, restrained by act, 1731.
- Stage coach duties, 1785; increased, 1808.
- Stamp act in America passed, 1764; repealed March 18, 1766.
- duties instituted, June 28, 1694; increased, 1756; again 1776, 1780; 1789, 1797, 1801, 1802, and 1808; began in Ireland, March 25, 1774; increased 1801.
- Stamps on newspapers began, 1713; encreased, 1725, 1765, 1781, 1789, 1797, and 1808.
- on notes and bills, 1782, 1791, 1797, 1801, and 1808.

- Standard fixed by law for gold and silver, 1300.
 Star-chamber court instituted, 1487; abolished, 1641.
 Statutes of Clarendon made, 1164; in the French language, 1266; of Marlborough, 1269; of mortmain enacted, 1279; *quo warranto*, passed, Oct. 1280; Winchester, passed Oct. 1284; forbidden the levying of taxes without consent of parliament, 1297; of *premunire*, which excluded foreigners from ecclesiastical livings, April 23, 1344.
 Stews, public ones suppressed, which before were licensed, 1546.
 Stile altered, 1752.
 Stock companies, act respecting, 1693.
 Stock-jobbing forbidden by parliament, March 28, 1734.
 Succession act passed to exclude Catholics, 1689; settled on the present family, 1700.
 Sugar and tobacco first taxed by name, 1685.
 Sumptuary law passed, 1482.
 Sunday act, 1781.
 Supremacy of the pope abolished by law, 1391.
 Surgeons and doctors were exempt from bearing arms or serving on juries 1511, at which period there were only 13 in London.
 Swearing on the Gospel first used, 528.
 Taverns restrained by an act of Edward VI. 1552, to 40 in London, 3 in Westminster, 8 in York, 4 in Norwich, 6 in Bristol, 3 in Lincoln, 4 in Hull, 3 in Shrewsbury, 4 in Exeter, 3 in Salisbury, 4 in Gloucester, 4 in Chester, 3 in Hereford, 3 in Worcester, 3 in Southampton, 4 in Canterbury, 3 in Ipswich, 3 in Winchester, 3 in Oxford, 4 in Cambridge, 3 in Colchester, 4 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Taxes were raised arbitrarily, 1100.
 —, the net produce of all the permanent, existing before the year 1793, and also of the taxes imposed in each subsequent year.—Totals of customs, excise, stamps, and incidents, prior to the year 1793, including the proportionate part of the produce of duties on sugar; the additional duty on malt, and the duty on tobacco, now annually voted, 15,586,504*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* —Total of duties, pro anno 1793, 314,086*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* —Ditto, 1794, and the proportionate part of the produce of the duties on sugar now annually voted, 936,201*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* —Total of duties, pro anno, 1795, 1,611,424*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* —Ditto, 1796, 1,334,444*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* —Ditto, 1797, and the proportionate part of the duties on sugar now annually voted, 3,016,062*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* —Total of duties, pro anno, 1798, 732,576*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* —Ditto, 1799, 260,491*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* —General total, 23,791,794*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*
 Permanent taxes, to April 1802, 25,199,088*l.*
 1803, 27,531,358*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*
 1804, 30,676,000*l.*
 1808, 38,339,152*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*
 1809,
 Tax, land, since the revolution, 1688, 1*s.*—1690 to 1692, 3*s.*—1693 to 1697, 4*s.*—1698, 1699, 3*s.*—1700, 2*s.*—Additional duty, 6*d.*—1701, 3*s.*—1702 to 1712, 4*s.*—1713 to 1715, 2*s.*—1716, 4*s.*—1717 to 1721, 3*s.*—1722 to 1726, 2*s.*—1727, 4*s.*—1728; 1729, 3*s.*—1730, 1731, 2*s.*—1732, 1733, 1*s.*—1734 to 1739, 2*s.*—1740, to 1749, 4*s.*—1750 to 1752, 3*s.*—1753 to 1755, 2*s.*—1756 to 1766, 4*s.*—1767 to 1770, 3*s.*—1771, 4*s.*—1772 to 1775, 3*s.*—1776 to the present time, 4*s.*—Act for redemption of, 1798. The land tax redeemed to Feb. 1, 1808, amounts to the sum of 22,976,829*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; the interest of which, amounting to 689,304*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* is transferred over to the consolidated fund, and constitutes part of the produce of the land-tax in the ways and means of the current year.

- Tea-dealers obliged to have sign boards painted, 1779.
 Tea duties ceased, and the double tax on windows commenced, Oct. 1784.
 Temple-bar, act passed for pulling down the houses without, June 1795.
 Tenures held by knights' services abolished by law, 1643.
 Terms of law began, 1079.
 Test act passed, 1673.
 Thames embankment began, 1771.
 Theatres not to be licensed by the king, but by parliament, 1737.
 Theft made capital, 964.
 Threatening letters made punishable, by act passed, 1730.
 Tiles taxed, 1784.
 Tobacco, a proclamation against, used formerly for physic, and a tax laid on it without the consent of parliament, of 6s. 8d. per pound, besides 2d. formerly. It came from the Spanish West Indies, 1604; prohibited to be planted here, 1624; first taxed by name in 1685; subjected to excise laws, 1789.
 Tonnage and poundage granted to the kings of England for life, 1465.
 Toleration act passed, 1689.
 Transportation of felons introduced, 1590.
 Treason requiring two witnesses, 1552.
 Trials regulated, and two witnesses required for treason, 1695.
 Tribute of wolves' heads paid in England, 971; paid by the English to the Danes in one year, 48,000l. 997.
 Triennial parliaments established, 1694; repealed, 1716.
 Tythes first granted, 854.
 Uniformity, act of, passed 1559; took place, 1662.
 Union act for Scotland, passed March 4, 1707; for Ireland, passed July 2, 1800, and took place January 1, 1801.
 Urine, the inhabitants of London and Westminster, &c. commanded by proclamation to keep all their urine, throughout the year, for making saltpetre, 1686.
 Usury forbidden by parliament, 1341. In 1260 2d. per week for the loan of 20s. which was at the rate of 43l. 6s. 8d. per annum. for 100l. which was restrained by an act, 1275, against the Jews.
 Vassalage or serfs abolished by law in Holstein and Sleswic in Denmark, 1797.
 Victualler, enacted, that none shall sell less than one full quart of the best beer or ale for 1d. and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1d. 1603.
 Waggon duty commenced, 1783.
 Wales incorporated with England, 1536.
 Wars.—Comparative expences of the three last loans of the seven years war.

| | Sums borrowed. | Interest. |
|------|----------------|-----------|
| 1756 | - £2,000,000 | - £3 12 0 |
| 1757 | - 3,000,000 | - 3 14 3 |
| 1758 | - 5,000,000 | - 3 6 5 |
| 1759 | - 6,600,000 | - 3 10 9 |
| 1760 | - 8,000,000 | - 3 13 7 |
| 1761 | - 12,000,000 | - 4 1 11 |
| 1762 | - 12,000,000 | - 4 10 9 |
| 1763 | - 3,500,000 | - 4 4 2 |

Total 52,100,000

*Laws, Courts of Justice, &c.***Loans of the American War.**

| | Borrowed. | Interest. |
|--------|--------------|-----------|
| 1776 - | £2,000,000 - | £3 9 8 |
| 1777 - | 5,000,000 - | 4 5 2 |
| 1778 - | 6,000,000 - | 4 18 7 |
| 1779 - | 7,000,000 - | 5 18 10 |
| 1780 - | 12,000,000 - | 5 16 8 |
| 1781 - | 12,000,000 - | 5 11 1 |
| 1782 - | 13,000,000 - | 5 18 1 |
| 1783 - | 12,000,000 - | 4 13 9 |
| 1784 - | 6,000,000 - | 5 6 11 |

Total 75,500,000

Loans of the last War.

| | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|
| 1793 - | £4,500,000 - | £4 3 4 |
| 1794 - | 11,000,000 - | 4 10 9 |
| 1795 - | 18,000,000 - | 4 15 8 |
| 1796 - | 18,000,000 - | 4 14 9 |
| 1796 - | 7,500,000 - | 4 12 2 |
| 1797 - | 18,000,000 - | 5 14 1 |
| 1797 - | 14,500,000 - | 6 6 10 |
| 1798 - | 17,000,000 - | 6 4 9 |
| 1799 - | 3,000,000 - | 5 12 5 |
| 1799 - | 15,500,000 - | 5 5 0 |
| 1800 - | 20,500,000 - | 4 14 2 |

Total 147,500,000 Besides the Income tax.

Watch by night for the city of London first appointed, 1268.

Watches and clocks taxed, 1797; repealed, 1798.

Welchmen forbid purchasing lands in England, 1401.

Whale fishery promoted, by an act passed, 1749.

Widowers tax, 1695.

Window-tax first passed, 1696; increased, Feb. 5, 1746, 1747; again 1768 and 1778; and again the commutation tax for tea, Oct. 1, 1784; increased 1797; again 1802, and 1808.

Wine licences established, 1661.

Witchcraft act passed, 1601; repealed, March 25, 1736.

Witnesses, two, required to attain of high treason, 1552.

Woods, an act for the preservation of, 1544; first taxed by parliament, 31 Henry VI. 1452.

Wool and Woollen manufactures of Ireland and America prohibited to be carried any where but to England, 1700; enacted that none should be buried but in wool, under the penalty of 5l. 1666 and 1678.

Wool, exportation forbidden by an act passed 1788.

Woollen cloths for burials first enforced by law, 1678.

Wolves' heads, tribute from the Welch princes, 975.

Yerk, duke of, had 40,000l. annuity settled on him, 1792.

SECT. IV.

DISCOVERIES AND SETTLING OF COUNTRIES.

- A**MERICA first discovered by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492; so named by Americus Vesputius, 1497; not known to the French till 1504; had negro slaves carried into it, 1508.
- North, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, 1497; settled in 1610.
- South, by Americus Vesputius, 1497.
- N. W. explored by captain Cooke in 1778; by captain James Colnett in 1789.
- Andreanoff's isles, between Asia and America, discovered 1760.
- Angola settled by Portugal, 1482.
- Anguilla, in the Caribbees, first planted by England, 1650.
- Antigua settled by the English, 1632.
- Archangel, passage to, discovered, 1553.
- Aruba isle, planted by Holland, 1634.
- Azores isles discovered, 1419, by the Portuguese.
- Baffin's Bay discovered, 1622.
- Bahama isles discovered, 1629; taken possession of by the English, Dec. 1718.
- Barbadoes discovered and planted, 1614.
- Barbuda isle first planted by England, 1628.
- Barrington isle, one of the Gallapagos, explored, June, 1793.
- Patavia, in the isle of Java, first fortified by Holland, 1618.
- Bermuda isles discovered, 1527; settled, 1612.
- Boston, in New England, built, 1630.
- Botany Bay colonized with English convicts, 1787.
- Bourbon (formerly Mascareen) isle, planted by France, 1672.
- Brasil discovered, 1496; settled by the Spaniards, 1515; settled by Holland, 1624; taken from Holland by Portugal, 1654.
- Britain first discovered to be an island about 90.
- Caledonia, in America, settled, 1699.
- New, discovered by captain Cooke in 1774.
- California discovered by Cortes, 1543; taken possession of by sir F. Drake, 1578.
- Canada discovered by Cabot, 1499; explored by the French, 1508, 1594, and 1534; settled 1540; Quebec built, 1603; taken first by England, 1628.
- Canary isles discovered, 1344, and granted Spain; explored 1393.
- Cape Blanco, on the coast of Africa, discovered 1441.
- Cape Breton discovered by the English, 1584; yielded to France, 1632; taken by England, 1745; restored 1748; again taken and kept, 1758.
- Cape de Verd islands discovered, 1447.
- Cape of Good Hope discovered, 1487; planted by Holland, 1651.
- Cape Horne first sailed round, 1616; Straits discovered, 1643.
- Carolina discovered, 1497; planted 1629.

- Caribbee isles discovered, 1595.
 Cat's isle, one of the Bahamas, the first discovery in America by Columbus, 1492.
 Cayenne isle first planted by France, 1635.
 Ceylon, the isle of, discovered, 1506.
 Charlotte's, queen, island, discovered by captain Wallis, 1707.
 — islands, a cluster so called, discovered by captain Carteret, 1767.
 Chatham isle, one of the Gallapagos, explored, June, 1793.
 Chili discovered by Spain, 1518; invaded by the Spaniards, 1540.
 China first visited by the Portuguese, 1517; conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1635.
 Christopher, St. isle of, discovered, 1595; settled by the English, 1626.
 Congou kingdom discovered, and settled on by the Portuguese, 1482.
 Crimea settled by Russia, 1784.
 Cuba discovered 1492; settled in 1511.
 Curazoa settled by the Dutch, 1634.
 Darien settled, 1700.
 Davis's Straits discovered, 1585.
 De la Plate river discovered, 1512.
 Deseada isle discovered by Columbus, 1494.
 Domingo, St. isle of, discovered, 1492; city founded, 1494.
 Dominica discovered by Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493.
 Easter island discovered, 1722.
 East Indies discovered by the Portuguese, 1497; visited overland by some English, 1591; first Dutch voyage, 1595; first voyage of the English company, 1601; first from France, 1601; first voyage of the Danes, 1612.
 Falkland, isles of, discovered, 1592.
 Florida discovered by Cabot, 1500; settled in 1763.
 Forbisher's Straits discovered, 1578.
 Fox island, in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1760.
 Gallapagos isles discovered, 1700; explored by captain James Colnett, 1793.
 Georgia colony erected by general Oglethorpe, 1739.
 Goree isle, on the coast of Guinea, first planted by the Dutch, 1617.
 Granada isle settled by France, 1652.
 Greenland discovered in 1585; settled 1721, 1731.
 Guadaloupe isle discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by France, 1635.
 Guinea coast discovered by the Portuguese, 1482; slave trade commenced here by captain Hawkins, an Englishman, 1563.
 Helena St. discovered, 1502; first possessed by England, 1600; settled by the English, 1651.
 Hood's isle, one of the Gallapagos, in the Pacific Ocean, explored, June 1793.
 Hudson's Bay discovered by captain Hudson, 1607.
 Iceland discovered by a Danish pirate in 860.
 Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494; settled by the Spaniards, 1509.
 Japan discovered, 1542; visited by the English, 1612.
 Kamtschatka discovered by the Russians, 1739.
 Ladrone isles discovered, 1521.
 Le Roach island, near Falkland's island, discovered, 1657.
 Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, discovered by the French, 1638; settled by them, 1718.
 Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese, 1506.
 Madeira, island of, discovered, 1344 and 1418.
 Magellan, straits of, discovered, 1520.

- Marigalante isle discovered, 1493.
 Maryland province planted by lord Baltimore, at the expence of 40,000l 1633.
 Mauritius isle discovered, 1598; settled in 1721.
 Mexico, or New Spain, discovered, 1518; settled by the Spaniards, 1519.
 Montreal discovered, 1534; settled 1629.
 Montserrat, in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by England, 1632.
 Nevis planted by England, 1628.
 New Caledonia discovered, 1774.
 New England planted by the Puritans, 1620.
 Newfoundland discovered by Cabot, 1497; settled 1614.
 New Guinea discovered, 1699.
 New Holland discovered by the Dutch, 1627; settled by the English, 1787.
 New Jersey, in America, planted by the Swedes, 1637.
 New Spain, or Mexico, discovered, 1518.
 New Zealand discovered, 1660; explored in 1769.
 New Plymouth built and settled, 1620.
 New York settled, 1664.
 Nootka, in the N. W. of America, discovered 1778; settled by the English, 1787.
 North East passage to Russia discovered, 1553.
 Nova Scotia settled, 1622.
 Nova Zembla discovered, 1553.
 Otaheite, or Geo. III.'s island, discovered, June 18, 1765.
 Owhy-he island, where captain Cooke was killed, discovered 1778.
 Palmyra, ruins of, in the deserts of Syria, discover 1078.
 Panama settled, 1516.
 Paraquay discovered, 1525.
 Pennsylvania, Penn's charter for planting, 1680.
 Peru discovered, 1518.
 Phillippine isles discovered by the Spaniards, 1521.
 Pitt's Straits, in the East Indies, discovered, April 30, 1760.
 Porto Rico discovered, 1497.
 Saba planted by the Dutch, 1640.
 Salem, in New England, settled, 1628.
 Sandwich islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1778.
 Savannah settled, 1732.
 Sierra Leone coast discovered, 1460.
 Society isles, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1765.
 Solomon's isles, in America, discovered, 1527.
 Somers' isles discovered, 1527.
 St. Eustatia isle settled by Holland, 1632.
 St. Helena first possessed by the English, 1600; settled 1651.
 St. Lawrence river discovered and explored by the French, 1508.
 St. Salvador, or Guanahani, was the first land discovered in the West Indies, or America, by Columbus, Oct 11, 1492.
 Suffolk Isles discovered, 1764; first produced sugar, 1770.
 Surinam planted by England, 1640.
 Surat settled, 1603.
 Tate island, East Indies, discovered, June 29, 1795.
 Tobago planted by the Dutch, 1642.
 Terceras Isles discovered by the Spaniards, 1583.
 Terra Firma, settled by the Spaniards, 1524.
 Trinidad, the isle of, discovered, 1498.

Ukraine settled by Russia, 1752.

Virginia discovered by John Cabot, 1496; taken possession of by Sir Walter Raleigh, and named after the virgin queen Elizabeth, 1584; the settlement of the first permanent colony there, 1636.

West Indies discovered by Columbus, 1492.

SECT. V.

IMPROVEMENTS, DISCOVERIES IN ARTS, REVENUES, &c.

ABERRATION of the stars discovered by Dr. Bradley, of Sherborn, in Dorsetshire, 1727.

Agaric of the oak, first known as a styptic, June 1750.

Agriculture introduced, 1600 before Christ.

In a recent publication, it is computed that hunters, shooters, &c. injure the farmer to the amount of one shilling per acre annually, and that game, by feeding on his crops, consume to an equal amount; that the fly, maggot, slug, &c. will once in five years cut off the turnips, once in ten years the clover, and do 5s. an acre damage to corn crops; making on the average 2s. per acre. The injury done by rats, moles, and mice, in a farm of 500 acres, is estimated at six guineas; by sparrows, and other small birds, six guineas; pigeons, jays, magpies, ravens, kites, dogs, &c. four guineas; making in the whole 58l. a-year, or near 6s. per acre; or on the total cultivated superficies of the kingdom an annual depredation to the amount of ten millions per annum.

Aineguilla mines, in new Spain, discovered, 1770.

Air balloons, invented by B. Gusnido, a Jesuit, 1729; revived in France by Mons. Montgolfier, 1783, and let off at Paris, August 27; introduced into England, and Mr. Lunardi ascended from Moorfields, September 15 1784; Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jefferies went from Dover to Calais in about two hours, January 7, 1785. Mr. Garnerin performed a great number of successful aerial voyages in 1803.

Air-guns invented by Guter, of Nuremberg, 1656.

Air-pumps, invented by Geruke, of Madgeburg, 1650.

Ale invented 1404 before Christ.

Algebra was introduced into Europe in 1300; in general use in 1590.

— (numerical) invented 950; first known in Europe, 1494; letter first used, 1590.

Allum first discovered at Rocha, in Syria, 1300; discovered in Tuscany

Improvements, &c.

- 1460; first brought to perfection in England, 1608; discovered in Ireland, October 22, 1757; in Anglesea, in 1790.
- Almanacks first published by Martin Ilkus, at Luda, in Poland, 1470; compiled, nearly in their present form, by Muller, 1473; the Company of Stationers, London, claimed an exclusive right to publish, till 1779; and they are now supposed to sell a million annually.
- Alphabet, the Greek, consisted of 16 letters till 399 B. C. when the Ionic, of 24 characters, was introduced.
- Altars first used, 135; consecrated, 271; the first in Britain, 634.
- Ambassador, the first sent by the Czar of Russia to England, 1556; the first sent to Turkey from England, 1606. The first that arrived from India in Europe, was from Tippoo Saib to France, June, 1778. The first ambassador from the Ottoman emperor arrived in London, Dec. 1793.
- American paper currency commenced, May 1775; coinage took place in 1792, in eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles. The first is ten dollars, or forty-five shillings English. The dime is the tenth part of a dollar; and a copper coin, called a cent, is the tenth part of a dime.
- Amethysts discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, 1755.
- Anabaptist meeting-house, first in England, established 1640.
- Anathema first used by the church, 387.
- Anatomy restored at Brussels, 1550; of plants, discovered, 1680.
- Anchors invented, 587.
- Annuities, or pensions, first granted, 1512, when 20l. was given to a lady of the court for services done, and 6l. 13s. 4d. for the maintenance of a gentlewoman, 1536; and 13l. 6s. 8d. a competent sum to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1554.
- Anointing first used at the coronations in England, 872; in Scotland, 1097.
- Anthems first used, 386.
- Apothecaries first mentioned in history, 1345.
- Appeals first made to Rome from England, 1138; abolished 1532.
- Apple-trees, two kinds of, brought from Syria and Africa into Italy, 9 years before Christ.
- Apricots first planted in England, 1540. They originally came from Epirus.
- Archery introduced into England before 440.
- Arches of stone, St. Paul's church built on; a manner of building formerly unknown here, 1187.
- Archdeacon, the first appointed in England, 1075.
- Argand's lamps first introduced into general use in London, 1785.
- Arithmetic introduced into Europe, from Arabia, 991.
- decimal, invented, 1402.
- Arms, coats of, introduced into England, 1100. At first used to distinguish noblemen in battle.
- Arms of England and France were first quartered by Edward III. 1358.
- Army, the first standing one in modern times, established in France in 1445, by Charles VII.
- Array, the first commission of, to raise a militia, 1422.
- Artichokes first planted in England, 1487.
- Arundelian tables made, 264 before Christ; discovered 1610.
- Asparagus first produced in England, 1608.
- Assaying gold and silver legally established in England, 1299.
- Assay-master first established at Sheffield and Birmingham, 1773.
- Assignats first ordered by the National Assembly of France, April 17, 1790.
- Assiento, or contract for supplying America with slaves from Jamaica, be-

- gan 1689; vested in the South Sea Company, 1713; given up to Spain by the peace, 1748.
- Astronomical observations first made at Babylon, 2234; celebrated tables made, 1253 before Christ.
- Astronomy and geography brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, 1201.
- Attraction, the first idea of, taken up by Kepler, 1605.
- Auction, the first in Britain, was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a Governor of Fort George, in the East Indies, of the goods he brought home with him.
- Aurora Borealis, or the northern lights, first observed, March 6, 1715-16.—Electricity of discovered, 1769.
- Baize manufacture first introduced into England at Colchester, 1660.
- Baking of bread invented, 1400 before Christ, became a profession 170 before Christ.
- Bands for lawyers first used by Judge Finch, 1615; for clergymen, in about 1652.
- Bankers—Mint used formerly by merchants to lodge their money in, till the king made free with it in 1640: after which, trusting to servants, till too many ran to the army, they lodged it with goldsmiths, whose business was to buy and sell plate, and foreign coins; and at first paid 4d. per cent. per diem. but lent it to others at higher interest, and so became the first bankers, 1645. The charter of the Bank of England was executed July 27, 1694, and was granted for 12 years, the corporation being then determinable on a year's notice. The original capital subscribed was 1,200,000*l.* which they lent to government at 8 per cent. interest, with an allowance of 4000*l.* per ann. for their expences of management. The term of the charter was, in 1706, extended to five years beyond the original period, in consideration of the company having undertaken to circulate for government exchequer bills to the amount of 1,500,000*l.* and it has since been further extended at different times, viz.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| In 1709 to 1st of August 1732 | |
| 1713 | 1742 |
| 1742 | 1764 |
| 1763 | 1786 |
| 1781 | 1812 |
| 1800 | 1833 |
- The total permanent debt due from government to the bank is 11,686,8000*l.* bearing 3 per cent. interest; but the capital stock of the company is 11,642,400*l.* on which they pay a dividend of ten per cent. per ann. to the proprietors.
- In the beginning of the year 1797, in order to supply a substitute for coin for making small payments, the bank issued notes of 2*l.* and 1*l.* each, and as the demand for notes of this description has increased, the total amount of bank notes in circulation has become considerably greater than previous to the suspension of issuing cash, viz.
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| On the 1st of February 1805, | £18,397,320 |
| - - - - - 1806, | 17,293,370 |
| - - - - - 1807, | 16,621,390 |
- From the reports of the secret committee appointed in 1797 to investigate the affairs of the bank, it appeared that on the 25th of February, in that year there was a balance of 3,826,903*l.* and on the 11th of November a balance of 3,839,550*l.* in favour of the company; their profits since must have been greater than while they were obliged to maintain a large stock of cash to answer their notes, which has enabled them to make several

- occasional dividends to their proprietors, and at Lady-day, 1807, to raise their usual dividend from 7 per cent. which it had been for the last 19 years, to 10 per cent. House built 1732, enlarged 1770, and considerably improved and insulated in 1796.
- Bank notes, 512 weigh one pound.
- Banks first began in Italy by Lombard Jews, 808; that of Venice, 1157; of Genoa, 1345; of Amsterdam, 1609; of Hamburg, 1610; of Rotterdam, 1635; of England, 1640; established, 1694; in the East Indies, 1787; America in 1791.
- Bank stock 3 per cent. ann. created, 1726; 3 per cent. consol do. 1731; 3 per cent. reduced do. 1746; 3 per cent. ann. payable at the South Sea House, 1751; 3½ per cent. ann. do. 1758; long ann. 1761; 4 per cent. consol. do. 1762. Old Scotch bank created, 1695; Royal ditto, 1727.—The name is derived from Banco, bench; benches being erected in the market-place for the exchange of money, &c.
- Barbers introduced to Rome from Sicily, in 229 before Christ.
- Bark, Jesuits, virtues of discovered, 1500; first brought to Europe, 1650.
- Barometers invented, 1626; wheel barometers contrived, 1668; pendant ditto, 1695; marine ditto, 1700: phosphoric, 1675.
- Barons first summoned to Parliament, 1205.
— first created in England, 1388.
- Baronets first instituted, 1611; of Nova Scotia, 1625.
- Barristers first appointed by Edward I. 1291.
- Bath springs discovered, 871 before Christ; the baths of the Romans discovered under the Abbey-house, 1755.
- Battering ram invented, 411 before Christ.
- Bayonets invented at Bayonne, 1670; first used in England, September 24, 1693.
- Beer first introduced into England, 1492; in Scotland, as early as 1482. By the statute of James I. one full quart of the best beer or ale was to be sold for one penny, and two quarts of small beer for one penny.—The duties on beer for the years 1783, 84, 85, and 86, produced 7,308,055l. On malt for the same years yielded 6,156,206l. In 1788, the duties on beer were 1,666,152l.
- Beheading of noblemen first introduced into England, 1074.
- Bellmen first appointed in London, 1556.
- Bellows invented, 554 before Christ.
- Bells invented by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campagna, about 400; first known in France, 550; first used by the Greek empire, 864; were introduced into monasteries in the seventh or eighth century. Pope Stephen III. placed three bells in a tower on St. Peter's, in Rome. In the churches of Europe they were introduced in 900. They were first introduced into Switzerland, 1020. The first tuneable set in England were hung up in Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire, 960; used to be baptised in churches, 1030.
- Berlin coach invented, 1509.
- Bible first translated into the Saxon language, 939; into the English language, by Tindal and Coverdale, 1534; first translation by the king's authority, 1536.
- Bills of exchange first mentioned, 1160; used in England, 1307. The only mode of sending money from England by law, 1381.
- Bishop, the first that suffered death in England by sentence of the civil power, 1405.

Bishop of Nova Scotia first appointed, August 11, 1787.

Bishop, in America, the first was Dr. Seabury, consecrated November 14, 1784.

Bishopricks in Germany first founded by Charlemagne, 800.

— removed from villages to great towns in England, 1076.

Blackwell-hall first appointed for a repository for woollen cloth, 1515.

Blankets first made in England, 1340.

Blister plaisters invented, 60 before Christ.

Blue, Prussian, discovered at Berlin, 1704.

Blood, circulation of, through the lungs, first made public by Michael Servetus, a French physician, in 1553; Cuspinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.

Board wages first commenced with the king's servants, in 1629.

Boats, flat-bottomed, invented in the reign of William the Conqueror, who used them in the isle of Ely.

Bombs first invented by a man at Venlo, 1588; first used in the service of France, 1634.

Bomb-vessels invented in France, 1681.

Bones, the art of softening them found out, 1683.

Books, in the present form, were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus 887.

— sold by Catalogue, began 1676.

— the first supposed to be written in Job's time; 30,000 burnt by order of Leo, 761; a very large estate given for one on Cosmography, by king Alfred; were sold from 10l. to 30l. a-piece, about 1400; the first printed one was the vulgate edition of the bible, 1462; the second was Cicero de Officiis, 1466; Cornelius Nepos, published at Moscow, was the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29, 1762.

Book-keeping first used after the Italian method in London, 1569.

Boots were invented, 907 before Christ.

Botany, the study of, revived, 1535.

Bounties first legally granted in England for raising naval stores in America, 1703. For exporting corn, 1689.

Bows and arrows introduced here, 1066.

Brass exported in 1799, amounted to 77,033 cwt. 3 qr. 16 lb. at 7l. 14s. 8d. per cwt. amounted to 595,728l. 15s. 5d.

Brazil diamond mines discovered, 1730.

Bread first made with yeast by the English, about 1650.

Bread-fruit plants first introduced into the West Indies by Captain Blith, Jan. 1793.

Breast-plates for armour first invented, 397 before Christ.

Breeches first introduced into England, 1654.

Breviaries first introduced, 1080.

Bribery first used in England, 1554.

Bricks first used in England by the Romans. The size ordered by Charles I. 1625.

Bridge, the first of stone in England, was at Bow, near Stratford, 1087.

Broad seal of England first used, 1050.

Buckles were invented about 1680.

Building with stone brought into England by Bennet, a monk, 670; with brick, first introduced by the Romans into their provinces; first in England about 886; introduced here by the earl of Arundel, 1600, at which time the houses in London were chiefly built of wood. The increase of

- buildings in London prohibited, and within three miles of the city gates by queen Elizabeth, and that only one family should dwell in one house, 1580. The buildings from High Holborn, north and south, and Great Queen-street, built nearly on the spot where stood the Elms or the ancient Tyburn, in Edward III. were erected between 1607 and 1631. The number of houses in London and its suburbs in 1772, were computed at 122,930; but in 1791 they amounted to above 200,000. In St. George's Fields near 7000 have been erected within the above period.
- Bull-baiting, first at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 1209; at Tutbury, Staffordshire, 1374.
- Bull-fights in Spain first used, 1560.
- Bull-running, at Tutbury, in Staffordshire, instituted, 1374.
- Bullets of stone used instead of iron ones, 1514; of iron first mentioned in the *Fædra*, 1550.
- Bullion of gold and silver, first method of assaying, 1354.
- Burgesses were first constituted in Scotland, 1326.
- Burial-place, the first christian one in Britain, 596.
- Burials, first permitted in consecrated places, 750; in church-yards, 758.
- Burning glass and common mirrors, the discovery attributed to Tshernhausen, a Lusatian baron, 1680.
- Burying in woollen first began, 1666.
- Butter annually sent to London from Yorkshire, Cambridge, and Suffolk, amounts to 210,000 firkins.
- Buttons covered with cloth prohibited by law, 1721.
- Cables, a method of making them invented, by which 20 men are enabled to do the work of 200. The machine is set in motion by 16 horses, for the cable is of the dimensions for the largest ships, 1792.
- Cabinet Council first instituted, April 1670.
- Calendar first regulated by Pope Gregory, 1579.
- Caliber instrument invented at Nuremberg, 1540.
- Calico first imported by the East India Company, 1631.
- Calico-printing, and the Dutch loom engine, first used, 1676.
- Calicos were first made in Lancashire, in 1772.
- Camera Obscura invented, 1515.
- Canal of Languedoc, which joins the Mediterranean and Cantabrian seas, begun by Louis XIV. it is sixty-four leagues long, and is supported by 104 sluices.
- of Briere, or Burgundy, communicating the Seine and Loire, finished by Louis XIII. it has 42 sluices.
- of Orleans, between the Loire and Seine; began 1675; it has twenty sluices.
- of Bourbon, between the Oise and Paris; began 1790.
- of the lake Ladoga, in Russia, between the Baltic and Caspian Sea, begun 1719.
- in China, goes from Canton to Pekin in a straight line upwards of 806 miles, having 75 locks, and 41 large cities on its banks, with above 10,000 vessels on it; finished in 980; 30,000 men were employed 43 years in making it. In 1355 a canal was dug in Persia, 100 miles long. The Russian canal, begun by Peter the Great in 1708, between the Caspian Sea and the Baltic, was not entirely completed till 1780. The canal from the frontiers of China to Petersburgh is 4472 miles long; that from Astracan to Petersburgh 1434 miles long; both of which were begun by Peter the Great, who also began some others. The canal of Orleans in France, was begun in 1678; the canal of Languedoc was begun in 1666, and finished 1681. The canal from Calais to Gravelines was begun in

1681; and many more are marked out in France, but not finished. In Spain the canal of Arragon was begun in 1785. In Sweden a canal was made from Stockholm to Gottenburgh, 1751. In Ireland, one from Dublin to the Shannon, 1762. The canal from Brussels to Antwerp was begun 1531; finished 1560. That which joins the Baltic and North Sea, at Kiel, was opened to all nations, May 14, 1785. Navigable rivers, and canals to join rivers, first made in England by Henry I. 1134, when the Trent was joined to the Witham. The Thames made navigable to Oxford, by act of Parliament, 21 James I. 1624. The New River canal, running 36 miles, was begun in 1608, and finished 1613. The Kennet, from Reading to Newbury, 2 George I. 1715. The river Lea made navigable from Hertford to Ware, and so to London, 12 George II. 1739. The Duke of Bridgewater's navigation began 1758, and was opened June 17, 1761. Northamptonshire navigation began August 7, 1761. Trent and Mersey canal, extending 90 miles, was finished 1772, since which time have been the following, viz.

Canal from Belfast to Loughneagh, was begun 1783.

— from Droitwich to the Severn, 1756.

— in Caermarthenshire, 1756.

— from the Severn, near Tilton-bridge, 1766.

— from Wilden Ferry, in Staffordshire, 1766.

— from the Forth to the Clyde, in Scotland, 1768.

— from Birmingham to Bilston, 1768.

— from Oxford to Coventry, 1769; completed January 1790.

— from Leeds to Liverpool, 1770.

— from the Dee to Nantwich, 1772.

— from Skipton, 1773, to Oxford, 1775.

— from Stroud-water to the Severn, 1775, and from Stroud to the Thames, begun 1783.

— from Apedale, 1775.

— from Stourbridge, 1776.—Ditto from Hider's-green, 1766.

— from Chesterfield to the Trent, finished 1777.

— from the Trent to the Mersey, enlarged, 1783.

— from the Thames to the Leachlade, 1783.

— of Leeds and Liverpool consolidated, 1783.

— from the Lea to Limehouse, 1770.

— from the Severn to Leachlade, completed in 1789.

— from Glasgow to Bowling-bay, in the Clyde, July 1799.

— over the Tame, near Birmingham, and the Coventry canal, with the Birmingham, &c. completed, by which the inland navigation between London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, was opened, July 1790.

— from Hereford to Gloucester; begun Nov. 1791.

— from Paddington to the Grand Junction Canal, begun 1798; opened in June 1801.

— the Kennet and Avon was opened, July 7, 1799.

— Thames to Fenny Stratford, opened May 28, 1800.

— great Caledonian canal, to extend from the Murray Frith, to the Frith of Mull, begun 1803.

— from the river Thames to the town of Croydon, opened December 1809.

Candles, tallow, so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for light.—No idea of wax candles, 1300.

— of tallow, first began to be used, 1290.

Cannon.—*See Guns.*

Canonization first used by papal authority, 993.

- Caps first worn, 1449.
- Cards invented in France, first used for Charles VIth's amusement, 1380; they were forbidden the use of in Castile in 1387; 428,000 packs were stamped in England in 1775.
- Carp, first brought to England, 1525.
- Carriages introduced into Vienna, 1615; into England, 1580.
- Carving in marble invented 772 before Christ.
- Catalogues of English printed books were first published in 1595; in Ireland in 1632.
- Cauliflowers first planted in England, 1603.
- Celery first introduced to the English tables by Count Tallard, during his captivity in England, after the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709.
- Celestial sphere, first seen in Greece, brought from Egypt 368 before Christ.
- Chain-shot invented by Adm. de Wit, 1666.
- Chairs, sedan, first used in London; a fourteen years patent for selling them granted to Duncombe, 1634.
- Charity schools first begun in England, March 25, 1683; 160 schools within London, Westminster, and the bills of mortality, established between 1683 and 1767, inclusive.
- Charters were first granted to different cities in England, 1179.
- Cheltenham mineral spring discovered, 1740.
- Chemistry and distillery introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors who learned it of the African Moors, and these of the Egyptians, 1150.—Hydraulic chemistry was invented in 1746.
- Cherries brought from Pontus by Lucullus to Rome, 70; apricots from Epirus, peaches from Persia, the finest plums from Damascus and Armenia, pears and figs from Greece and Egypt, citrons from Media, pomegranates from Carthage, about 114 years before Christ.
- Cherry-trees first planted in Britain, 100 before Christ; brought from Flanders and planted in Kent, with such success, that an orchard of 32 acres produced in one year 1000l. 1540.
- Chess, the game of, invented, 608 before Christ.
- Chest, at Chatham, for the relief of seamen, instituted, 1588.
- Chiaro-obscuro, the art of printing in, with three plates, to imitate drawings, first used, 1500.
- Chimes on bells invented at Alost, in 1487.
- Chimnies first introduced into buildings in England, 1200; there was only one in the middle of the building till 1300.
- China made in England at Chelsea, in 1752; at Bow, in 1758; and in several parts of England in 1760; by Mr. Wedgwood, 1762; at Dresden, in Saxony, in 1706.
- porcelain first spoken of in history, 1591.
- Chivalry began in Europe, 912.
- Choccolate introduced into Europe from Mexico in 1520.
- Cinnamon trade first began by the Dutch, 1506; but had been known in the time of Augustus Cæsar, and long before.
- Cinque ports vested in barons for the security of the coasts, 1078; first received their privileges, 1216.
- Circuits, Judges of the, first appointed, 1176.
- Circumnavigators of England were, Drake, undertaken in 1577; Cavendish, 1586; Cowley, 1683; Dampier, 1689; Cooke, 1708; Clipperton and Sheloeck, 1719; Anson, 1740; Byron, 1764; Wallis, 1766; Carteret, 1766; Cook, 1768, 1772, 1776; continued by King, 1780: and since by Portlocke, &c. in 1788. First that entered the Pacific Ocean was Magellan, a Spa-

niard, 1520. Other Spanish circumnavigators were Groalva, 1537; Avalradi, 1337; Mendana, 1567; Quiros, 1625. The Dutch circumnavigators were Le Maire, 1615; Tasman, 1642; Roggewin, 1721. M. Bougainville, the Frenchman, 1776, and several others since.

Cities first incorporated, 1201.

Cities and boroughs first represented in Parliament, 1366.

Civil law revived in Italy, Germany, &c. 1127.

Clock-makers, three, from Delft, first in England, 1563.

Clocks, called water-clocks, first used in Rome, 158 before Christ; clocks and dials first set up in churches, 913; clocks made to strike, by the Arabians, 801; by the Italians, 1300; a striking clock in Westminster, 1368; the first portable one made, 1530; none in England that went tolerably, till that dated 1540, now at Hampton-court palace; clocks with pendulums, &c. invented by one Fromantil, a Dutchman, about 1656; repeating clocks and watches invented by one Barlow, 1676. Till about 1631, neither clocks nor watches were general.

Cloth, coarse woollen, introduced into England, 1191; first made at Kendal 1390; medleys first made, 1614.

Coaches first used in England, 1580; an act passed to prevent men riding in coaches as effeminate, in 1601; began to be common in London, 1605; hackney coaches began in 1634, when captain Baily set up four in number; were prohibited in 1635; fifty hackney coachmen only were allowed in 1637; limited to 200 in 1652; to 300 in 1654; to 400 in 1661; to 700 in 1694, when they were first licensed; to 800 in 1710; to 1000 in 1771; to 1200 in 1799. In the year 1793 the number of coaches made in this kingdom amounted to 40,000, one half of which, and upwards, were exported. By the duty on coaches it appeared, in 1778, 23,000 were kept in England, when their duty amounted to 117,000*l*. The duty on coaches in 1785, was 154,988*l*. in England, and in Scotland, only 9000*l*.

Coals discovered near Newcastle, 1234; first dug at Newcastle by a charter granted the town by Henry III.; first used, 1280; dyers, brewers, &c. in the reign of Edward the first, began to use sea-coal for fire in 1350; but in consequence of an application from the nobility, &c. he published a proclamation against it as a public nuisance, 1398. Imported from Newcastle to London in any quantity, 1350; in general use in London, 1400; 600,000 chald. used in London 1773; and 766,880 chald. in 1788; in 1792, there was 841,380 chalders; cinders, 6270 chaldrons; and Scotch coals, 2,449 tons; in 1793, there were 800,510½; in 1794, 783,744½; in 1795, 837,759 chaldrons, besides cinders, &c.; and in 1791, the quantity of 450,000 chaldrons, Newcastle measure, was cleared out, in 4956 vessels, for over-sea and coastways; in 1791, there were 334,513½ chaldrons, besides cinders, &c. The duties on coals carried coastways, besides those in London, amounted in 1788 to 182,745*l*. 15*s*. 0½*d*. at 5*s*. 6*d*. per chaldron. Those brought to London pay 10*s*. 8*d*. per chaldron. All the duties on coals in England, amounted in 1783, to 445,811*l*. and in 1784, to 462,550*l*. And in Scotland, for both these years, to 3000*l*. The sum total of the duties in 1788 was 306,728*l*.

The coals imported into the port of London, from the 1st of March 1790, to the 1st of March 1800:

| | <i>Chaldrons.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> |
|--|-------------------|--------------|
| From 1st March 1790, to 1st March 1791 | 754,307 | 2,345 |
| — 1791, to — 1792 | 814,622 | 2,251 |
| — 1792, to — 1793 | 832,358 | 2,403 |
| — 1793, to — 1794 | 815,318 | 1,540 |
| — 1794, to — 1795 | 732,846 | 1,748 |

Improvements, &c.

| | <i>Chaldrons.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> |
|--|-------------------|--------------|
| From 1st March 1795, to 1st March 1796 | 928,743 | 578 |
| ———— 1796, to ——— 1797 | 829,684 | 931 |
| ———— 1797, to ——— 1798 | 897,037 | 814 |
| ———— 1798, to ——— 1799 | 769,047 | 393 |
| ———— 1799, to ——— 1800 | 865,804 | 493 |

The daily consumption is about 2,300 chaldrons in London.

Cock-fighting instituted by the Romans, after a victory over the Persians, 476 before Christ.

Coffee-house, the first in England, was kept by Jacob, a Jew, at the sign of the Angel in Oxford, in 1650; Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek servant, who kept the first house for making and selling coffee in London, 1652. The Rainbow coffee-house, near Temple-bar, was, 1657, represented as a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

Coffee first brought to England by Mr. Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage, at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1641; coffee was first brought to Marseilles 1644.

Coffee trees were conveyed from Mocha to Holland, in 1616; and carried to the West Indies in the year 1726; first cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718; its culture encouraged in the plantations, 1732.

Coif, the-serjeant's, was originally an iron scull-cap, worn by knights under their helmets. Blackstone says it was introduced before 1259, to hide the tonsure of such renegado clerks as chose to remain as advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon.

Coin—silver, first coined by Phidon, king of Argos, 869 before Christ; silver money coined at Rome, 269 before Christ; before then brass money was only used, a sign of no correspondence with the East, where gold and silver were used long before: coin first used in Britain, 25 before Christ; in Scotland of gold and silver, 220 after Christ; coin was first made round in England in 1101; silver halfpence and farthings were coined in the reign of John, and pence the largest current coin; gold first coined in England, 1087; groats first coined in Bohemia, 1301; copper money used only in Scotland and Ireland, 1399; gold next coined in England, 1345; groats and half groats the largest silver coin in England, 1531; in 1347, a pound of silver was coined into 22 shillings, and in 1352, a pound was coined into 25 shillings; in 1414, they were increased to 30 shillings; and in 1500, a pound of silver was coined into 40 shillings. In 1530 they were extended to 62, which is the same now. The money in Scotland, till now the same as in England, began to be debased 1354; gold first coined in Venice, 1476; shillings first coined in England, 1068; crown and half crowns first coined, 1551; copper money introduced into France by Henry III. 1580; the first legal copper coin introduced, which put an end to private leaden tokens, universally practised, especially in London, 1609; copper money introduced into England by James I. 1620; milling coin introduced, 1662; halfpence and farthings first coined by government, August 16, 1672; guineas were first coined 1673; silver coinage, 1696; broad pieces of gold called in by government, and coined into guineas, 1732. Five shillings and three-penny pieces in gold were issued in 1716 and 1761. One million was coined in 1710 from French Louis d'ors. Half-pence issued for the Isle of Man by England, 1786. Dollars were issued by the bank at 4s. 9d. each, March 4, 1797. Seven shilling pieces were issued in December 1797.

The whole money coined in England since the beginning of the reign of

Improvements, &c.

queen Elizabeth, including the debased silver of the three preceding reigns, up to the year 1793, was as follows :

| | | |
|---|-----------|----------------------------------|
| By Queen Elizabeth | - - - - - | 5,832,932 |
| King James I. | - - - - - | 2,500,000 |
| Charles I. | - - - - - | 10,499,544 |
| Cromwell | - - - - - | 1,000,000 |
| Charles II. | - - - - - | 7,524,105 |
| James II. | - - - - - | 3,737,637 |
| Before the Revolution | | - - - 30,094,218 |
| By King William III. including re-coinage | - - - - - | 10,511,963 |
| Queen Anne | - - - - - | 2,691,626 |
| King George I. | - - - - - | 8,725,921 |
| King George II. | - - - - - | 11,966,576 |
| Before the present reign | | - - - 59,896,086 |
| Total during the present reign, till 25th | - - - - - | March 1793, including re-coinage |
| | | - - - 51,073,362 |

Total coined from the year 1558 to 1793,
being 235 years - - - 117,063,666

Of this 117,063,666l. sterling, there were 32,000,000l. in silver, long before the revolution. The whole gold coinage did not exceed six millions, all payments till then being mostly made in silver; and so much is the nature of our coinage changed, that, during the reign of George III. the whole silver coinage only amounted to 63,101l.

The coinage of gold and silver in four years amounted to 6,191,825l.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----|---|
| Of which was coined in 1793 | - - - - - | 2,747,430 | 0 | 6 |
| in 1794 | - - - - - | 2,553,894 | 12 | 0 |
| in 1795 | - - - - - | 497,711 | 5 | 6 |
| in 1796 only | - - - - - | 391,789 | 2 | 0 |
| in 1797 | - - - - - | 2,000,297 | 0 | 0 |

8,192,122 0 0

Davenant estimated the coin in the kingdom in 1711 to be about 12,000,000l.

Anderson estimates it, in the year 1762, at 16,000,000l.; and Mr. Chalmers supposes it, in 1786, to amount to 20,000,000l., and at present at 37,000,000l.

The gold coin brought into the mint by proclamation, in 1773, 1774, and 1776, amounted to 15,563,593l. 10s. 8d. The expence attending the loss in collecting, melting, &c. to government, was 754,019l. 19s. 6d.

The mint of the United States of America, established 1793, issued gold and silver coin; the copper had been delivered before. The gold coins are eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles. The first is exactly five and forty shillings, English money, or ten dollars American coin. The dollars are coined in the same divisions of half, and quarter, which makes the course of exchange simple, and suits the reckoning to every capacity; ten quarter dollars make the quarter eagle, ten half dollars the half eagle, and ten dollars the eagle. There is, beside, one more silver coin, which is called a dime, and is the tenth part of a dollar. The copper coin is called a cent, and is the tenth part of a dime.

Coin in bullion first legally permitted to be exported, 1663.

Coining with a die first invented, 1617; first used in England, 1620.

Collars of S. S. in honour of St. Sulpicius; the fashion of wearing began, 1407.

*Improvements, &c.***Commerce of England in 1791 :**

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| Exports | - | - | - | - | 7,000,000 |
| Imports | - | - | - | - | 5,000,000 |
| | | | | | 2,000,000 |
| Re-imported goods | - | - | | | 1,000,000 |
| | | | | | 3,000,000 |
| Balance in favour | - | - | | | |

Companies, twelve, first established in London, 1194.

Comedy, the first acted in Athens, on a scaffold, by Susarian and Dalon, 562 before Christ; those of Terence first acted, 154 before Christ; the first in England, 1551.

Comets had their parabolic cubics demonstrated in 1680.

Comet, a new, discovered by Mr. Firminger, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, December 8, 1805.

Compass, seaman's, invented in China, 1120 before Christ; said to be used at Venice, 1260; improved at Naples, 1302; its variation observed, 1500; its dipping, 1576.

Concert, the first subscription one was at Oxford, 1665; the first in London was 1678.

Conic section, the first idea of, given 240 years before Christ.

Consul, the English, first one by that name in Italy, 1485; in Portugal, 1633.

Convicts first sent to Botany Bay, 1787.

Copper first imported from Virginia, October 1730.

Copper money first coined in Scotland by order of Parliament, 1466; in Ireland, 1399; in France, 1580; in England, the first legal, in 1689.—

Tradesmen's tokens, or halfpence, were coined in 1672. Penny pieces first issued July 26, 1797; halfpence, on the same principle issued, Jan. 1800.

Copper mines first discovered in Sweden, 1396; in England, 1561; revived in England, 1689. Found in New York, 1722. The Paris copper mine in Anglesea, has a bed of copper ore forty feet thick, and supplies between 29 and 30,000 tons annually, 1790. The quantity exported in 1799 was 97.125 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. at 6l. 9s. per cwt. amounted to the value of 626,459l. 19s. 6d.

Account of the quantity and prices of the different articles of copper purchased for the use of his Majesty's navy, from the 29th of April, 1799, to the 17th of March, 1800; and also of old copper delivered in payment for the same, with the prices, as far as it can be made up:

| | Tons, | cwt. | qrs. | lbs. | |
|--|-------|------|------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Copper sheets | - | - | - | 615 15 0 13 | } £ s. d. 128,325 14 7 |
| Copper bolts and rings | - | - | - | 123 9 3 25 | |
| Copper nails | - | - | - | 15 17 2 23 | |
| Mixed metal nails | - | - | - | 158 14 0 12 | |
| Old copper returned to the contractors in part payment for the new | - | - | - | - | } 37,596 2 11 |

£90,729 11 8

Cotton-wool, used in English manufactures in 1787, was valued at 7,500,000l. and weighed 22,600,000lbs. The quantity manufactured in 1791 was 32,148,906lbs. One pound of cotton-wool, when spun, has been worth five pounds sterling; and when wove into muslin and ornamented in the tambour, is worth 15 pounds, yielding 5,900l. per cent. on the raw ma-

terial. Again, one pound of cotton has produced 205 hanks, each hank, when extended, measured 203,000 yards. In this manufacture, in 1787, there were in England and Scotland 143 water mills, which have cost - - - - - £715,000
 And 550 mule jennies, of 50 spindles each, worth - - - - - 19,250
 20,070 hand jennies, of 80 spindles each, worth - - - - - 149,490
 Buildings, carding machines, &c. worth - - - - - 125,260

Money employed in the manufacture - - - - - £100,000
 which gives employment to above 60,000 for spinning, and with its subsequent stage for preparation, employs near 360,000 men, women, and children.

The increase of this manufacture is as follows:

| | Pounds Wt. | Value. |
|------|------------|------------|
| 1781 | 5,101,920 | £2,000,000 |
| 1782 | 11,296,810 | 3,900,000 |
| 1783 | 9,546,179 | 3,200,000 |
| 1784 | 11,280,236 | 3,950,000 |
| 1785 | 17,992,888 | 6,800,000 |
| 1786 | 19,151,867 | 6,500,000 |
| 1787 | 22,600,000 | 7,500,000 |

| | lbs. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| The quantity imported was | |
| British islands | 6,600,000 |
| French and Spanish settlements | 6,000,000 |
| Dutch settlements | 1,700,000 |
| Portuguese settlements | 2,500,000 |
| East Indies | 100,000 |
| Smyrna and Turkey cotton | 5,700,000 |

22,600,000

And was applied as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| To the candlewick branch | 1,500,000 |
| To the hosiery branch | 1,500,000 |
| To silk and linen mixtures | 2,000,000 |
| To the fustian branch | 6,000,000 |
| To calicoes, muslins, &c. | 11,600,000 |

22,600,000

Counties, first division of, in England, 900.

Counties first sent members to parliament, 1258.

County gaols have cost building as follows, viz.

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------|----------|-----|--------|
| Gloucester | £18,009 | contains | 170 | cells. |
| Monmouth | 4,000 | — | 26 | |
| Ipswich | 13,000 | — | 86 | |
| Sussex | 5,500 | — | 30 | |
| Oxford, City | 4,500 | — | 30 | |
| Oxford, County | 10,000 | — | 80 | |
| Manchester | 15,000 | — | 140 | |
| Preston | 9,000 | — | 70 | |
| Stafford | 18,000 | — | 140 | |
| Liverpool | 25,000 | — | 300 | |
| Dorchester | 12,000 | — | 100 | |
| Devon | 20,000 | — | 160 | |

- Cows. There were, in 1795, 8500 kept near London, which yielded about 28,713,000 quarts of milk, which sold to the milk people for 1½d. per quart, and yielded 209,365l. 12s. 6d. or 24l. 13s. 0½d. per annum per cow, at about 9 quarts a day. The consumers paid 3d. per quart, which amounted to 358,912l. 10s. yielding a profit of 149,547l. 17s. 6d.
- Cow-pox, inoculation by, as a security against the small pox, introduced by Dr. Jenner, 1800.
- Couriers, or post-, invented by Charlemagne, 808.
- Crayons, art of fixing them discovered, 1748.
- Crockery ware invented, 1309 B. C.
- Crown, the first Roman that wore one was Tarquin, 616 B. C.; first used in England, 872; the first tiara or triple one used by the pope, 1364; the first single one used by them was in 553; the first double one, 1303.
- Crown lands in England, valued at per annum, 120,626l. 14s. 1d. ordered by parliament to be sold, whose leases are between 3 and 31 years unexpired, 1786.
- Croisades to Palestine first began, 1095.
- Culverins first made in England, 1534.
- Currants first planted in England, 1533; brought from Zante Isle, 1482.
- Customs on exports and imports first collected in England, about 979, first granted, 1274; amounted to but 14,000l. in 1580; farmed for many years for 20,000l. till 1590; to 50,000l. in 1592; to 148,000l. in 1614; to 168,000l. in 1622; to 300,000l. in 1642; farmed for 390,000l. in 1666; amounted to 557,752l. in 1688; from 1700 to 1714, the net amount was 20,241,468l. which, on a medium, was 1,352,764l.; to 1,555,600l. in 1720; to 1,593,000l. in 1721; to 1,904,000l. in 1744; to 2,000,000l. in 1743; to 4,609,300l. in 1786; to 4,965,000l. in 1787; to 4,867,000l. in 1789; to 6,890,000l. in 1790; to 4,044,923l. 15s. 6d. in 1794; and to 3,412,255l. 6s. 8d. in 1795.
- Its officers deprived of voting for members of parliament, 1782; seizures at the custom house amounted to 26,000l. in 1742.
- The report of the committee on the wet dock bill has furnished the public with the most authentic evidence of the immense increase of our commerce. In 1790, the tonnage of foreign vessels cleared out from London was precisely double what it was in 1751. In 1795, this tonnage was more than one-third greater than in 1790.
- Custom-house, London, first in England, 1559; burnt down and rebuilt, 1718.
- Cutting for the stone was first performed on a criminal, at Paris, in 1474, with success.
- Cyder, called wine, made in England, 1234.
- Cyphers, digits, or figures in arithmetic, invented by the Arabic Moors, 813.
- Dancing by cinque paces introduced into England, from Italy, 1541; incorporated in France, 1659.
- Danegelt first paid, 999; remitted, 1050.
- Decimal arithmetic invented, 1602, by Simon Steven, of Bruges.
- De Courcy had the privilege of standing covered before the kings of England, granted by John, 1203.
- Dedications to books introduced in the time of Mecænas, A. D. 17; practised for the purpose of obtaining money, 1600.
- Deeds in Old English, in Rymier's Fœdera, 1385.
- Degrees, academical, first introduced at Paris, before 1213.
- Delit earthenware invented at Firenza, 1450.
- Depredations, of which the following are said to be committed annually in

the metropolis. Among the small thefts are included pewter pots, stated at 55,000*l*.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Small thefts | - - - - - | £710,000 |
| Thefts on rivers and quays | - - - - - | 500,000 |
| In dock yards, &c. on the Thames | - - - - - | 300,000 |
| Burglaries, highway robberies, &c. | - - - - - | 220,000 |
| Coining base money | - - - - - | 200,000 |
| Forging bills, swindling, &c. | - - - - - | 70,000 |

£2,000,000

Diamonds first polished and cut at Bruges, 1489.

Diamond mines discovered in Brazil, 1730; that at Coulour, in the East Indies, 1640; that at Gaolcondo, 1584; one sent from Brazil for the court of Portugal weighed 1680 carats, or 12 ounces and a half, valued at 224 millions sterling. Governor Pitt's weighed 127 carats, and 106 after cutting, and sold for 135,000*l*. to the king of France. That which belonged to Aureng-Zeb weighed 793 carats. The mogul's weighed 279 carats, 779,244*l*. The grand duke of Tuscany's weighed 139 carats.

Dice invented, 1500 B. C.; 3000 pair stamped in England, 1775.

Dieu et mon droit, first used as a motto by Richard I. on a victory over the French, 1194.

Dipping-needle, invented by Robert Norman, a compass-maker, of Radcliffe, 1580.

Distaff spinning first introduced into England by Bonavera, an Italian, 1505.

Distilling first practised in Spain by the Moors, 1150.

Distillation of spirituous liquors began in the 12th century; in Ireland, 1590.

Distillery in 1786 yielded in England, 421,193*l*. 1*s*. 3*d*.; and in 1794, it yielded 680,573*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*. If the tax on malt, and the product of the Scotch distilleries are included, it will be 900,000*l*. 0*s*. 9*d*.

Divorce, the first at Rome, 229 B. C.

Docks, London, the first stone of the, laid June 26, 1802; opened, Jan. 30, 1805.

—, West India, in the Isle of Dogs, opened Aug. 21, 1802.

—, East India, opened Aug. 4, 1806.

Dresden china invented, 1702.

Duelling, the first public one, 1096; with small swords introduced, 1588.

Duties, termed incident duties, in 1787, yielded 2,000,000*l*.

Dying and dipping their own cloaths, the English so little skilled in, 1608, that they were usually sent white to Holland, and returned to England for sale.

Earthen vessels first made by the Romans, 715 B. C.; the first made in Italy, 1710; the present improved kind began in 1763, by Mr. Wedgwood.

East-India voyage, the first from England, 1591.

Electricity, first idea of, given by two globes of brimstone, 1467; electric stroke discovered at Leyden, 1746; first known it would fire spirits, 1756; that of the Aurora Borealis and of lightning, in 1769.

Eleusinian mysteries first introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 B. C.

Ell, or yard, in measure, fixed by the length of Henry the 1st's arm, 1101.

Engines to extinguish fires invented, 1663.

England, the first geographical map of it, 1520.

—, first so named by Egbert, 829; first divided into counties, tythings, and hundreds, 890. The island of Great Britain is about 590 miles in length, and the circuit of its coast makes about 1800 miles. The parts constituting England and Wales is in length, from Newhaven in Sussex,

Improvements, &c.

to Berwick upon Tweed, 355 miles, and in breadth, from the South Foreland in Kent, to the Land's End in Cornwall, 325 miles.

The area of England and Wales, computed in acres, has been very differently stated by different authors; for as it has never been ascertained by an actual survey, various modes of computation have been adopted, which have disagreed materially in the result. The following are the principal estimates on this point.

| | <i>Acres.</i> |
|----------------------|---------------|
| By Sir William Petty | 28,000,000 |
| Dr. Grew | 46,000,000 |
| Dr. Halley | 39,938,500 |
| Templeman | 31,618,000 |
| Arthur Young | 46,916,000 |
| Rev. H. Beeke | 38,498,572 |

In the returns relative to the poor, laid before the house of commons in 1804, it was stated, that by the best computation England and Wales contained 58,335 square statute miles, and 37,334,400 statute acres. Scotland, with its islands, contains about 21,000,000 of acres.

The soil of South Britain is annually cropped in the following proportions:

| | <i>Acres.</i> |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Wheat | 3,080,000 |
| Barley and rye | 650,000 |
| Oats and beans | 2,800,000 |
| Clover, rye-grass, &c. | 1,120,000 |
| Turnips, carrots, cabbages, &c. | 1,120,000 |
| Fallow | 2,100,000 |
| Hop grounds | 35,000 |
| Nursery grounds | 8,500 |
| Fruit and kitchen gardens | 45,000 |
| Pleasure grounds | 16,000 |
| Land depastured by cattle | 17,000,000 |
| Hedge-rows, copses, and woods | 1,600,000 |
| Ways, water, &c. | 1,282,100 |

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Cultivated land | 31,056,600 |
| Commons and wastes | 6,277,800 |

37,334,400

The number of horses for which duty is paid is 1,780,000. Their annual consumption of food, reckoned by the produce of acres, is

| | <i>Acres each.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 200,000 Pleasure horses | 5 | 1,000,000 |
| 30,000 Cavalry | 5 | 150,000 |
| 1,200,000 Husbandry | 4 | 4,800,000 |
| 350,000 Colts, mares, &c. | 3 | 1,050,000 |
| | | <hr/> 7,000,000 <hr/> |

The total population of Great Britain, as it appeared by the returns made in 1801, including the army, navy, and merchant seamen, was 10,942,646; to which, if the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and the Scilly islands, are added, it may be taken at 11,000,000.—*See Population.* But it is evident that the welfare of a nation, and its political strength, do not depend so much on its numerical population, as on the manner in which that population is employed; the proportion of productive to unproductive labourers of which it consists. No accurate account of this kind has ever been taken, but the following estimate of the different classes of persons who compose the present population of Great Britain, cannot be far from the truth:

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Nobility and gentry | 5000 |
| Clergy of the churches of England and Scotland | 18,000 |
| Ditto dissenters of every description | 14,000 |
| Army and militia, including half-pay, &c. | 240,000 |
| Navy and marines | 130,000 |
| Seamen in the merchants' service | 155,000 |
| Lightermen, watermen, &c. | 3,500 |
| Persons employed in collecting the public revenue | 6,000 |
| Judges, counsel, attorneys, &c. | 14,000 |
| Merchants, brokers, factors, &c. | 25,000 |
| Clerks to ditto, and to commercial companies | 40,000 |
| Employed in the different manufactures | 1,680,000 |
| Mechanics not immediately belonging to ditto | 50,000 |
| Shopkeepers | 160,000 |
| Schoolmasters and mistresses | 20,000 |
| Artists | 5,000 |
| Players, musicians, &c. | 4,000 |
| Employed in agriculture | 2,000,000 |
| Male and female servants | 800,000 |
| Gamblers, swindlers, thieves, prostitutes, &c. | 150,000 |
| Convicts and prisoners | 10,000 |
| Aged and infirm | 293,000 |
| Wives and daughters of most the above | 2,427,500 |
| Children under ten years of age | 2,750,000 |
| | <hr/> 11,000,000 <hr/> |

The total income of all classes of the community, both as arising from capital and labour, appears to be nearly as follows:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| From rent of lands | £29,000,000 |
| From rent of houses | 8,500,000 |
| Profits of farming, or occupation of land | 6,120,000 |
| Income of labourers in agriculture | 15,000,000 |
| Profits of mines, canals, collieries, &c. | 2,000,000 |
| Profits of merchant shipping and small craft | 1,000,000 |
| Income of stockholders | 20,500,000 |
| From mortgages and other monies lent | 3,000,000 |
| Profits of foreign trade | 11,250,000 |
| Profits of manufactures | 14,100,000 |

Carried up £110,470,000

Improvements, &c.

| | | |
|--|------------|---------------------|
| | Brought up | £110,470,000 |
| Pay of army, navy, and merchant seamen | - | 5,000,000 |
| Income of the clergy of all descriptions | - | 2,200,000 |
| Judges, and all subordinate officers of the law | - | 1,800,000 |
| Professors, schoolmasters, tutors, &c. | - | 600,000 |
| Retail trades not immediately connected with foreign trade or manufactures | - | 8,000,000 |
| Various other professions and employments | - | 2,000,000 |
| Male and female servants | - | 2,400,000 |
| | | <u>£132,470,000</u> |

If this statement, the total of which is corroborated by the produce of the income or property tax, is not far from the truth, it will not be difficult to form a similar estimate of the total national capital, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| Value of the land, at 28 years purchase | - | £812,000,000 |
| Value of houses, at 20 years purchase | - | 170,000,000 |
| Manufactories, machinery, steam engines, &c. | - | 20,000,000 |
| Household furniture | - | 42,500,000 |
| Apparel, provisions, fuel, wine, plate, watches, and jewels, books, carriages, and other articles | - | 40,000,000 |
| Cattle of all kinds | - | 90,000,000 |
| Grain of all kinds | - | 10,600,000 |
| Hay, straw, &c. | - | 6,600,000 |
| Implements of husbandry | - | 2,000,000 |
| Merchant shipping | - | 12,800,000 |
| The navy | - | 6,000,000 |
| Coin and bullion | - | 24,000,000 |
| Goods in the hands of merchants, &c. | - | 16,300,000 |
| Goods in the hands of manufacturers and retail traders | - | 20,000,000 |
| | | <u>£1,272,800,000</u> |

By the calculations of the committee, it is computed that the cultivation of the waste lands would yield to the nation an income of above 20,000,000*l.* a-year.

The following was delivered by the committee of agriculture, being a general view of the extent of the island of Great Britain, and the proportion between the waste, and uncultivated and the cultivated part thereof.

| | <i>Uncultivated.</i> | <i>Acres Cultivated.</i> | <i>Total Extent.</i> |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| England and Wales | 7,888,777 | 39,027,156 | 46,915,933 |
| Scotland | 14,213,224 | 12,151,471 | 26,369,695 |
| | <u>22,107,001</u> | <u>51,178,627</u> | <u>73,285,628</u> |

The above estimate will give some general idea of the magnitude of this great source of national wealth.

Of the value of these wastes, were they improved in the manner of which they are capable, it is difficult to form any adequate idea. At the same time it may be of service to submit some data, as the basis of future calculation. On the supposition, therefore, that there are 22,000,000 of acres of waste and unclosed lands in the kingdom, the whole may be divided, according to the various qualities of the soil and surface, in the following manner:

| | <i>Number of Acres.</i> |
|---|-------------------------|
| Lands incapable of all improvement | 1,000,000 |
| Lands fit to be planted | 3,000,000 |
| Lands fit for upland pasture | 14,000,000 |
| Lands fit for tillage | 3,000,000 |
| Lands capable of being converted into meadow, or water-meadow | 1,000,000 |
| Total | 22,000,000 |

The 3,000,000 of acres, as being incapable of cultivation, must be estimated as of no annual value.

The 3,000,000, supposed to be fit for plantation, according to the ingenious calculation of the late bishop of Llandaff, may be worth 8s. per acre, or, in all, 1,200,000*l.* per annum. This however is the value of the annual produce, and not rent.

The 14,000,000 of acres of upland pasture, when improved, cannot be calculated at less than 5s. per acre of rent, or 3,500,000*l.* per annum.

The 3,000,000 of acres supposed to be convertible into arable land would certainly, when inclosed, be worth at an average 10s. per acre, or 1,500,000*l.* per annum.

The 1,000,000 of acres supposed to be converted into meadow, or water-meadow, cannot be calculated at less than 1*l.* 10s. per acre, or 1,500,000*l.* in all.

The account may then be thus stated:

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Rent of the upland pasture | £3,500,000 |
| Rent of the arable land | 1,500,000 |
| Rent of the meadows | 1,500,000 |

This must be multiplied by 3, in order to give the annual produce 6,500,000

19,500,000

Add the annual produce of 3,000,000 of acres supposed to be planted, amounting to 1,200,000

Total 20,700,000

Engines to extinguish fire invented as now used, 1752.

Eugraving on metal invented, and consequently rolling-press printing, 1423; on copper, as now used, 1511; in mezzotinto, and improved by prince Rupert of Palatine, 1648. to represent wash, invented by Barable, a Frenchman. 1761; crayon eugraving, invented at Paris, by Bonnet, 1769.

— on wood invented in Flanders, 1423; revived by Alb. Durer, 1511; on glass, invented at Paris, by Boudier, 1799.

Epsom mineral first discovered, 1630.

Era, that of Nabonasiar, 747 B. C.—Philippic, or death of Alexander, 324 B. C.—Of contracts, or selucidæ, 312 B. C.—The Christians made their era the birth of Christ, which was A. M. 3962, but did not use this reckoning till the year 600, using in the mean time the civil account of the empire.—The Mahometans began their Hegira (for so they term their computation) from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, when he was driven thence by the Philarchæ, A. D. 617.—The Greeks reckon by Olympiads, the first of which is placed in the year of the world, 3187; but this account perishing under the Constantinopolitan emperors, they reckoned by indictions, every indiction containing 15 years, and the first beginning A. D. 313, which among chronologers are still used.—The Romans reckoned first from the building of their city, which was A. M. 3113, and afterwards from the 16th year of the emperor Augustus, A. M. 3936, which reckoning was used among the Spaniards till the reign of Ferdinand the Catholic.—The Jews had divers epochs, as 1. from the creation of the world, in the beginning of time; 2. from the universal deluge, ann. 2656; 3. from the confusion of tongues, ann. 2786; 4. from Abraham's journey out of Chaldea into Canaan, ann. 2021; 5. from the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt, ann. 1451; 6. from the year of the jubilee, ann. 2499; 7. from the building of Solomon's temple, ann. 2932; and 8. from the captivity of Babylon, A. M. 3357; but in historical computation of time, are used only the two most ordinary epochs, the world's creation, and Christ's appearance in the flesh.—The Christian era began to be used in Italy, &c. in 525; and in England in 816. Equestrian statue, the first that was of Louis XIV. of France, founded at one cast, 1699.

Etching on copper invented, with equæ fortis, 1512.

Excise, the first used in England, 1643. The duties (net) paid into the exchequer for England and Scotland:

| | | | | |
|------|-------------|------------|----|-----|
| 1786 | amounted to | £6,045,762 | 6 | 10½ |
| 1787 | - | 6,842,807 | 11 | 3 |
| 1788 | - | 6,764,155 | 8 | 2 |
| 1789 | - | 7,106,067 | 16 | 9 |
| 1790 | - | 7,667,473 | 2 | 9½ |
| 1791 | - | 7,182,107 | 10 | 4½ |
| 1794 | - | 7,545,969 | 18 | 5½ |
| 1795 | - | 8,789,013 | 11 | 9½ |

Exchequer, court of, instituted on the model of the Normans, 1074; exchequer bills invented, 1695; first circulated by the bank, 1706.

Expences during the wars in

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| William III'd's reign | - | £30,446,382 |
| During queen Anne's reign | - | 43,360,008 |
| During George I's reign | - | 6,048,267 |
| War began 1739 | - | 46,418,689 |
| War began 1756 | - | 111,271,996 |
| The American war | - | 139,171,876 |
| Spanish and Russian armaments | - | 2,800,000 |
| Debts contracted from 1792 to 1795 | - | 70,000,000 |

Exports from Great Britain in 1700, were 7,302,716l. 8s. 7d.; imports were 5,970,175l. 1s. 10d.; in 1786, yielded 5,600,000l.; in 1787, amounted to 5,700,000l.; in 1788, exports were 18,296,166l. 12s. 11d.; the imports were 17,804,024l. 16s. 1d.; in 1793 they were 24,000,000l. and in 1794, 27,000,000l. sterling.

The excess in favour of the foreign imports of the half year ending July 5, 1796, compared with the corresponding period in 1795, amounts

to 2,212,917*l.* sterling; and the excess in the same period in favour of the foreign merchandize imported, to 1,455,395*l.* The excess in favour of British manufactures exported, amounts to 1,755,997*l.* which sum, added to the foreign exports, will make the total increase of British and foreign merchandise exported in the half year ending July 5, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, 3,211,394*l.* These statements relate only to England. Imports from Jan. 5, 1797 to 1798, was 16,990,231*l.*

In the three quarters ending the 12th of October, 1798, and the like term in the preceding year, the total amount of British manufactures exported from England was, in 1797, 12,034,000*l.*; in 1798, 13,285,000*l.* Of this,

| | In 1797. | | In 1798. |
|---------------------|--------------|---|-----------|
| Cottons amounted to | - £1,583,000 | - | 1,725,000 |
| Iron wrought | - 631,000 | - | 678,000 |
| Lincens | - 493,000 | - | 880,000 |
| Woollen goods | - 3,977,000 | - | 4,978,000 |

Foreign merchandize exported within the like period amounted, in 1797, to 1,654,000*l.*; in 1798, to 9,692,000*l.* The total value of British and foreign merchandize exported in the year 1797, amounted to 29,217,041*l.*; in 1798, it was more than 34,000,000*l.* exceeding the value of imports in the former instance by 8,203,445*l.*; and in the latter year by about 9,000,000*l.*

In the year 1799 the export of woollen cloths exceeded 7,000,000*l.* sterling, being about a third of the entire amount of British merchandize exported within that period.

The imports into Bengal in British ships, for 1796, 1797, and 1798, as far as the same can be made out, amounted to the sum of 1,934,642*l.*; and the imports by ships under foreign colours, including India ships, and those from Manila, China, &c. amount to 1,591,226*l.* The exports from Bengal in British ships for three years past, amount to 7,821,341*l.* and those in foreign ships to 1,933,082*l.* making the whole exports amount to 9,754,549*l.*; of which the amount of 5,867,291*l.* have been brought to Europe. The imports to Fort St. George on the Company's account, for the three last years, amount to 986,599*l.* and the exports to 1,534,802*l.* The Bombay imports on the Company's account, for the three last years, amount to 540,994*l.*; and the exports to 691,555*l.* of which 602,773*l.* was brought to Europe; and the exports of last year to Europe amount to 315,141*l.*

Faenza's earthenware invented, 1299.

Fairs and markets first instituted in England by Alfred, about 886. The first fairs took their rise from wakes; when the number of the people then assembled brought together a variety of traders annually on these days. From these holidays they were called *feria*, or fair.

Fans, muffs, masks, and false hair, first devised by the harlots in Italy, and brought into England from France, 1572.

Farthings were coined in silver by Henry VIII. 1522; in copper by Charles II.

Feudal system first introduced into England, 1066; into Scotland, 1090.

Figures in arithmetic introduced into Europe from Arabia, 991; into England, 1253.

Fire artillery in England, the first in Europe, 1347.

Fire engines to force water invented, 1663; those now in use, 1752.

Fire, method invented to prevent its spreading, by Mr. David Hartley, 1764.

Fire-ships invented by Drake, 1588.

Fire under water invented, 622.

Fire watch first established in London, Nov. 12, 1791.

Fish brought to London by land-carriage, first practised, 1761.

Fish oil used in London, amounted annually to 300,000l.

Fish, the increase of, is said to be in the following proportion: a flounder of 2 ounces contains 133.407 eggs or spawn; one of 24 ounces, 1,357,403. Herrings weighing from 4 ounces to 5½, from 21,285 to 36,960. Lobsters from 14 to 36 ounces, contain 21,699. Mackerel 20 ounces, 454,961. Prawn about 3806. Shrimps from 2849 to 6807. Smelts from 14,411 to 38,278. Soal of 5 ounces, 38,772; one of 14½ ounces contains 100,362. To which may be added the cod, which produces 3,686,700; and a ling 19 248,625.

Flag, the honour of, given by the Dutch to England, 1674.

Flowers, the art of preserving them in sand observed, 1633.

Forest, New, Hampshire, made, 1081.

Phosphoric barometer, the phenomena first discovered, 1675.

Fortification, the present mode introduced, about 1500; Albert Duror first wrote on the science, 1527; many improvements made by Vauban, towards 1700.

Foundling hospital first erected in Paris, 1677.

Foundling hospital in London was founded in 1736; began to receive children 1756; let part of their estate in 1797, which yields 2000l. a-year addition to their income.

French language and customs first introduced into England, 1060.

Fruits of foreign countries first brought into Italy, 70 B. C.

Fruits and flowers, sundry sorts, before unknown, were brought into England in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. from about 1500 to 1578. Among others of less note, the musk and damask roses, of great use in medicine, and tulips. Several sorts of plum-trees and currant-plants; also saffron, woad, and other drugs, for dying, attempted to be cultivated, but without success.

Fulling of cloth invented by the Romans.

Galleys first used, with three rowers to each oar, 786 B. C. They came from Corinth.

Gamut, in music, invented by Guy L'Arete, 1025.

Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported till 1509; musk, melons, and apricots cultivated in England; the pale gooseberry, with sallads, garden-roots, cabbages, &c. brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois, 1520; the damask rose brought here by Dr. Linacie, physician to Henry VIII.; pippins brought to England by Leonard Mascall, of Plumstead, in Sussex, 1525; currants, or Corinthian grapes, first planted in England, 1555; brought from the isle of Zante, belonging to Venice; the musk rose, and several sorts of plums, from Italy, by lord Cromwell, apricots brought here by king Henry VIIIth's gardner; tamarisk plant from Germany, by archbishop Grindal; at and about Norwich the Flemings first planted flowers unknown in England, as gilly-flowers, carnations, the Provence rose, &c. 1567; woad originally from Thoulouse, in France; tulip-roots first brought into England from Vienna, 1578; also beans, peas, and salads, now in common use, 1660.

To which we will subjoin the following list, with the countries from whence they originally came.

Rye and wheat from Tartary and Siberia; where they are yet indi-

Barley and oats unknown, but certainly not indigenous in this country, because we are obliged to cultivate them.

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------|
| Rice, from | - | Ethiopia |
| Buck Wheat | - | Asia |
| Borage | - | Syria |
| Cresses | - | Crete |
| Cauliflower | - | Cyprus |
| Asparagus | - | Asia |
| Chervil | - | Italy |
| Fennel | - | Canary Islands |
| Annise and Parsley | - | Egypt |
| Garlick | - | The East |
| Shallots | - | Siberia |
| Horseraddish | - | China |
| Kidney-beans | - | East Indies |
| Gourds | - | Astracan |
| Lentils | - | France |
| Potatoes | - | Brazil |
| Tobacco | - | America |
| Cabbage, Lettuce, &c. | - | Holland |

Nor are we less indebted to other and distant countries for our finest flowers; jessamine comes from the East Indies; the elder-tree from Persia; the tulip from Capadocia; the daffodil from Italy; the lilly from Syria; the tube-rose from Java and Ceylon; the carnation and pink from Italy, &c. ranunculus from the Alps; apples from Syria; Apricots from Epirus; Artichokes from Holland; celery from Flanders; Cherries from Pontus; currants from Zante; damask and musk roses from Damascus, as well as plums; Hops from Artois in France; gooseberries from Flanders; gillyflowers, carnations, the province rose, &c. from Thoulouse in France; oranges and lemons from Spain; beans and peas from Spain; Gallina fowls from Guinea; pheasants from Egypt.

Gauging of wine, &c. established by law, 27 Edw. III. 1350.

Gauze, lawn, and thread manufactures, began at Paisley, in Scotland, 1759; which in 1784 yielded 575,185*l.* and employed 26,664 hands. In gauze alone, 350,900*l.*

Gazettes, of Venetian origin, and so called from the price being gazetta, a small piece of money; the first published in England was at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665; the London Gazette was first published, Feb. 5, 1665-6. One was ingeniously forged for a stock-jobbing purpose, Nov. 1787. The first published at Paris was in 1723; at Leipzig in 1715.

Gilding with leaf gold on bole ammoniac, art of, invented by Margaritone, 1273; on wood, 1680.

Glass, the art of making it known to the Romans, at least before 79; known to the Chinese, about 200; introduced into England by Benedict, a monk, 674; glass windows began to be used in private houses in England. 1180; glass first made in England into bottles and vessels, 1557; the first plate glass for looking-glasses and coach-windows, made at Lambeth, 1673; in Lancashire 1773.

Glasses, musical, are of German origin, but revived by Dr. Franklin, 1760; brought to a higher state of exquisiteness by the Cartwrights in England, 1799.

Globe of the earth, first voyage round it, was by sir Francis Drake, 1580; the second by Magellan, 1591; the third by sir Thomas Cavendish. 1586; by lord Anson, 1740; by captain Cook, 1768; and by Peyrouse, 1793-4.

A late publication makes the number of inhabitants on this globe to be

- 896,000,000. Of these 226,000,000 are Christians; 10,000,000 of Jews; 210,000,000 Mahometans; 450,000,000 of Pagans. Of those professing the Christian religion there are 50,000,000 of Protestants, 30,000,000 of the Greek and Armenian churches, and 90,000,000 of Catholics. The aggregate population on the surface of the known habitable globe, is estimated at 896,000,000 souls. If we reckon with the ancients, that a generation lasts 30 years, in that space 896,000,000 human beings will be born and die; consequently 81,760 must be dropping into eternity every day; 3497 every hour; or about 36 every minute.
- Gold first coined at Venice, 1276.
- Gold first coined in England, 1344; and raised from 40s. to 48s. per ounce, in 1546.
- Gold mines was discovered by the Spaniards in America, 1492; from which time to 1731 they imported from thence into Europe above 6000 millions of pieces of eight, in register gold and silver, exclusive of what were unregistered.
- Gold discovered in Malacca, Oct. 27, 1731; in New Andalusia, 1785; in Ireland, in the mountain called Craghawn, in Wicklow, Sept. 1795.
- Golden bull of the empire commenced, 1356.
- Goodwin Sands first overflowed, 1100.
- Grammarians, the first regular ones flourished, 276 B. C.
- Grapes brought to England, and planted first at Blackhall, in Suffolk, 1552; cultivated in Flanders, 1276.
- Great seal of England first used, 1050.
- Green, Saxon, invented, 1744.
- Green dye for cotton, invented by Dr. R. Williams, 1777.
- Gregorian calendar first used in the catholic states of Europe, 1582; in most of the others, 1710; in England and in Sweden, 1752.
- Greek first introduced into England, 1491.
- Grist mills invented in Ireland, 214.
- Guards for the king's person first instituted, 1486; had their pay advanced, April, 1797.
- Guineas were first coined, 1673, from gold brought from the coast of Guinea; worth 30s. 1696; reduced by parliament from 22s. to 21s. in 1717; called in, 1776.
- Guinea, the first slave-trade on this coast by the English was opened by John Hawkins, assisted by a subscription of sundry English gentlemen. He sailed from England with three ships, purchased negroes, sold them at Hispanioia, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, and ginger, 1563.
- Gunpowder invented by Shwartz, a German, 1330; first made in England, 1418; first used in Spain, 1344.
- Guns, great, invented, 1330; used by the Moors at the siege of Algesiras in Spain, 1344; used at the battle of Cressy in 1346, when Edward had four pieces of canon, which gained him the battle; they were used at the seize of Calais in 1347; in Denmark, 1354; at sea, by Venice against Genoa, 1377; first used in Spain, 1406; first made in England of iron, 1547; of brass, 1635; invented to shoot whales, 1731; first used in England at the siege of Berwick, 1405; bombs and mortars invented, 1634; first used by the Catholic missionaries in China, 1636.
- Hackney coaches first used, 20 in number, in London, 1625; their increase prohibited by Charles I. 1635.
- Handkerchiefs first manufactured in Paisley in Scotland, 1743, when 15,886l. worth were made; in 1784 the manufacture yielded above 164,385l.

- Hair powder in use, 1590.
 Harmonica, or musical glasses, invented 1760, by Dr. Franklin; introduced into France, 1765.
 Harrogate mineral spring discovered, 1571.
 Hats invented at Paris, 1404; first made in London, 1510.
 Heidelberg's first great wine vessel or tun built, 1343.
 Helioscope invented, 1625.
 Hebrew points invented, 475.
 Hemp and flax first planted in England, 1533. There are 180,000lbs. of rough hemp used in the cordage and sails of a first rate man of war. In 1783, the nation paid 1533*l.* to encourage its cultivation. In 1784, 2165*l.* were paid, and in 1785 there was 2396*l.* paid.
 Heraldry had its rise, 1100
 Heraldic lines for colours in coats of arms invented, 1639.
 Herculaneum, the ancient city of, discovered, 1730, which had been buried in the lava of an irruption of mount Vesuvius, Nov. 1, 79.
 Herring-fishery first practised by the Hollanders, 1164.
 Herring-pickling first invented, 1397.
 Holborn first paved, 1417.
 Holy war first undertaken, 1096.
 Holt mineral springs discovered, 1728.
 Hops, the parliament first petitioned against it as a wicked weed, 1428; first used in malt liquors in England, 1525. The duty for those produced in Kent and Sussex in 1792, yielded 170,000*l.*; in 1773 was 162,112*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* 1794 it was 190,196*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; in 1795 it was 82,323*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; in 1798 it yielded 46,322*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; in 1799 it yielded 77,279*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*
 Horse-guards instituted, 1550.
 Horses exported from England, from 1750 to 1772, were 29,131.
 Horse-shoes were introduced into general use in the 9th century; first made of iron, 481.
 Hospitals in England have a revenue of above 250,000*l.*; Greenwich alone has near 70,000*l.*
 Hour-glasses were invented in Alexandria, 150, and introduced into Rome 158 B. C.
 Houses—1681 were erected in St. George's-Fields, between the years 1782 and 1792.
 Hydraulic chemistry invented, 1746.
 Hydraulic fire-engines invented, 1682.
 Hydrostatics taught by Archimedes, 200 B. C.
 Iambic verse, invented by Archilocus, who flourished 686 B. C.
 Ich Dien, the Bohemian motto, first used by the prince of Wales, after the battle of Cressy, 1346.
 Jesuit's bark introduced into France in 1650; in general use, 1680.
 Impalements in heraldry introduced, 1206.
 Indigo first produced in Carolina, 1747.
 Inhabitants of the principal cities of Europe, at the distance of a century, from the most approved authors, are

| | In 1688. | | In 1788. |
|------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| London | - 696 000 | - | 1,100,000 |
| Paris | - 438,000 | - | 800,000 |
| Madrid | - 400,000 | - | 160,000 |
| Marseilles | - 200,000 | - | 180,000 |
| Lyons | - 250,000 | - | 150,000 |
| Naples | - 200,000 | - | 354,000 |
| Rome | - 200,000 | - | 457,000 |

Improvements, &c.

| | In 1688 | | In 1788 |
|-----------|---------|---|---------|
| Amsterdam | 187,000 | . | 185,000 |
| Venice | 134,000 | . | 180,000 |
| Bordeaux | 100,000 | . | 200,000 |
| Dublin | 69,000 | . | 170,000 |
| Rouen | 66,000 | . | 100,000 |
| Bristol | 48,000 | . | 50,000 |
| Cork | 40,000 | . | 90,000 |
| Liverpool | 20,000 | . | 60,000 |

Inoculations first tried on criminals, 1721.

Inscriptions first collected for publications, 1505.

Insurances on ships and merchandize, Suetonius conjectures that Claudius was the first contriver of, 43.

Insurance on shipping began in England, 1560.

Insurance offices first set up in London, as follows:

| | | |
|----------------|---|------|
| Hand in Hand | - | 1696 |
| Sun | - | 1710 |
| Union | - | 1714 |
| Westminster | - | 1717 |
| London | - | 1719 |
| Royal Exchange | - | 1719 |
| Phoenix | - | 1782 |
| British | - | 1800 |
| Globe | - | 1803 |
| Imperial | - | 1803 |
| Albion | - | 1805 |
| County | - | 1807 |
| Eagle | - | 1807 |
| Hope | - | 1807 |

Insurance policies were first used in Florence, 1523; first society was established at Hanover, 1530, that at Paris, 1740.

Interest first mentioned for the word usury, 1624.

Interest first mentioned as legal, 1199, at 10 per cent.; in 1300, at 20 per cent.; in 1558, at 12 per cent.; in 1571, at 10 per cent.; in 1625, at 8 per cent.; in 1749, the funds were reduced from 4 to 3½ and 3 per cent.

Interest of money reduced from 10 to 8 per cent. in Scotland, 1633.

Iron discovered by the burning of Mount Ida, 1406 B. C.

Iron first cast in England, at Blackstead, Sussex, 1544.

Iron first discovered in America, in Virginia, 1715.

Iron bullets first used in England, 1550.

Iron wire, English—before 1568, all made and drawn by main strength alone, in the forest of Dean, and elsewhere, until the Germans introduced the drawing it by a mill. The greatest part of iron-wire, and ready-made wool-cards hitherto imported.

Iron mill for slitting bars, the first in England was set up at Dartmouth, 1590. New method of making bar-iron from pig-iron, by Mr. Cort of Gosport, in 1785, and superior to Swedish iron.

Isthmian games instituted by Sysiphus, king of Corinth, 15 years after the rape of Ganymede, 1326 B. C.

Italian method of book-keeping published in England, 1566.

Jewels were first worn in England by Agnes Sorrel, 1434.

Journals of the house of peers, the first taken, 1550.

Jupiter's satellites discovered by Jansen, 1590.

Juries were first instituted in England, 970.

Kingdoms, origin of, by Nimrod, at Babylon, 2233 B. C.

King's speech, the first delivered, 1107, by Henry I.

Knitting stockings invented in Spain, about 1550.

Knives first made in England, 1563.

Lace, Flanders, more valuable than gold. Once ounce of fine Flanders thread has been sold in London for 4l.; such an ounce made into lace may be here sold for 40l. which is ten times the price of standard gold, weight for weight.

Lacteals, the, discovered by chance in opening a dog, by Asellius, July 23, 1662; in birds, fish, &c. by Mr. Hewson, a surgeon of London, 1770.

Land carriage first brought to London, 1761.

Land tax was established in 1688, at the Revolution, from which period it has yielded, to the year 1800, above 227,000,000l.

The proposed augmentation and equalization of this tax rendering it a subject of much interest to the public, it may not be unacceptable to many of our readers to be informed, that the cause of the disproportion of its operation proceeds from its having been originally a kind of voluntary contribution, levied for the service of the state, in the reign of king William. The sum agreed to be raised by it (*viz.* 2,000,000l.) was divided into five hundred and thirteen parts, being the number of the members for England and Wales; and it was left to the option of the several counties to pay as many of those parts as they thought proper, or could afford. The consequence was that some of them, celebrated for their loyalty, took upon them the payment of immense sums, while others, although equally capable of bearing the burthen, contributed very sparingly indeed. For instance, Middlesex agreed to pay eighty parts, Essex and York twenty-four each, and Norfolk and Kent twenty-two each, whereas Westmoreland and Cumberland would subscribe only one each, Rutland two, and Durham three. In this manner it has ever since been voted from year to year down to the present time.

The following table shews the quantity of land in the several counties, the number of members returned by each, and the parts paid by them, together with the amount of the produce.

| <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Membr. Parts.</i> | | <i>Produce.</i> |
|------------------|---------------|----------------------|----|-----------------|
| Yorkshire - | 3,770,000 | 30 | 24 | £92,631 4 8 |
| Devonshire - | 1,920,000 | 26 | 21 | 81,052 6 0 |
| Lincoln - | 1,440,000 | 12 | 19 | 73,333 0 8 |
| Northumberland | 1,870,000 | 8 | 4 | 15,438 10 8 |
| Hants. - | 1,312,000 | 20 | 8 | 30,877 1 4 |
| Kent - | 1,248,000 | 18 | 22 | 84,911 18 8 |
| Essex - | 1,240,000 | 8 | 24 | 92,631 4 0 |
| Lancashire | 1,150,000 | 14 | 14 | 51,034 17 8 |
| Norfolk - | 1,148,000 | 12 | 22 | 84,911 18 4 |
| Sussex - | 1,140,000 | 28 | 16 | 61,754 2 3 |
| Cumberland | 1,040,000 | 6 | 1 | 3,859 12 8 |
| Suffolk - | 995,000 | 16 | 20 | 77,192 13 4 |
| Cornwall - | 960,000 | 44 | 8 | 30,877 1 4 |
| Salop - | 890,000 | 12 | 7 | 27,010 8 8 |
| Wilts - | 876,000 | 34 | 13 | 50,175 4 8 |
| Gloucester - | 800,000 | 8 | 12 | 46,315 12 8 |
| Dorset - | 772,000 | 20 | 9 | 34,736 14 0 |
| Cheshire - | 720,000 | 4 | 7 | 27,017 8 8 |

Improvements, &c.

| Counties. | Acres. | Memb. | Parts. | Produce. |
|-----------------|-----------|-------|--------|----------------|
| Derby | 680,000 | 4 | 6 | 23,157 16 0 |
| Warwick | 670,000 | 6 | 10 | 38,586 6 8 |
| Herefordshire | 660,000 | 8 | 5 | 19,298 3 4 |
| Nottinghamshire | 632,100 | 8 | 7 | 27,017 8 8 |
| Durham | 610,000 | 4 | 3 | 11,578 18 0 |
| Surrey | 592,000 | 14 | 18 | 69,473 8 0 |
| Cambridge | 570,000 | 6 | 6 | 23,157 16 0 |
| Leicester | 560,000 | 4 | 9 | 34,736 14 0 |
| Northampton | 550,000 | 9 | 12 | 46,315 12 0 |
| Worcester | 540,000 | 9 | 9 | 34,736 14 0 |
| Oxford | 534,000 | 9 | 10 | 38,596 6 8 |
| Berks | 527,000 | 9 | 10 | 38,596 6 8 |
| Westmoreland | 510,000 | 4 | 1 | 3,359 12 8 |
| Herts | 451,000 | 6 | 11 | 42,455 19 4 |
| Bucks | 441,000 | 14 | 12 | 46,315 12 0 |
| Bedford | 247,000 | 4 | 7 | 27,017 8 8 |
| Middlesex | 241,000 | 8 | 80 | 398,770 13 4 |
| Huntingdon | 240,000 | 4 | 4 | 15,438 10 8 |
| Stafford | 180,000 | 10 | 7 | 27,017 8 8 |
| Somerset | 175,000 | 18 | 19 | 73,333 0 8 |
| Monmouth | 160,000 | 3 | 3 | 11,578 18 0 |
| Rutland | 110,000 | 2 | 2 | 7,719 4 4 |
| South Wales | 3,210,000 | 24 | 11 | 42,455 19 4 |
| North Wales | 2,160,000 | | | |
| | | 513 | 513 | £2,000,000 0 0 |

Before the union with Scotland, England sent 514 representatives to parliament, and by the act of union, 45 Scotch were added to them; which, if they had gone by the land-tax, ought not to have been so many; but it seemed the intention of the then legislature that but 45 Scotch should sit in the house, for at that time few or no Scotchmen had estates in England, nor had any of them, till some years afterwards qualifications to be chosen for any English borough. The whole kingdom of Scotland pays but 47,954l. 1s. 2d. towards the land tax. How unequally this tax falls will appear by the following statements.

The land-tax being nominally 4s. in the pound, London, Westminster, and Middlesex, do not pay 3s.

No county in England pays more than 2s. except Surrey, Sussex, Hertford, Bucks, Berks, Oxford, and Warwickshire. They pay somewhat above 2s. Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Hampshire, and the inland counties, pay 20d. to 22d.

The great counties of York, Devon, and Somerset, pay 1s. 6d.

Cornwall pays less. Wales, Lancashire, and the northern counties, pay under 1s.

Scotland pays about the forty-first part of the land-tax, though the value of their lands is about one-sixth of that of England.

Several parishes in London and Westminster pay full or more than 4s. in the pound, while others scarce pay a third part, and some less than half that sum.

Marybone parish, consisting of 2500 acres, of which one-third is occupied by buildings, pay the enormous sum of one penny farthing? when they make it a halfpenny there is an overplus.

Serjeants-Inn, Chancery-lane, containing about 15 apartments, formerly for the judges and serjeants, worth about 50l. per annum, one with another; the whole is about 900l. per annum. A tax of 4s. in the pound would be 180l. They pay no more than 31l. which is about 9d. The three Temples pay about 10d.

Pembrokeshire pays 6d. Cardiganshire, 4d. Part of Radnorshire pays 2s.; other parts 4d. in the pound.

Land-Tax of all the Parishes within twelve miles of the Metropolis.

Middlesex.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|-------------------|---------------|----|--------------------------|----|----|
| Acton | 2 | 3 | Fulham | 1 | 7 |
| Barnet-Friern | 3 | 6 | St. George's in the East | 1 | 10 |
| Bethnal-Green | 1 | 4 | Greenford | 2 | 6 |
| Brentford | 2 | 4½ | Hackney | 1 | 3 |
| Bromley, (by Bow) | 1 | 9 | Hadley | 2 | 4 |
| Chelsea | 1 | 6 | Hampstead | 0 | 10 |
| Chiswick | 1 | 6 | Hanwell | 2 | 6 |
| Ealing | 1 | 2 | Harrow on the Hill | 3 | 0 |
| Edgeware | 2 | 3 | Hayes | 2 | 7 |
| Edmonton | 2 | 0 | Hendon | 1 | 11 |
| Enfield | 2 | 11 | Heston | 2 | 3 |
| Finchley | 3 | 0 | Hornsey | 2 | 4 |
| Islington | 1 | 6 | Isleworth | 1 | 4 |
| Kensington | 1 | 0 | Pancras | 0 | 3 |
| Kingsbury | 2 | 6 | Shadwell | 3 | 0 |
| Limehouse | 3 | 4 | Stanmore Magna | 2 | 0 |
| Marybone | One Farthing. | | Stanmore Parva | 2 | 9 |
| Newington (Stoke) | 1 | 10 | Stratford, Bow | 1 | 6 |
| Northall | 2 | 6 | Teddington | 0 | 8½ |
| Norwood | 2 | 4 | Tottenham | 1 | 10 |
| Paddington | 0 | 10 | Wilsdon and West Twyford | 2 | 0 |

Hertfordshire.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|-----------------|----|----|------------|----|----|
| Chipping-Barnet | 3 | 2 | Elstree | 1 | 9 |
| East-Barnet | 2 | 3 | Totteridge | 2 | 9 |

Essex.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|-----------|----|----|-------------|----|----|
| Barking | 2 | 6 | Romford | 2 | 6 |
| Chigwell | 2 | 0 | Walthamstow | 2 | 0 |
| Chingford | 2 | 6 | Wanstead | 3 | 6 |
| East Ham | 2 | 3 | West Ham | 2 | 0 |
| Ilford | 1 | 2 | Woodford | 1 | 9 |
| Leyton | 2 | 0 | | | |

Kent.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|-------------|----|----|--------------|----|----|
| Beckenham | 2 | 2 | Heyes | 1 | 3 |
| Bromley | 0 | 9 | Lee | 2 | 0 |
| Charlton | 2 | 8 | Lewisham | 1 | 6 |
| Chislehurst | 1 | 2 | Plumstead | 1 | 9 |
| Deptford | 2 | 0 | East Wickham | 2 | 0 |
| Eltham | 1 | 9 | West ditto | 0 | 9 |
| Greenwich | 1 | 2 | Woolwich | 1 | 2 |

Improvements, &c

| | | | | <i>Surrey.</i> | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|---|----------------|---|---------------------|---|---|---|--------------|----|
| | | | | <i>s. d.</i> | | | | | | <i>s. d.</i> | |
| Addington | - | - | - | 2 | 0 | Kew | - | - | - | 0 | 9 |
| Barnes | - | - | - | 2 | 0 | Kingston | - | - | - | 2 | 7 |
| Battersea | - | - | - | 1 | 9 | Lambeth, viz. | | | | | |
| Beddington | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | Bishop's Liberty | - | - | - | 1 | 4 |
| Camberwell | - | - | - | 1 | 9 | Prince's Liberty | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Dulwich | - | - | - | 4 | 0 | Vauxhall | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Carshalton | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | Marsh and Wall Lib. | - | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| Chaeam | - | - | - | 2 | 0 | Lambeth Dean | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| Clapham | - | - | - | 1 | 9 | Stockwell | - | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| Croydon | - | - | - | 2 | 0 | Malden | - | - | - | 3 | 10 |
| Merton | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | Roehampton | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| Mitcham | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | Richmond | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| Morden | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | Rotherhithe | - | - | - | 3 | 0 |
| Mortlake | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | Streatham | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| Newington, Butts | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | Sutton | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| Peckham | - | - | - | 2 | 0 | Tooting | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| Petersham | - | - | - | 4 | 0 | Wandsworth | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| Putney | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | Wimbledon | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |

Lanterns invented by king Alfred, 890.

Lapis calaminaris discovered in England, 1561.

Laquer varnish first used in the stead of gilding, 1633.

Latin ceased to be spoken in Italy, 581.

Lawns and thread gauze were, in 1784, manufactured at Paisley, to the value of 164,335*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Leadon pipes for conveying water invented, 1236.

Leo IX. the first Pope that kept up an army, 1054.

Letters invented by Mennon the Egyptian, 1822 before Christ.

Library, the first private one, the property of Aristotle, 534 before Christ; the first public library of which we have any certain account in history, was founded at Athens, by Hipparchus, 526 B. C.—The second of any note was founded at Alexandria by Plotemy Philadelphus, 284.—It was burnt when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B. C.—The first library at Rome was established, 167.—At Constantinople, founded by Constantine the Great, about A. D. 335; destroyed 477.—A second library formed from the remains of the first at Alexandria, by Plotemy's successors; was totally destroyed by the Saracens, 640.—The Vatican at Rome, by Pope Nicholas V. 1446.—Rebuilt, and the library considerably improved, by Sixtus, N. 1588.—The Imperial of Vienna, by Maximilian I. about 1500.—The Royal of Paris, by Francis I. about 1520.—The Escorial at Madrid, by Philip II. 1557.—Of Florence, by Cosmo de Medicis, 1560.—The Bodleian at Oxford, founded 40 Eliz. 1598.—The Cottonian, formerly kept at Cotton-house, Westminster, founded by Sir Robert Cotton, about 1600.—Appropriated to the public use and benefit, 13 William III. 1701; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British Museum, 1753.—The Radcliffeian, at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left 40,000*l.* to the University for that purpose, 1714.—At Cambridge, 1720, to which Geo. I. gave 5000*l.* to purchase Dr. Moore's collection.

Lights of the Zodiac discovered, 1659.

Linen first made in England, 1253. Now began the luxurious to wear linen, but the generality woollen shirts. Table linen very scarce in England, 1386.

Improvements, &c.

Linens stamped for sale in Scotland, from 1772 to 1784.

| | <i>Yards.</i> | | <i>Value.</i> |
|------|---------------|---|----------------|
| 1773 | 10,748,110½ | - | £462,751 0 11½ |
| 1774 | 11,422,115 | - | 492,055 13 8½ |
| 1775 | 12,134,683½ | - | 561,527 10 2½ |
| 1776 | 13,571,948½ | - | 638,873 9 6 |
| 1777 | 14,793,888½ | - | 710,633 18 7½ |
| 1778 | 13,204,410½ | - | 592,023 5 4½ |
| 1779 | 12,867,238 | - | 551,148 3 3½ |
| 1780 | 13,410,934½ | - | 622,187 16 4½ |
| 1781 | 15,177,800½ | - | 738,482 13 11½ |
| 1782 | 15,348,744½ | - | 776,098 7 5½ |
| 1783 | 17,074,777½ | - | 863,883 10 6 |
| 1784 | 19,133,593 | - | 932,617 1 11 |

Linen weavers, a company of, from the Netherlands, established in London, 1386.

Linen-staining first known in England, 1579.

Load-stone, polar attraction of, known in France before 1180.

Logarithms invented by Sir John Napier, of Scotland, 1614.

Log line in navigation used, 1570.

London streets new paved, and signs removed, 1764.

Longitude pretty exactly calculated by Harrison's time-piece, 1764, for which he received the reward offered by Parliament in 1714; Le Roix of Paris invented a watch that keeps time better, 1776.

Looking-glasses made only at Venice, 1300.

Lord Mayor's shews instituted, 1453; the feast instituted 1501.

Lotteries, the first mentioned by historians, for sums of money, 1630; established, 1693.

Lotteries, the first public one in England, 1569; that for the British Museum, was in 1753; for Cox's jewellery, 1774; for the Leverian Museum, 1784; for the Poets gallery of pictures, 1793; for the Pigot Diamond, 1801; for Alderman Boydell's collection of pictures and prints, 1805.

Lotteries, for repairing the fortifications on the coasts of England, in 1569; and drawn at the West end of St. Paul's cathedral, was for pieces of plate. The first in France was in 1657.

Magnets, artificial, invented in England, 1751.

Magnifying glasses invented by Roger Bacon, 1260.

Magic lantern first invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.

Malacca gold mines discovered, 1731.

Malt liquor used in Egypt in 450 before Christ; excise on it in England, 1697; the duty is 14s. 6d. The duty on malt spirits for 1783-4-5 and 1786, amounted to 1,451,998l. 1s. 1d. The duty on malt for 1784 and 1785, was 514,668l. In 1788 the duties on beer yielded about 1,1666,521. and on malt, 1,328,103l. and malt spirits the sum of 509,167l. In 1807, the duty on malt amounted to 750,000l.—See *Beer*.

Manchester navigation opened, June 17, 1761.

Manufactures in England produced annually, in 1810; and number of persons employed in each branch:

| | | <i>Number Employed.</i> |
|---------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Woollen | £17,250,000 | 440,340 |
| Leather | 10,500,000 | 241,818 |
| Cotton | 11,000,000 | 347,271 |
| Silk | 2,700,000 | 63,000 |
| Linon | 3,000,000 | 95,000 |
| Hemp | 1,600,000 | 35,000 |

Improvements, &c.

| | | <i>Number Employed.</i> |
|--|------------|-------------------------|
| Paper | 900,000 | 30,000 |
| Glass | 1,500,000 | 36,000 |
| Earthen ware and Porcelain | 2,000,000 | 45,000 |
| Iron, Tin, and Lead, | 10,000 000 | 200,000 |
| Copper and Brass | 3,600,000 | 60,000 |
| Steel, Plating, Hardware, and Toy trade | 4,000,000 | 70,000 |
| Other manufactures | 5,300,000 | 80,000 |

The value of British manufacture annually exported, except the British dominions:

| | <i>Six years average, ending with 1774.</i> | <i>Six years average ending with 1792.</i> |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| To Denmark and Norway | £97,034 | £160,131 |
| To Russia | 132,257 | 278,054 |
| To Sweden | 22,090 | 41,575 |
| To the East country | 62,996 | 78,674 |
| To Germany | 431,223 | 763,160 |
| To Holland | 741,886 | 746,715 |
| To Flanders | 332,667 | 386,054 |
| To France | 87,164 | 717,807 |
| To Spain and the Canaries | 878,066 | 605,055 |
| To Portugal and Madeira | 678,951 | 613,553 |
| To the Straights and Gibraltar | 136,713 | 250,228 |
| To Italy and Venice | 618,617 | 722,221 |
| To Turkey | 65,189 | 73,026 |
| | <u>4,185,053</u> | <u>5,466,253</u> |

The value of British manufactures annually exported to the British dominions in Europe:

| | <i>Six years average, ending with 1774.</i> | <i>Six years average ending with 1792.</i> |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| To Ireland | £1,024,231 | £1,352,291 |
| To the Isle of Man | 2,893 | 17,717 |
| To Guernsey, Jersey, &c. | 36,201 | 73,342 |
| To Greenland | 2 | 11 |
| | <u>1,063,327</u> | <u>1,443,361</u> |

The value of British manufactures annually exported to all countries without Europe.

| | <i>Six years average, ending with 1774.</i> | <i>Six years average ending with 1792.</i> |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| To the British Colonies in America | £ 310,940 | £ 637,205 |
| To the States of America | 2,216,824 | 2,307,306 |
| To the West Indies | 1,209,265 | 1,845,962 |
| To the East Indies | 907,240 | 1,921,953 |
| To New Holland | - | 3,179 |
| To Africa | 449,384 | 568,663 |
| To the South Whale Fishery | - | 75 |
| | <u>5,093,639</u> | <u>7,844,345</u> |

The exports of British manufactures, in the three quarters ending the 10th of October 1797, were as follows: Cottons, 1,518,000l.; Wrought Iron, 631,000l.; Linens, 493,000l.; Woollen goods, 3,977,000l.; amounting to 12,034,000l. For the same period, in 1798: Cotton, 1,725,000l.; Iron, 678,000l.; Linens, 880,000l.; and Woollens, 4,978,000l. Foreign merchandize exported the first year, 1,654,000l.; ditto in the other, 9,692,000l. The total exports in 1797, 29,217,041l.: in 1798, 34 millions.

Map of England, the first, 1520, by George Lilly; the first of Russia, 1560.

Maps and Globes invented by Animagander, 600 before Christ; that of the moon's surface invented at Dantzic, 1647.

Maps and sea-charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a Western Continent, 1489.

Masquerades, the first in Scotland, Friday, Jan. 15, 1773.

Mariner's Compass. *See Compass.*

Mechanical arts in Britain in greater perfection than in Gaul, 298.

Medicinal simples first brought from the East into Europe, 1200.

Mercator's charts invented, 1556.

Merchant Taylors, first so named, 1501.

Mercury discovered to be anti-venereal, by Corpus, an Italian surgeon, 1512; first given to patients under inoculation in 1745.

Mercury rendered malleable, discovered by Mrs. Orbelin, at Vienna, 1785.

Methodists.—It appears, that in the year 1767, the number of itinerant preachers was not more than 92, and of the people in the societies 25,911; but that in 1795, the number of preachers was 357, and that of the people of the societies 83,368. By the reports produced at the Methodist conferences held at Bristol, it appears, that the numbers in the methodist societies amount to 172,334, viz,

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|
| In Great Britain | - - - | 83,368 |
| In Ireland | - - - | 16,540 |
| In the West Indies | - - - | 11,986 |
| In the United States of America | - - - | 58,653 |

Microscopes first used in Germany, 1621; the double ones, discovered by Torricelli, 1624; solar microscopes invented, 1740.

Mile, the length of it first determined, 1593, to consist of 5280 feet, or 1760 yards; so that a square mile contains 27,178,400 square feet, or 640 square acres. *See space.*

Militia, one established in Ireland by king Cormac O'Con, about 254; in England, Alfred the Great enrolled a militia, which continued till the reign of James I.; revived under Charles II.; supplementary militia embodied, 1797; the whole number was 104,000 in 1800.

Military uniforms first used in France by Lewis XIV.

Milk consumed annually in London yielded 481,666l.

Mirrors invented in silver by Praxiteles, 228 before Christ.

Mississippi trade began Nov. 28, 1716.

Monastery, the first founded, to which the sisters of St. Anthony retired, 270; the first in Britain, 596.

Money first mentioned as a medium of commerce in the 23d chapter of Genesis, when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah, in the year of the world 2139; first made at Argos, 894 before Christ; has increased eighteen times in value from 1290 to 1789; and twelve times its value from 1530 to 1789. Silver has increased thirty times its value since the Norman conquest, viz. a pound in that age was three times the quantity what it is at present, and ten times its value in purchasing any commodity.

Monk, the first was Paul of Thebais, about 250.
 Months first received their names from Charlemagne, 790; altered by the French in 1792.
 Moorfields levelled and first planted, 1614; converted to Finsbury-square in 1789.
 Mortars for bombs first made in England, 1543.
 Mourning, white, used in Spain for the last time, 1495.
 Mulberry trees first planted in England, 1609.
 Mum first invented at Brunswick, 1439.
 Music on bells, or chimes, invented at Alost, 1487.
 Musical notes invented, 1070; such as are at present used, 1330.
 Muskets first used in France, at the siege of Arras, 1414; in general use 1521; in the Netherlands, 1567.
 Muslins from India, first worn in England, 1670; 324,352 pieces were sold by the East India Company in 1789.
 Muslins were first manufactured in England in 1781.
 Napier's bones, a method of computing by means of marked pieces of wood, invented by Sir John Napier, 1617.
 National debt, first contracted in Henry VIIth's reign, 1430l. the present national debt commenced, and was near 5,000,000l. in 1697; at the death of king William, in 1702, it was 14,000,000l.; at the death of queen Anne, in 1713, it was 50,000,000l.; reduced in 1717 to 46,603,100l.; in 1727, the interest of it was reduced from 4 to 5 per cent. Before the war in 1740, the debt was 46,382,650l. bearing the interest of 1,902,961l. It was 64,593,797l. 16s. 9d. in 1747. In 1749, after the war, it was 78,166,906l. bearing interest of 2,765,608l. having increased by nine years war 31,784,256l.; at the beginning of the war 1755, it was 75,077,264l. bearing interest of 2,654,016l.; was 74,780,886l. 8s. 2d. in 1757, when the interest was reduced to 3 per cent.; at the end of the war, in 1763, it was 146,932,841l. bearing interest of 4,840,822l. having increased, by eight years war, 71,505,580l. and was 127,497,619l. in 1772, when its interest amounted to 4,526,392l. per annum. In 1775, it was 135,943,051l. whose interest was 4,440,812l. having by twelve years peace been reduced 10,639,793l. In 1786, three years after the American war, it was 266,725,097l. whose interest was 9,536,026l. having been increased by that war 130,782,046l.; in 1790 it amounted to 242 millions, besides the unfunded debt of 30 millions, including the navy and exchequer bills, &c. July 1796, it was 367,308,268l. 6s. 9d.; and in July 1797, it was 402,665,570l. 18s. 7d. the interest of which is 16,272,597l. 5s. 7d. having increased in one year no less than 62,357,302l. 10s. 10d. The war with France, from 1790 to 1797, cost England 130 millions. The national debt April 5, 1793, was 397,087,674l. 13s. 5d.

| Statement of the National Debt of Great Britain at Midsummer, 1807:— | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | <i>Capital.</i> | | <i>Int. & Management.</i> | |
| Cons. 5 per cent. ann. | £46,674,742 | 1 8 - | - | £2,351,740 14 9 |
| 5 per cent. ann. 1797 and 1802 | 2,406,132 | 13 3 - | - | 121,389 7 10 |
| Cons. 4 per cent. ann. | 49,725,034 | 17 2 - | - | 2,011,379 13 7 |
| Red. 3 per cent. ann. | 164,705,570 | 6 5 - | - | 5,015,284 12 3 |
| Cons. 3 per cent. ann. | 406,116,201 | 18 5 1/2 | - | 12,366,238 6 11 |
| Deferred 3 per cent. ann. | 1,740,625 | 0 0 | - | |
| 1 per cent. ann. 1796 | 1,000,000 | 0 0 - | - | 30,450 0 0 |
| Bank of England | 11,686,800 | 0 0 - | - | 356,502 3 5 |
| | £684,055,156 16 11 1/2 | | | £22,255,934 18 9 |

Improvements. &c.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Brought over | £684,055,156 16 11½ | £22,255,984 18 9 |
| South Sea Stock | 3,662,784 8 6 | |
| Old South Sea ann. | 11,907,470 2 7 | |
| New South Sea ann. | 8,494,830 2 10 | 735,974 13 11 |
| South Sea ann. 1751 | 1,919,600 0 0 | 58,607 15 6 |
| Value of the long ann. | 21,245,367 16 0 | 1,151,510 9 1½ |
| Ditto of the short ann. | 211,519 12 10 | 423,039 5 9 |
| Ditto of the life ann. | 279,074 7 6 | 55,814 17 6 |
| Ann. with survivorship, 1765 | 18,000 0 0 | 540 0 0 |
| Tontine annuities, 1789 | 239,428 4 3 | 19,952 7 0½ |
| Funded debt | £732,033,231 11 5½ | £24,701,484 7 6½ |
| Navy, victually, and transport debt | 6,000,000 0 0 | |
| Exchequer bills | 12,000,000 0 0 | |
| Ditto for the bank charter | 3,000,000 0 0 | 630,000 0 0 |
| Ordnance debt, treasury bills, &c. | 3,000,000 0 0 | |
| Total funded and unfunded debt | £756,033,231 11 5½ | £25,331,484 7 6½ |
| Redeemed by the Commissioners | 117,581,858 0 0 | 3,316,252 14 9 |
| Total unredeemed debt | £638,451,373 11 5½ | £22,015,231 12 9½ |

Progress of the national debt.—In 1755 we owed 72 millions. In 1776, 123 millions. In 1786, 239 millions. At Midsummer 1796, 360 millions sterling. And at Midsummer 1807, 638,451,373l. 11s. 5½d.

Money advanced by the Bank of England for the public service, and outstanding on the 7th of December, 1798:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| On land-tax, 1797 | £551,000 0 0 |
| Ditto, 1798 | 1,880,000 0 0 |
| Malt, 1797 | 220,000 0 0 |
| Ditto, 1798 | 750,000 0 0 |
| Supply of bills, 1798 | 3,000,000 0 0 |
| Exchequer bills without interest | 376,739 0 9 |

£6,777,739 0 9

This sum, at 4d. per ounce, will weigh about five millions of pounds Troy weight. It would require 47,265 pounds weight in ten pounds bank notes, having 512 notes to one pound. This sum in cash, if put into carts, each containing one thousands pounds weight, and having two horses to draw, allowing forty feet to each cart, would load five thousand carts, and cover thirty-seven miles in length, with a remainder of 116 carts in the 38th mile. Were it to be laid down in carts in a line, it would extend above 4,300 miles in length. In 1794 the national debt was 260 millions sterling, and if a man was to count one hundred shillings in a minute for 12 hours a-day, it would take him 1797 years, 283 days, 3 hours, and minutes. The whole of this sum being 5,900 millions of shillings, and the coinage standard being 62 shillings in the Troy pound, its whole weight will be 83 millions 709 thousand and 968 pounds, which will require 41,936 carts, each to have a ton weight, to convey it to any place; or, supposing a man could carry one hundred pounds

from London to York, it would require 838,670 men to perform it; and if all these men were to walk in a line at only one yard distance from each other, they would cover 456 miles and a half and seventy yards. The breadth of a shilling being one inch, and if all these shillings were laid in a straight line, close to one another's edge, the line they would cover would be 83,070 miles, more than double the circumference of the globe.

Supposing the interest of this sum to be only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per ann. it amounts to 9 millions 1 hundred thousand pounds sterling. But the total permanent debt due from Government to the Bank of England, is at present (1810) 11,642,800l.

Quere.—Is there in the whole universe as much gold in circulation as would discharge this debt? If this is not sufficient, is there as much gold and silver in circulation as would be sufficient for the purpose?

National debt of America was only 16 millions in 1791.

Nautical inventions and improvements considerable, 1302.

Navigable canals, the first in England, 1134.—*See Canals.*

Navy of England, at the time of the Spanish Armada, was only 23 vessels, none larger than frigates. James I. added ten ships of 1400 tons, of 64 guns, the largest then ever built.

In the year 1808, the list of the Royal Navy of England was as follows:—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|
| King's ships in ordinary | - | - | - | 176 |
| ————— in commission | - | - | - | 627 |
| ————— building at different places | - | - | - | 66 |

Total - - - - - 869

Needles were first made in England by a native of India, 1545, the art lost at his death; recovered by Christopher Greening in 1560, who was settled with his three children, Elizabeth, John, and Thomas, by Mr. Damer, ancestor of the present earl of Dorchester, at Long Grendon, in Bucks, where the manufactory has been carried on from that time to this present day.

Negro adventure, the first to America, by the Spaniards, 1503; the first from England, 1562.

Newfoundland fishery began, 1517.

Newspapers were first published at Constantinople in 1797. The following was circulated in France, as the expence of government in paying different journalists, in 1796. To the editor, 150,000 livres; to Real, for the Journal des Patriots de 1789, 500,000; to Louvet, for La Sentinelle; 500,000; for Bon Homme Richard, 500,000; for another Journal, 500,000; and in the country for the following: at Rouseville, for l'Orateur Plebein, 540,000 livres; at Imeer la Platiere, for the Courier de Paris, 400,000; at Sibuee, for l'Ami des Loix, 1,000,000; in all, 5,440,000 livres per month, which makes 65,280,000 livres per annum.

Newspaper, first published in England, by order of queen Elizabeth, and was titled the English Mercury, one of which is remaining in the British Museum, dated July 28, 1583.

A private newspaper, called the Weekly Courant, was printed in London in 1622.

A newspaper was printed by Robert Barker, at Newcastle, in 1639.

The Gazette was first published at Oxford, Aug. 22, 1642.

After the Revolution, the first daily paper was called the Orange Intelligencer; and from thence to 1692, there were twenty-six newspapers.

In 1696 there were nine weekly papers, but only one daily paper besides the votes of Parliament, published in London.

In 1709 there were eighteen weekly and one daily paper, the London Courant.

In 1724, there were three daily, eight weekly, and ten evening papers three times a-week.

In 1792, in London, were published thirteen daily, twenty evening, and nine weekly papers; in the country seventy, and in Scotland fourteen country newspapers.

In 1795, there were 38 published in London, 72 in the country, 13 in Scotland, and 35 in Ireland, in all 158 papers: 14 in London are daily, 10 are three times a-week, 2 twice a-week, and 12 are weekly.

At present (1809) there are 63 published in London, 93 in the country, 24 in Scotland, and 57 in Ireland; making a total of 217 newspapers in the United kingdom.

Their annual produce to Government in 1788, was 129,000*l*.

In 1753 the number printed was 7,411,757

1760 - - - - 9,404,700

1790 - - - - 14,035,39

Aug. 1791 to 1792 there were 14,794,193

which yielded - - - - £118,498 0 0

Aug. 1792 to 1793 17,073,621

which yielded - - - - 142,280 3 7

The number conveyed by post before the improved plan by Mr. Palmer, was 2,000,000 per ann. after the plan took place in 1794, amounted to near 12,000,000 per ann.

New Forest in Hampshire made, 1031.

New River cut finished in three years time; the manager, Mr. Hugh Middleton, knighted by king James; runs 50 miles, and has about 200 bridges over it, 1609; brought to London, 1614

Northamptonshire navigation began, Aug. 7, 1761.

Notary-public began in the first century.

Nunnery, the first in England at Folkstone, 630.

Nutmeg trees were first planted in Jamaica, 1782.

Oak saw-dust first discovered useful in tanning, 1765.

Oil consumed in London in 1775 cost 300,000*l*.

Olives first planted in Italy, 562 before Christ.

Olympiads, first in 776; 2d in 772; 3d in 768; 4th in 764; 5th in 760; 7th in 752; 10th in 740; 13th in 728; 15th in 720; 16th in 716; 17th in 712; 21st in 696; 23d in 688; 24th in 684; 25th in 680; 27th in 672; 28th in 668; 29th in 664; 39th in 624; 43d in 608; 46th in 596; 53th in 569; 56th in 556; 60th in 540; 61st in 536 before Christ.

Opera, the first in London, was in York-buildings in 1692. The first at Drury-lane was in 1705; by Handel in 1735.

Oratorio, the first in London, was performed at Lincoln's-inn play-house, Portugal-street, in 1732.

Orbits of the planets first determined by a Saxon clergyman, 1681.

Orbit, parabolic, of comets explained, 1680.

Organs brought to Europe from the Greek empire, were first invented and applied to religious devotion in churches, 758.

Orphans fund in London began about 1391.

Orrery invented, 1670.

Packet to Ireland by Milford-haven began 1787.

Padlocks were invented at Nuremberg, 1540.

Painting, the art of, first introduced at Rome from Hetruria by Quintus, who

Improvements, &c.

on that account was stiled Pictor, 291 B. C.—The first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome by Mummius, 146 B. C.—In oil, said to have been invented by John Van Eyck, who, with his brother Hubert, were the founders of the Flemish school, 1415.—The first picture was an *Ecce Homo*. 1455—in Chiar Oscuro, 1500, introduced into Venice by Venetiano, 1450; into Italy by Antonello, 1476.

Paisley, manufactory, from 1743 to 1744, produced 353,407 yards, value 15,886*l*.

Paper made of cotton was in use in 1000; that of linen rags in 1319; the manufacture of introduced into England, at Dartford in Kent, 1588; scarce any but brown paper made in England till 1690; white paper first made in England, 1690; made of the asbestos at Danbury, in Connecticut in North America, by Mr. Beach, who discovered a fine kind there in 1792—Stamped paper first used in Spain and Holland in 1555; velvet or floss, for hanging apartments with, first used 1620.

Paper money first used in America, 1740; revived in 1788.

Parchment invented by king Attalus of Pergamus, 198 B. C.

Paris first paved with stones, 1186.

Parishes in England first laid out, 640, when it had 45,000; afterwards reduced to 9,700, besides chapels, 1527.—In 1776, there were 14,563.

Parish registers were first introduced by lord Cromwell's order, 1538.

Park, the first in England, made by Henry I, at Woodstock, 1123.

Park, St. James's, drained 1537, planted 1668; greatly improved, 1774.

Parliament, the first in England, 1216; triennial, 1561, the first septennial one, 1716; the first imperial, Jan. 1801.

Table of Parliaments since 1715.

| | <i>Began.</i> | | <i>Ended.</i> |
|-------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| George I. | 17 March 1715 | - | 10 March 1721 |
| | 10 May 1722 | - | 5 August 1721 |
| George II. | 28 Nov. 1727 | | 18 April 1734 |
| | 13 June 1734 | - | 28 April 1741 |
| | 25 June 1741 | - | 18 June 1747 |
| | 13 August 1747 | - | 8 April 1754 |
| | 31 May 1754 | - | 20 March 1761 |
| George III. | 19 May 1761 | - | 12 March 1768 |
| | 10 May 1768 | - | 30 Sept. 1774 |
| | 29 Nov. 1774 | - | 1 Sept. 1780 |
| | 31 October 1780 | - | 25 March 1786 |
| | 13 May 1786 | - | 23 June 1790 |
| | 25 Nov. 1790 | - | 20 May 1796 |
| | 12 July 1796 | - | 12 June 1802 |
| | August 1802 | - | 24 October 1806 |
| | 15 Dec. 1806 | - | 27 April 1807 |
| | 22 June 1807 | | |

Correct Statement of the Increase of Representatives in Parliament, from the reign of Henry VIII. to James I.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|----|
| Henry VIII. added | - | - | - | 38 |
| Edward VI. | - | - | - | 44 |
| Mary | - | - | - | 25 |
| Elizabeth | - | - | - | 62 |
| James I. | - | - | - | 27 |

Total - - - 196

The following remarks shew the disproportion between the representation of Middlesex and Surrey, with London and Westminster; and six boroughs, who elect an equal number of Representatives:

| <i>Places.</i> | <i>Electors.</i> | <i>Members.</i> |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| London - - - | 7000 | send 4 |
| Westminster - - | 10,000 | 2 |
| Middlesex - - - | 3,500 | 2 |
| Surrey - - - | 4,500 | 2 |
| Southwark - - - | 2,000 | 2 |
| | <hr/> 27,000 | <hr/> 12 |
| Newton - - - | 1 | send 2 |
| Old Sarum - - - | 1 | 2 |
| Midhurst - - - | 1 | 2 |
| Castle Rising - - | 2 | 2 |
| Marlborough - - - | 2 | 2 |
| Downton - - - | 4 | 2 |
| | <hr/> 12 | <hr/> 12 |

Parochial assessment for the poor began, 1572.

Parthenian games first instituted, 1262 before Christ.

Parties, court and country, first distinguished, 1621.

Patent granted for titles, first used, 1344; first granted for the exclusive privilege of publishing books, 1591.

Pawnbrokers first began, 1457.

Pearl-ashes manufactory first set up in Ireland, 1783.

Pearls, artificial, were invented, 1686.

Pendulums for clocks invented, 1656.

Penny-post set up in London and suburbs, by one Murray, an upholsterer, 1681, who afterwards assigned the same to one Dockwra; afterwards claimed by the government, who allowed the latter a pension of 200l. a year, in 1711.—First set up in Dublin, 1774.—It was improved considerably in and round London, July 1794.

Pens for writing were first made from quills in 635.

Penny-pieces, and two-penny, of copper, first coined in England, 1797.

Pension of 20l. granted a lady for national services, 1514; another, 6l. 13s. 4d. per ann. 1536; another, 13l. 6s. 8d. for the maintenance of a gentleman in studying the laws of the kingdom, 1558.

Pepper early known to Europe, as growing in the Hither India. Black pepper vines discovered in Jamaica in 1793.

Peruke, the first used in France, 1620; introduced into England, 1660.

Persian trade began 1569; opened through Russia 1741.

Peter's pence first paid Rome by England, 790.

Phaesants brought to Europe by the Argonauts, 1250 before Christ.

Phosphorus, artificial fire, first discovered, 1699. Hermetic phosphorus was made in 1677.

Physic garden, the first cultivated in England by John Gessard, surgeon, of London, 1567; that at Oxford, endowed by the Earl of Danby, 1652; that at Cambridge began, 1763. Physic garden at Chelsea, began 1732.

Physic, the practice of, was confined to ecclesiastics, from about 1206 to about 1500.

Pins brought from France, 1543, and were first used in England by Catharine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. Before that invention both sexes

Improvements, &c.

used ribbons, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver, and gold.

Pipes of lead for the convenience of water, invented to be cast, 1539.

Pipins first planted in England, in Lincolnshire, 1585.

Pistols first used by the cavalry, 1544.

Pitch and tar made from pitcoal, discovered at Bristol, 1779.

Plaster of Paris, the way first found out for taking a likeness in, by And. Verocchio, 1470.

Plate, silver (except spoons) prohibited in public houses by parliament, 1696.

Plated ware exported in 1799 was valued at 18,172l. 8s.

Plate-glass manufactory established in Lancashire in 1773; first made in France, 1628.

Plays first performed in England, 1378; that by the parish clerks in 1390.

Suppressed by parliament in 1617; restored 1659.

Pleadings in courts of judicature first permitted, 788; first used in the English tongue, 1362.

Poet Laureat the first, 1487.

Policy of insurance in writing first used at Florence, 1523.

Political arithmetic explained, 1661.

Politicians, the term first used in France, 1569.

Poor rates in England began in 1573.—(Besides the country rates for their support, they have 258,710l. per annum, in charitable donations.)

Poor rates in 1580 amounted to £ 188,811

1630 - - - - - 665,562

1693 - - - - - 819,000

1760 - - - - - 1,556,804

1783 - - - - - 2,131,486

1784 - - - - - 2,185,889

1785 - - - - - 2,184,904

In 1804, it was estimated that the whole amount, including donations, was near four millions.

The reduction in the expence of supporting the poor in Shrewsbury, since the first opening of the House of Industry at that place, is 16,000l.—At the House of Industry, situated at Bulcamp in Suffolk, a debt of 12,000l. has been paid off, and in 1798 there remained 1000l. in hand.—At another House of Industry, situated at Semer, a debt of 8000l. has been reduced to 180l. and an annuity of 20l.—At Wangford, 4000l. of the debt contracted for the buildings, &c. has been paid off.—In the hundreds of Bosmere and Claydon, 7294l. has been paid off, in part of the sum of 9994l. borrowed.

Population.—The following is given as an estimate of Europe, in order to being contrasted with the population of China, which was estimated by the suite of lord Macartney at one hundred and fifty millions:

| | | |
|------------------|-------|------------|
| Russia in Europe | - - - | 25,000,000 |
| Denmark | - - - | 2,800,000 |
| Sweden | - - - | 2,500,000 |
| Poland | - - - | 9,000,000 |
| Germany | - - - | 22,000,000 |
| Hungary | - - - | 8,000,000 |
| England | - - - | 11,000,000 |
| Holland | - - - | 3,000,000 |
| Switzerland | - - - | 2,000,000 |
| Turkey in Europe | - - - | 9,000,000 |
| Italy | - - - | 13,000,000 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| France | . | . | . | . | . | 28,000,000 |
| Spain | . | . | . | . | . | 8,000,000 |
| Portugal | . | . | . | . | . | 2,000,000 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | | | 145,300,000 |

Population of England in 1377 was 2,092,978 souls.

| | |
|------|-----------|
| 1483 | 4,689,000 |
| 1688 | 6,500,000 |
| 1726 | 8,000,000 |

SUMMARY OF THE POPULATION FOR 1801.

| | HOUSES. | | | PERSONS. | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Inhabited. | By how many families occupied. | Uninhabited. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| | | | | | | |
| England | 1,472,870 | 1,787,520 | 53,965 | 3,987,935 | 4,343,400 | 8,331,434 |
| Wales | 108,053 | 118,303 | 3,511 | 257,178 | 284,368 | 541,546 |
| Scotland | 294,553 | 364,079 | 9,537 | 734,581 | 864,487 | 1,599,068 |
| Army, including Militia . | — | — | — | 198,351 | — | 198,351 |
| Navy, including Marines . | — | — | — | 126,279 | — | 126,279 |
| Seamen in Registered Ships | — | — | — | 144,558 | — | 144,558 |
| Convicts on board the Hulks | — | — | — | 1,410 | — | 1,410 |
| Totals . | 1,875,476 | 2,269,902 | 67,013 | 5,450,292 | 5,492,354 | 10,942,646 |

The islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, the Scilly Islands, and the Isle of Man, are not comprised in this enumeration; the total population of these islands have been usually estimated at about 80,000. The number of houses in Ireland has been nearly ascertained by the collection of a hearth-money tax, from whence it has been computed that the population of that part of the united kingdom somewhat exceeds 4,000,000 of persons. Therefore, with a very moderate allowance for those places from which no returns were received, and for omissions in others, the total population of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland amounted to 15,100,000 persons.

In England and Wales the proportion is 5½ persons to a house, and in Scotland 5½.

The proportion of inhabitants to a house differs very considerably in some of the counties of England; the chief cause of this difference is the large towns, and particularly the sea-ports which some of them contain, as in such places the inhabitants live more crowded together than in moderate sized inland towns. The difference in this respect between large towns and those of less extent will be shown with tolerable accuracy by the following statements.

| <i>Inhabitants.</i> | <i>Towns.</i> | <i>Persons to a House.</i> |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| 864,845 | London | 7½ |
| 84,020 | Manchester | 6½ |
| 77,653 | Liverpool | 6½ |
| 63,645 | Bristol | 6 |
| 43,194 | Plymouth | 9½ |
| 32,200 | Bath | 7½ |
| 32,166 | Portsmouth | 6 |
| 29,516 | Hull | 6½ |
| 28,366 | Newcastle | 9 |

The other Towns in England containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants are the following:

| | | |
|--------|------------|----|
| 73,670 | Birmingham | 5 |
| 53,162 | Leeds | 4½ |
| 36,832 | Norwich | 4½ |
| 31,314 | Sheffield | 4½ |
| 28,861 | Nottingham | 5½ |

Proportion of persons to a house in towns of a moderate size:

| | | |
|-------|-------------|----|
| 7,909 | Devizes | 5 |
| 7,668 | Salisbury | 5½ |
| 7,655 | Bury | 5½ |
| 7,579 | Gloucester | 5½ |
| 7,531 | Wellington | 5½ |
| 7,398 | Lincoln | 5 |
| 7,020 | Northampton | 5½ |
| 6,828 | Hereford | 5 |
| 6,730 | Newark | 5 |
| 6,505 | Tiverton | 5½ |
| 5,794 | Taunton | 5 |

Porcelain and tea from China, first spoken of in history, 1590.

Porcelain of Saxony brought to perfection, 1706; at Chelsea in England, 1752.

Port-holes in ships of war introduced, 1545.

Porter, raised 2d. per gallon, Jan. 10, 1762; again 1801.

—, quantities of, brewed by the twelve principal brewers in London, between the 5th of July, 1807, and the 5th of July, 1808.

| | <i>Barrels.</i> |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Meaux and Co. | 190,169 |
| Barclay and Perkins | 184,196 |
| Brown and Parry | 131,647 |
| Hanbury and Co. | 117,574 |
| Whitbread and Co. | 111,485 |
| Combe and Co. | 70,561 |
| Goodwyn and Co. | 70,232 |
| E. Calvert and Co. | 68,924 |
| Elliot and Co. | 48,969 |

Improvements. &c.

| | <i>Barrels.</i> |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Biley and Co. - - - | 38,030 |
| P. Calvert and Co. - - - | 38,002 |
| Taylor and Co. - - - | 32,800 |

Porter, quantities of, brewed by the first twelve houses in London, from the 5th of July, 1803, to the 5th of Jan. 1809.

| | <i>Barrels.</i> |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Barclay - - - | 64,361 |
| Brown and Parry - - - | 48,196 |
| Hanbury - - - | 41,554 |
| Whitbread - - - | 40,719 |
| Meux - - - | 39,292 |
| F. Calvert - - - | 32,623 |
| Coombe - - - | 25,439 |
| Taylor - - - | 18,095 |
| Goodwyn - - - | 15,673 |
| J. Calvert - - - | 14,881 |
| Elliot - - - | 14,877 |
| Clowes - - - | 14,693 |

—, quantities of, brewed by the first twelve houses in London, from the 5th of July, 1809, to the 5th of July, 1810.

| | <i>Barrels.</i> |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Barclay and Co. - - - | 235,053 |
| Meaux, Reads and Co. - - - | 211,039 |
| Traman and Co. - - - | 144,990 |
| F. Calvert and Co. - - - | 133,491 |
| Whitbread and Co. - - - | 110,939 |
| H. Meaux and Co. - - - | 93,660 |
| Combe and Co. - - - | 85,150 |
| Brown and Parry - - - | 84,475 |
| Goodwin and Co. - - - | 74,223 |
| Elliott and Co. - - - | 57,251 |
| Taylor - - - | 44,510 |
| Clowes and Co. - - - | 41,594 |

A porter cask at Messrs. Meaux and Co's, Liquor-Pond-street, is 650½ feet in diameter, 25½ feet high, and has 56 iron hoops, from one ton to three tons each; contains 20,000 barrels of porter, at 30s. each; consists of 314 staves of English oak, 2½ inches thick, has been 4 years building, and cost 10,000l.

Post-horses and stages established, 1483; post-horse duty yielded 147,865l. in 1787.

Posts, regular, established between London and most towns of England, Scotland, Ireland, &c. 1635.

The emperor Cyrus was the first who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia. Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, and employed post-chaisses. Louis XI. first established post-houses in France; and they were not settled in England till the 12th Charles II.

Post-offices first established in Paris, 1462; in England, 1581; established in Germany, 1641; in the Turkish dominions, 1740; regulated by parliament, and made general in England, 1656; and in Scotland, 1695. Increased as follows:

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1644 it yielded | 5,000 per annum. |
| 1654 — | 10,000 |

Improvements, &c.

| | | | |
|------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1664 | it yielded | 21,900 | per annum. |
| 1674 | — | 43,000 | |
| 1685 | — | 65,000 | |
| 1688 | — | 76,318 | |
| 1697 | — | 90,505 | |
| 1710 | — | 111,461 | } gross amount. |
| 1714 | — | 145,227 | |
| 1723 | — | 201,805 | |
| 1744 | — | 235,492 | |
| 1764 | — | 432,048 | |
| 1788 | — | { 141,829 | management. |
| | | { 276,466 | net produce. |
| | | { 418,285 | gross amount. |
| 1789 | — | { 132,733 | management. |
| | | { 308,109 | net produce. |
| | | { 440,842 | gross amount. |
| 1790 | — | { 139,650 | management. |
| | | { 340,424 | net produce. |
| | | { 480,074 | gross amount. |
| 1791 | — | { 125,070 | management. |
| | | { 336,818 | net produce. |
| | | { 481,880 | gross amount. |
| 1807 | — | { 392,884 | management. |
| | | { 1,277,538 | net produce. |
| | | { 1,670,423 | gross amount. |

The mail first conveyed by stage-coaches, began Aug. 2, 1785; began to be conveyed to Waterford by Milford Haven, 1787. The increase of the revenue by the mail coaches was above 30,000*l.* in 1789.

Potatoes first brought to England from America, by Hawkins, in 1553; introduced into Ireland by sir Walter Raleigh, in 1586, and were not known in Flanders till 1650.

Pottery, great discoveries made in it, by Mr. Wedgewood, 1763.

Presbyterian meeting-house, the first in England, at Wandsworth, in Surry, Nov. 20. 1572.

Pressing seamen commenced, 1355.

Printing was early practised by the Chinese in wooden blocks: this mode was invented at Strasburgh by Faust, 1440, and next year they had gone so far as to make separate types of wood.—Metal types used by John Gottenburgh of Mentz, 1444, by whom the first book was printed, 1550.—Types first cast by P. Schæffer, 1452.—The art brought to England by William Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471.—About that time Aldus cast the Greek alphabet, for a Greek book was printed (ap Aldi), 1476.—An Hebrew ditto, 1478.—Introduced into Scotland, 1509.—Stereotype first used at Paris, 1799. There are printed in Britain and Ireland alone nearly 2000 books per annum; in France 1500; and in Germany, 4000.

Prize-money is by government divided into eight equal parts, and distributed in the following proportions:—Captains to have three eighths, unless under the direction of a flag officer, who in that case is to have one of the said three eighths.—Captains of marines and land forces, sea lieutenants, &c. one eighth.—Lieutenants of marines, gunners, Admirals' secretaries, &c. one eighth.—Midshipmen, captain's clerk, &c. one eighth.—Ordinary and able seamen, marines, &c. two eighths. Given at St. James's, the 17th day of April, 1793.

Prometheus struck fire from flints, about 1715 B. C.; he, being the first person, is said to have stolen it from Heaven; became author of all the arts among the Greeks, 1087 B. C.

Protectorate.—That of the earl of Pembroke began Oct. 1216, ended by his death the same year.—Of the duke of Bedford, began 1422, ended by his death, Sept. 1435.—Of the duke of Gloucester, began April 1483, ended by his assuming the royal dignity, June 1483.—Of Somerset, began 1547, ended by his resignation, 1549.—Of Oliver Cromwell, began Dec. 1643, ended by his death, 1658.—Of Richard Cromwell, began 1658, ended by his resignation, April 1659.

Protestants were in the minority in the diet of Spire, April 17, 1530, when the decree for supporting the doctrines of the church of Rome was protested against. Hence the term Protestants given to the Reformers. They were tolerated in Germany, 1524; in Bohemia, 1707; in Hungary, 1784; in France 1792; in Portugal 1801.

Prussian blue first invented by a native of Berlin, 1707.

Public houses, a power of licensing them first granted to sir Giles Montpesson and sir Francis Michel, for their own emolument, 1620. Their number in Great Britain, in 1790, was 76,000. In the city of London, and within the bills of mortality, there are at present 5024 licensed public-houses; and it is calculated that the money expended in beer and spirits in those places, by the labouring people only, amounts to upwards of 3,000,000*l.* sterling a-year.

Public funds originated at Florence, 1344.

Pumps first invented, 1425.

Purple, discovery of it, about 500 B. C.

Quadrants, solar, introduced 290 B. C.

Queen's ware pottery invented, 1763, by Wedgewood.

Quicksilver, use of, discovered, in refining silver ore, 1540.

Quills were first used for pens, 635.

Rainbow, theory of, given by Dedomenis, 1611; improvements, 1689.

Rains, storms, and winds, first painted by Lorenzetti, 1330.

Record of the acts of the crown began to be regularly kept, 1100; the first in the English language is in 1415.

Reflecting telescopes invented, 1657.

Reformation began in England by Wickliffe, 1370; in Germany by Jerome of Prague and Luther; completed by Henry VIII. 1534; established by Elizabeth, 1558.

Regatta on the Thames, June 22, 1775.

Registers of births, marriages, and burials, began in 1533.

Regimental clothing for the army introduced into France by Louis XIV.

Regnant queen, the first in England, 1553.

Rent in England first made payable in money, instead of kind, 1136.

Reprisals at sea first granted, 1295.

Revenue and expences of England. Taxes, &c. at the Revolution did not exceed 2 1000,000*l.* but in 1786 yielded 12,588,431*l.*—In 1787, 12,546,112*l.*—In 1791, above 16,000,000*l.*

Total nett produce of the permanent and annual taxes constituting the ordinary public revenue of Great Britain, and of the additional taxes imposed during the continuance of war, for one year, ending the 5th of January, 1808.

| <i>Ordinary Revenues.</i> | <i>Net Produce.</i> | | <i>Expense per cent. of collecting.</i> | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|---|----------|
| | <i>£</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>d</i> | <i>£</i> |
| Customs | 7,462,380 | 4 | 10½ | 16 11 |
| Excise (including the annual duties) | 17,896,145 | 14 | 2 | 3 7 3 |
| Stamps | 4,458,738 | 14 | 0½ | 2 18 5 |
| Land and Assessed Taxes | 7,073,530 | 10 | 8½ | 4 0 4 |
| Post Office | 1,277,538 | 11 | 4½ | 29 2 9 |

Improvements, &c.

| <i>Ordinary Revenues.</i> | <i>Net Produce.</i> | <i>Expence per cent. of collecting.</i> |
|--|---------------------|---|
| Sixpence in the pound on Pensions, &c. | 71,353 0 5½ | - 0 15 9 |
| One shilling in the pound on Pensions, &c. | 62,685 5 8 | - 0 13 11 |
| Hackney Coaches | 26,455 0 5½ | - 9 19 4 |
| Hawkers and Peddlars | 10,325 9 5 | - 29 17 9 |
| Small branches of the Hereditary Revenue | 91,422 14 7½ | |
| Permanent and Annual Duties | £33,430,575 7 10 | |
| <i>War Taxes.</i> | | |
| Customs | 2,730,792 14 6½ | |
| Excise | 6,273,570 18 10½ | |
| Property Tax | 9,364,189 4 10 | |
| Arrears of Income Duty | 23,072 19 0 | |
| Arrears under Aid and Contribution Act | 2,888 11 2½ | |
| | £57,325 089 16 3½ | |

That the church revenues afford only a moderate competency to the clergy will be found by the present actual value of their receipts; from which it will appear that the revenue of the episcopal clergy amounts to 120,000*l.* per annum.

Deans and chapters (about 1700 persons), to 140,000*l.*

Universities to 180,000*l.* per annum.

Inferior clergy to 1350,000*l.*

This latter revenue is subdivided amongst 11,755 churches, of which, at the commencement of queen Anne's bounty, there were 5597 livings, the incomes of each did not exceed 50*l.* per annum.

A general view of the progress of the public revenue since the conquest, by sir John Sinclair, bart.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| William the Conqueror | £400,000 |
| William Rufus | 350,000 |
| Henry I. | 300,000 |
| Stephen | 250,000 |
| Henry II. | 200,000 |
| Richard I. | 150,000 |
| John | 100,000 |
| Henry III. | 80,000 |
| Edward I. | 150,000 |
| Edward II. | 100,000 |
| Edward III. | 154,000 |
| Richard II. | 130,000 |
| Henry IV. | 100,000 |
| Henry V. | 76,643 |
| Henry VI. | 64,976 |
| Edward IV. | |
| Edward V. | 100,000 |
| Richard III. | |
| Henry VII. | 400,000 |
| Henry VIII. | 800,000 |
| Edward VI. | 400,000 |
| Mary | 450,000 |
| Elizabeth | 500,000 |
| James I. | 600,000 |
| Charles I. | 895,819 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|------------|
| Commonwealth | - | - | £1,517,247 |
| Charles II. | - | - | 1,800,000 |
| James II. | - | - | 2,001,855 |
| William III. | - | - | 3,895,205 |
| Anne (at the Union) | - | - | 5,691,803 |
| George I. | } including Scotland | { | 6,762,643 |
| George II. | | | 8,522,540 |
| George III. 1788 | | | 15,572,971 |

A general view of the public revenues of the principal states in Europe.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|------------|
| Turkey | - | - | £5,000,000 |
| Russia | - | - | 5,800,000 |
| Prussia | - | - | 3,600,000 |
| Sweden | - | - | 1,000,000 |
| Denmark | - | - | 1,000,000 |
| Holland, before the Revolution | - | - | 4,000,000 |
| Austria | - | - | 12,400,000 |
| Hanover | - | - | 900,000 |
| Saxony | - | - | 1,100,000 |
| Bavaria and Palatinate | - | - | 1,100,000 |
| France, before the Revolution | - | - | 18,000,000 |
| Spain | - | - | 5,000,000 |
| Portugal | - | - | 1,800,000 |
| Sardinia | - | - | 1,100,000 |
| Sicily | - | - | 1,400,000 |
| Venice | - | - | 1,000,000 |

Rice had its first cultivation in South Carolina, by chance, 1702; cultivated in Ireland, 1585; in England, 1690.

Rivers in England began to be made navigable, 1135.

The proportional lengths of course of some of the most noted rivers in the world are shewn nearly by the following numbers, extracted from Mr. Rennell's paper, 71st vol. Phil. Trans.

European Rivers.

| | | | |
|--------|---|---|----|
| Thames | - | - | 1 |
| Rhine | - | - | 5½ |
| Danube | - | - | 7 |
| Volga | - | - | 9½ |

Asiatic Rivers.

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|-----|
| Indus | - | - | 5½ |
| Euphrates | - | - | 8½ |
| Ganges | - | - | 9½ |
| Burrampooter | - | - | 9½ |
| Nou Kian, or Ava River | - | - | 9½ |
| Jennisea | - | - | 10 |
| Oby | - | - | 10½ |
| Amoor | - | - | 11 |
| Lena | - | - | 11½ |
| Hoanho (of China) | - | - | 13½ |
| Kian Keu (of ditto) | - | - | 15½ |

African River.

| | | | |
|------|---|---|----|
| Nile | - | - | 12 |
|------|---|---|----|

American Rivers.

| | | | |
|-------------|---|---|-----|
| Mississippi | - | - | 8 |
| Amazons | - | - | 15½ |

- Roads in the Highlands of Scotland were began by general Wade, in 1726, and finished 1737.
- Roads in England first repaired by act of parliament, 1524.
- Roman emperor, the first that properly had that title was Augustus Octavius, 27 B. C.
- Roses first planted in England, 1522.
- Roses first consecrated, as presents from the pope, and placed over confessionals, as the symbol of secrecy, 1526; hence the phrase "under the rose."
- Royal Navy of England, the first so called, 1512.
- Royal records of England first commenced, 1101.
- Royalty theatre, in Well-street, Rosemary-lane, opened April 20, 1787.
- Ruling machines invented by a Dutchman at London, 1792; greatly improved by Woodmason, Payne, Brown, &c.; introduced into Scotland, 1803. In 1806, three employed at Edinburgh, which gave bread to 30 persons weekly, and facilitates labour to an incredible extent.
- Rum imported into England in 1789, was 3,300,000 gallons, besides what was smuggled. Its duty was 46,943l. 10s. and the profits to the importers were 151,250l. In 1796, there were imported 4,196,198 gallons.
- Russia began their new year from Jan. 1, 1700.
- Saddles in use, 340.
- Saffron first brought to England by a pilgrim, 1389; cultivated 1582.
- Sail cloth first made in England, 1590.
- Salt mines in Staffordshire discovered, 1670.—Rock salt was discovered about 950; in Poland, 1289.
- Salting herrings after the Dutch method, first used, 1416.
- Saltpetre first made in England, 1625.
- Salt and incident duties, in 1786, amounted to about 1,400,000l.; in 1787, to 1,800,000l.; in 1788, to 1,812,969l.
- Salt duties in England, in 1785, was 361,670l.; in 1790, amounted to 411,000l.
- Saturn's satellites first discovered, 1608; ring discovered, 1634.
- Saxon green, in dying, invented, 1744.
- Scarcity root, a kind of parsnip, introduced and propagated in England first by Dr. Lettsom, 1787.
- Scarlet dye invented, 1000; first used at Bow, near Stratford, 1643.
- Scenes first introduced into theatres, 1533.
- Sealing charters and deeds first used in England, 1065.
- Sealing wax introduced into general use, 1556.
- Seals not much in use with the Saxons, but they signed parchments with the cross, impressions of lead being affixed. There was a seal of king Edward's at Westminster, about 1188.—Coats of arms were not into seals till 1218.—Great seal of England first used to crown grants, &c. 1050; stolen, 1784.
- Seamen's wages were advanced by government, April 26, 1797.—The purser's deduction of one eighth of provisions taken off.
- Seas, the sovereignty of England over the British seas maintained by Selden, and measures taken by the British government in consequence, 8 Charles I. 1633.
- Sedan chairs were introduced into England by the duke of Buckingham, 1734.
- Sects of religions in the world are said to amount to 373, all at variance with each other.

Semper Eadem, first used as the motto for the arms of England, Dec. 13, 1702.

Sextant invented by Tycho Brahe, at Augsburgh, 1550.

Sheep from England first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufacture, 1467. The number in England is from 20 to 25 millions. The value of their wool, 3,200,000*l.* Expence of manufacturing it, 9,000,000*l.*—Exported annually upwards of 3,000,000*l.*—Number of persons employed in manufacturing it above 1,000,000.—From the wool grower to the consumer, a piece of cloth passes through one hundred different hands.

Sheriffs first appointed, 1079.

Shillings first coined in England, 1505.

Ships, the first seen in Greece arrived at Rhodes from Egypt, 1485 B. C.—The first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burthen, by order of Henry VII. 1509; it was called the Great Harry, and cost 14,000*l.*; before this, 24 gun ships were the largest in our navy, and these had no port-holes, the guns being on the upper decks only.—Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Decharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII. 1500.

Ship-building, the art of, attributed to the Egyptians, as the first inventors; the first ship, (probably a galley), being brought from Egypt to Greece by Darius, 1485 B. C.—The first ship of 800 tons was built in England, 1597.—A first-rate man of war requires about 60,000 cubic feet of timber, and uses 180,000*lb.* of rough hemp in the cordage and sails for it.—The ground on which the timber for a 74 gun ship would require to grow, would be 14 acres; it requires 3000 loads of timber, each load containing 50 cubical feet; 1500 well grown trees, of two loads each, will cover 14 acres, at 20 feet asunder; 3000 loads of rough oak, at 2*s.* per foot, or 5*l.* per load, will cost 15,000*l.*

Shipping in England, of the navy, contained, in

| <i>Years.</i> | | <i>Tons.</i> | | <i>Marines.</i> |
|---------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------|
| 1588 | - | 31,585 | - | 15,272 |
| 1650 | - | 62,594 | | |
| 1675 | - | 69,681 | - | 30,951 |
| 1688 | - | 101,032 | | |
| 1695 | - | 112,400 | - | 45,000 |
| 1704 | - | 104,754 | - | 41,000 |
| 1715 | - | 107,596 | | |
| 1721 | - | 158,433 | | |
| 1727 | - | 170,402 | | |
| 1741 | - | 198,585 | | |
| 1749 | - | 226,215 | - | 17,000 |
| 1744 | - | 206,216 | - | 10,000 |
| 1760 | - | 300,416 | - | 70,000 |
| 1774 | - | 276,046 | | |
| 1781 | - | 422,760 | - | 104,978 |

Shipping first registered in the river Thames, 1787.—The number registered in the British dominions, in 1791, was 15,617, being 636 more than in 1790. On Sept. 30, 1791, England and Scotland possessed 1,305,600 tons of mercantile shipping; which, estimated at 8*l.* 8*s.* per ton, including the rigging and stores, may be valued at 11,460,000*l.*; and that 80,000 seamen were employed in navigating these ships. The keeping up of this stock of shipping, reckoning the wear and tear at 12*l.* per cent, causes the annual sum of 1,375,920*l.* to be expended among ship-builders, sail-makers,

and numerous artificers employed about ships; after which, a clear profit of 687,960*l.* remains in the pockets of the owners of those ships every year; reckoning such profit at 6*l.* per cent of the sum employed, the whole profit on mercantile shipping being reckoned at 18*l.* per cent.

Thirteen thousand five hundred vessels, freighted with property to the value of between 60 and 70 000,000*l.* sterling, sailed from and arrived at the port of London, in the course of 1797.

Shoes of the present fashion worn in England, 1633; but the buckle was not introduced till 1670.

Shoeing of horses first introduced, 481.

Side-saddles first used in England, 1380.

Signals at sea first devised by James II. 1665.

Silk; wrought, brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B. C.—From India, A. D. 274.—Known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the senate, prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Heliogabalus first wore a garment of silk, 220.—Silk worms were brought to Europe 300 years later.—Silk at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and thought to grow like cotton on trees, 220. The emperor Aurelian, who died in 275, denied his empress a robe of silk, because too dear.—Silk introduced into Europe by some monks, 551; some monks who had been in India, in 555, brought from thence silk-worms' eggs to Constantinople, where raw silk was in time produced in abundance, and worked up into manufactures. at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c. Charlemagne sent to Offa king of Mercia, in 780, a present of a belt, a Hunnish sword, and two silken vests.—In 1130, Greek manufacturers of silk, brought by Roger king of Sicily to Europe, settled at Palermo, where they taught the Sicilians not only to breed up the silk-worms, but to spin and to weave silk; which art was carried afterwards to Italy and Spain, and also to the south of France, a little before Francis I. who brought it to Touraine.—Venice inveigled silk weavers from Greece and Palermo, in Sicily, 1207.—Silk mantles worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball, at Kenelworth castle, in Warwickshire, 1286.—Silk manufactured in England, 1604.—First silk manufacture in France, 1521; raw silk not produced there for a long time afterwards.—First worn by the English clergy, 1534.—Silk worms and mulberry trees propagated by Henry IV. through all France, 1559.—Broad silk manufacture from raw silk introduced into England, 1620.—Lombe's famous silk-throwing machine, erected at Derby, 1719; it contains 26,586 wheels: one water wheel moves the whole, and in a day and a night it works 318,504,960 yards of orgazine silk.—Silk first imported from Persia through Russia, 1742.

Silver first coined at Rome, 269 B. C.

Silver penny, the largest coin in England, 1302.

Silver raised from 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* per ounce, 1544.

Silver mines first discovered in Germany, 950; in Brittany in France, Nov. 1730; in Devonshire, 1294, at Patosi, 1545; at Cusco, 1712.

Silver plate, or vessels, first made use of in England by Welfred, a Northumberland bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, 709; silver knives and forks, spoons and cups, a very great luxury, 1300.

Surnames introduced into England by the Normans, and adopted by the nobility, 1200.

Slave-trade from Congo and Angola, began by the Portuguese, in 1482.

Slave-trade began with England, 1563; in South America, 1550; abolished by the Quakers, 1784. Their importation is said, by abbe Raynal to have

been 9,000,000 of slaves, of which it is said to be 60,000 annually. Abbe Raynal says there are, in America and the West Indies, full 1,400,000.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------|
| In 1768 Great Britain purchased | - | 53,100 |
| America | - | 6,300 |
| France | - | 23,500 |
| Holland | - | 11,300 |
| Portugal | - | 8,700 |
| Denmark | - | 1,200 |

104,100, at about 15l each, which amounts to 1,582 000l. sterling, but bought by barter. In 1793, they sold on an average for 30l. or 35l. each. In 1788 the slaves in the West-India islands, belonging to Great Britain, were

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|---------|
| In Jamaica | - | 174,000 |
| Barbadoes | - | 60,000 |
| Antigua | - | 36,000 |
| Grenada and the Grenadines | - | 40,000 |
| St. Christopher's | - | 27,000 |
| St. Vincent's | - | 15,000 |
| Dominica | - | 15,000 |
| Anguilla, Tortola, &c. | - | 14,000 |
| Nevis | - | 10,000 |
| Montserrat | - | 9,000 |

Total 410,000

Slave-trade abolished by the French convention, 1794; by the British parliament, 1807.

Slippers first used, about 1570.

Smithfield first paved, 1615.

Soap first made at London and Bristol, 1524.

Solar system discovered by Pathagoras, 500 B. C.; revived by Copernicus, 1532; proved by sir Isaac Newton, 1695.

Sowing corn, &c. the art of, taught by Ceres, 1409 B. C.

Spaces, many determined by the following calculation of Jediah Buxton, of Elmlton, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, who proved, in 1751, that

200 Barley corns

300 Wheat corns

512 Rye corns

180 Oats

40 Peas

25 Beans

80 Vetches

100 Lintels

2304 Hairs, one inch long

} are contained in one solid inch.

Speaker of the house of commons first chosen, 1340.

Speaking trumpets invented by Kircher, a Jesuit, 1752.

Spectacles invented by Spina, a monk of Pisa, 1299.

Sphere invented by Archimedes of Syracuse, 209 B. C.

Spinning-wheel invented at Brunswick, 1530.—Another invented by Mr. Swindell, at Stockport, in Yorkshire, which finishes on each spindle three lays of 30 hanks to the pound in an hour, 1785.

Spurs in use before 1400.

Improvements, &c.

Stamp duties first instituted in England, 1694.—The total produce of stamp duties of Great Britain the year ending in January, 1806, was 4,194,235l. 12s. 10½d. This sum was subject to some deductions, but when these were made, the produce was little less than 4,000,000l. sterling. The expense of collection amounts to 3½ per cent. The following are some of the miscellaneous stamp duties, payable after the 10th of October, 1808.

Annual Licences.

License to appraiser, (not a licensed auctioneer), 6s.

To any banker, &c. who shall issue any promissory note payable on demand, and be re-issuable, 20l.

For selling medicines, &c. liable to duty under said act, 44 George III. chap. 8, (usually called quack medicines), in London or Westminster, or within the two-penny post, and in Edinburgh, 2l.—In any other city, borough, or town corporate, or in Manchester, Birmingham, or Sheffield, 10s.—In any other place, 5s.

For exercising the trade of a pawn-broker, in London or Westminster, or two penny post district, 10l.—In any other place 5l.

By postmasters or persons letting to hire horses for travelling post, by the mile, or from stage to stage, or for a day, or for any less period than 23 days, for drawing carriages used in travelling post, 5s.

By persons keeping public stage coaches or carriages, for each carriage so kept.—If carrying 4 inside passengers, 5s.—More than 4 and not more than 6, 6s.—More than 6 and not more than 8, 7s.—More than 8 and not more than 10, 8s.—More than 10, 9s.—Children in lap are excepted from the several numbers.

Proceedings in the Courts.

Duties on law proceedings, in the courts, to be paid in respect of every skin, sheet, &c. except where they are imposed according to the number of words, or otherwise expressly charged.

Miscellaneous.

As fellow of the college of physicians, in England or Scotland, 20l.—By license from the college of physicians to practise within seven miles of the metropolis, 10l.

Matriculation in any university in Great Britain, 10s.—To the degree of bachelor of arts in ordinary course, 3l.—By special grace, royal mandate, or nobility, or otherwise out of ordinary course, 5l.—Any other degree in the ordinary course of the university, 6l.—Out of the ordinary course, 10l.

To the degree of M. D. in either of the universities in Scotland, 10l.

Advertisements in the London Gazette or any public newspaper, 3s.

Agreement, or memm. of agreement, made in England under hand only, or in Scotland without any clause of registration, and not otherwise charged or expressly exempted in the schedule, the matter thereof being of the value of 20l. or upwards, and containing not more than 1080 words, including any schedule, &c. 16s.—Containing more than 1080 words, 1l. 10s.—And further for every 1080 words beyond the first 1080, 1l.

Almanack or Calendar for the year, or less, 1s.—If for more years, then for each year for which it shall serve, 1s.—Perpetual almanack, 10s.—Calendars or perpetual almanacks, in Bibles or prayer books, excepted.

Appraisement of estate, real or personal, in any case whatsoever, except

appraisement by order of an admiralty court, amount not exceeding 50l. 2s. 6d.—Exceeding 50l. to 100l. 5s.—Exceeding 100l. to 200l. 10s.—Exceeding 200l. to 500l. 15s.—Exceeding 500l. 1l.

Certificate to be taken out yearly, by attorneys, solicitors, or proctors, in England; and by writers to the signet, solicitors, agents, attorneys, or procurators, in any of the courts of Scotland; notaries public in England and Scotland; and also by every sworn clerk, clerk in court, and other officer, who shall act in any of the above capacities for any other emolument than the regular emolument of the office; when residing within the limits of the two-penny post in England, or within the city or shire of Edinburgh, and if he shall have been admitted 3 years or upwards, 10l.—Or if not so long admitted 5l.—When residing elsewhere, and admitted for three years or upwards, 6l.—Or if not so long admitted, 3l.

Grant of the dignity of a duke, 200l.; marquis, 200l.; earl, 200l.; viscount, 150l.; baron, 100l.; and baronet, 50l.—Of a *congé d'elire*, 20l.—Of the royal assent to the election of archbishop or bishop, 20l.

Newspapers.—for every half sheet double demy, or sheet of single demy, 3½d.

Pamphlets, of half a sheet or less, ½d.—Not exceeding a sheet, 1d.—Exceeding 1 sheet, and not exceeding 6 sheets in octavo, (or on a lesser page) 12 sheets quarto, or 20 sheets folio, for every sheet contained in one copy, 2d.—Acts of parliament, proclamations, orders of council, form of prayer, and acts of state, ordered to be printed by the king, printed votes of parliament, school-books, and books of devotion, are exempted.

Passport, 5s.

Plate of Gold, wrought in Great Britain, per ounce, and in proportion, 16s. Gold watch cases excepted.

Plate of Silver, wrought in Great Britain, per ounce, and so in proportion, 1s. 3d. Except watch cases, chains, and several small articles.

Playing Cards, per pack, 2s. 6d.

Policy of Assurance, on any life or lives, or on any event depending on life or lives, sum insured not amounting to 500l., 15s.—Amounting to 500l. or upwards, 1l. 10s.

Specification of a patent, 5l.—And further for 1080 words, above the first 1080, 1l.

Stage Coaches and Carriages, carrying passengers for hire, for every mile each carriage shall travel, if carrying not more than 4 inside passengers, 2d.—If 4 and not exceeding 6, 2½d.—If 6 and not exceeding 8, 3½d.—If 8 and not exceeding 10, 4d.—More than 10, 5d.

Transfer of Bank or South-Sea stock, 7s. 9d.—Of East-India stock, 1l. 10s.—Of stock of any other corporation, not otherwise charged under the head of mortgage or conveyance, 1l. 10s.

Stamp paper for covering of walls of rooms, first introduced in Spain and Holland, 1555.—Flock or velvet paper first used, 1620.

Standing armies began in France, by Charles VII. in 1445.

Starching linen first introduced into England, 1552.

Statutes first printed, 1483.

Statute miles first ascertained in England, 1593.

Steam engine invented by Savary, for taking ballast or gravel out of rivers, and for raising great quantities of water, and patents granted for, 1613.

Steel may be made three hundred times dearer than standard gold, weight for weight. Six steel wire springs for watch pendulums weigh one grain, to the artist 7s. 6d. each, equal to 2l. 5s. each; one grain of gold only 2d.

Stirrups first used in the 6th century.

Stockings, silk, first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547. Howell says, that

- in 1560, queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black knit silk stockings, by her silk woman Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more. He adds, that Henry VIII., that magnificent and experienced prince, wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings; for Spain very early abounded with silk. His son, Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant, sir Thomas Graham, and the present was then much taken notice of; consequently the invention of knit silk stockings came from Spain. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, from thence ingeniously made a pair like them, which he presented to the earl of Pembroke, and were the first of the kind made in England, 1564.—The weaving of them was invented by the reverend Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, 1589.
- Stone buildings first introduced into England, 674.
- Stone bullets in use in England so late as 1514.
- Stone church, the first built in London, 1087.
- Stone, artificial, for statues, &c. discovered by a Neapolitan, 1776; introduced by Mrs. Coade, near London.
- Stone cured by a medicine, for which government paid Mrs. Steevens a premium, June, 1739.
- Stops in literature introduced, 1520; the colon 1580; semicolon, 1599.
- Store cask for a brewery was made by Mr. Layton, in Southwark, which would contain 8000 casks of 16 gallons each; its diameter 55 feet 6 inches, and in depth 20 feet, all of English oak. Finished Jan. 1792.
- Strand, London, first built on, 1353.
- Straw used for the king's bed, 1234.
- Stucco work revived by D'Udine, about 1500.
- Style altered by Augustus Caesar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 B. C.—Again at Rome, by taking 12 days off the calendar, 1582.—The Gregorian style received at Paris, by taking off 10 days, Dec. 15, 1512.—At London, by taking 11 days off the calendar, Sept. 2, 1752.
- Sugar first mentioned by Paul Eginetta, a physician, 625; originally from china and the east; produced in Sicily, 1148; produced in Madeira, 1419; in the Canary islands, 1503; carried to the West Indies by the Portuguese and Spaniards, 1510; cultivated at Barbadoes, 1641.—Sugar refining first discovered by a Venetian, in 1503; practised first in England, 1569; was first taxed in England, 1685.—Imported into England in 1789, above 1,936,410 hundred weight, for which duty to the amount of 1,189,814l. 12s. 2d. was paid. The profits to the importers amounted to 3,15,763l. in 1790. There was imported in 1793, 2,361,715 hundred weight.
- Sunday schools first established in Yorkshire, 1784; became general in England and Scotland, 1789.
- Sun-dials invented 558 B. C.—The first erected at Rome was that by Papius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 308 B. C.; first set up against churches, 613.
- Supremacy of the pope above the emperor introduced, 607.
- Supremacy. The first prince that shook off the yoke of Rome, and settled the supremacy in himself, was Henry VIII. 1533.
- Supplies granted during the reign of

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| King William | £72,047,369 |
| Queen Anne | 122,373,531 |

Carry over 191,420,900

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | Brought over | £191,420,900 |
| George I. | - | 79,832,160 |
| George II. | - | 276,349,773 |
| George III. to Michaelmas 1800 | - | 450,041,321 |
| | | <hr/> £1,000,641,154 <hr/> |

Surnames first used, 1102 ; became common, 1200.

Surrey canal dock opened at Rotherhithe, 1807.

Survey of England made, at first, by order of Alfred, 900 ; by William the Conqueror, 1080 ; by Charles II. 1668.

Swearing on the Holy Gospel first used, 528 ; the vice of, introduced, 1072.

Talmud made, 117 B. C.

Tamarisk plant first brought from Germany, 1560.

Tanning leather, a new and expeditious method invented, 1795.

Tapestry invented by sir Francis Grane, 1619 ; for the encouragement of which king James I. gave 2000*l.* to build a house at Northlake, in Surrey, 1619.

Tar, mineral, discovered at Colebrook-dale, Shropshire, in 1779, and in Scotland, Oct. 10, 1792.

Tar-water first recommended by bishop Berkely, 1744.

Tea first brought into Europe by the Dutch East India Company, early in 1591 ; tea, coffee, and chocolate, first mentioned in the statute books, 1660 ; a quantity of tea brought from Holland by lord Arlington and lord Ossory, 1699 ; was sold at 3*l.* per pound in 1707 ; the Americans refused to receive it with a duty, 1773. In 1787, about 18,352,675 lb. were imported by the East India Company, besides what was brought by clandestine trade and smugglers.

Telegraphs invented, 1687 ; put into practice by the French in 1794 ; by the English, Jan. 28, 1796.

Telescopes invented by Z. Jansen, a spectacle-maker, at Middleburgh, 1590 ; the first reflecting one made on the principles of sir Isaac Newton, 1692.

Theatre ; that of Bacchus, at Athens, the first ever erected, built by Philos, 420 before Christ. The ruins still exist — The first royal license for one here was in 1574 to James Burbage and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside, or in any part of England ; but long before their time miracles were represented in the open fields, where the devil appeared in person on the stage, shearing the bristles of hogs ; hence the old proverb, " Great cry and little wool." — Plays were opposed by the Puritans, 1633, and suspended till 1660, when Charles II. licensed two companies, Killigrew's and Davenant's ; the first at the Bull, Vere-street, Clare-market, which in a year or two was removed to Drury-lane ; the other in Dorset gardens. Till this time boys performed women's parts. Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694 ; when, from the reduced salaries given to the performers, the principal of them, under Betterton, obtained a license, and withdrew to Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in 1695.

Theatrical representations introduced into England in 1566, by Geoffrey, Prior of St. Swithin's, Winchester.

Thermometers first invented by Diebel, a Dutchman, 1620 ; improved by Reaumur, 1730, and by Fahrenheit, 1749.

Thoracic duct discovered in a horse, by Eustachius, in 1562 ; in the human

Improvements, &c.

- body, by Ol. Rudbec, a Swedish anatomist, Thomas Bartholline, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Joliffe, of England, 1653 — *See Lacteals.*
- Thread first made at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1722.
- Tides, the first theory of, by Kepler, 1596.
- Tiles first used in England, 1246.
- Tilts and tournaments instituted in Germany, 919.
- Time first computed from the christian æra, 516; in history, 748; in Spain, 1358; in Arragon and Castile, 1383; in Portugal, 1415.
- Time-measure barometer introduced by Scipio Nasica, 159; king Alfred's time-keeper was six large wax-tapers, each 12 inches long; as they burnt unequally, owing to the wind, he invented a lantern made of wood, and thin scraped plates of ox-horns, glass being a great rarity, 887. The ancients had three sorts of time-measures, hour glasses, sun dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in its bottom.
- Tin found in Germany, 1241; in no place before but in Devonshire and Cornwall; in Barbary, 1640; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782.
- Tithes were first established in England in 894.
- Titles, first creation of, by patents, 1344.—Titles-royal—The following is the succession in which the royal titles swelled in England: Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" conferred on him; Henry VI. that of "Excellent Grace;" Edward IV. that of "High and Mighty Prince;" Henry VII. "Highness;" Henry VIII. "Majesty;" (and was the first and last that was stiled "Dread Sovereign;") and James I. that of "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty." That of "Majesty," was first given to Louis XI. of France; before, it was the title only of Emperors, the Kings of Arragon, Castile, and Portugal, had the title only of "Highness;" those of England, "Your Grace;" those of France, "Your Despotism."
- Tobacco first discovered in St. Domingo in 1496; afterwards by the Spaniards, in Yutacan, 1520; introduced into France by Nicot, 1560; first brought into England, 1583; prohibited to be planted here in 1624; a tax laid on it in England, 1685; allowed to be cultivated in Ireland, 1779.
- Toll first demanded by the Danes of vessels passing the Sound, 1341; first paid by vessels passing Staden on the Elbe, 1190.
- Toll-gates, or turnpikes, first in England, 1663.
- Tolls gathered in London, first for repairing the highways of Holborn, Gray's-inn-lane, and St. Martin's-lane, 1346.
- Tontines first established at Paris, 1653.
- Touching for the king's evil introduced by Edward the Confessor, 1046.
- Tournaments began in 870; instituted by Henry, Emperor of Germany, 919.
- Tourniquet, the, invented by one Morell, at the siege of Besanon, 1674; Petit, of France, invented the screw tourniquet, 1718.
- Towers, high one first erected to churches in 1000.
- Tragedy, the first acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Thespis, 535 B. C.
- Treaties with any foreign nation began 1217.
- Trumpets first sounded before the kings of England, by order of Offa, king of Mercia, 790.
- Tulips first brought into England, 1578.
- Turkeys came into England, 1523. The first in France 1570.
- Turkey trade began 1550.
- Turnpikes first legally erected in England, 1663.
- Types of wood for printing first used, 1470.
- Tythes first established in England, 808.
- Ventilators invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales, 1740,

Venus, her transit over the sun, June 2, 1660.

Vessels employed in the mercantile line in England, in 1792, were 23,600.

Villain, (of or belonging to the vill or lordship) was a servant during life, and devisable, as chattels, in the feudal times. In 1572, queen Elizabeth ordered her bondmen to be set free, at very easy rates.

Vine-dressers, a colony of from Phœcia, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, who instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 before Christ. Some think the vines are aborigines of Languedoc and Provence, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain.

Vines planted in Germany and North Gaul, 276.

Vines and sugar canes planted in Madeira, 1420.

Violins invented about 1477, and introduced here by Charles II.

Votes of the House of Commons first printed, 1681.

Voyage round the world, the first, 1525.

Vulgate edition of the Bible discovered, 218.

Wars with Spain between 1589 and 1593, cost queen Elizabeth 1,300,000*l.* besides the double subsidy of 280,000*l.* granted by parliament. In the Irish rebellion she spent 3,400,000*l.* in ten years. The expences of the war of 1756 cost England 90,000,000*l.*

Waste-lands in Great Britain, by examination in 1794, were found to be 22,351,000*l.* acres; which, if cultivated and enclosed, reckoning an annual increase of 9*s.* per acre, the annual rent would amount to 10,957,950*l.*; and, on a supposition that the yearly produce would be 1*l.* 7*s.* per acre, or three rents, it would be worth 30,073,850*l.* per annum to the community.

Watch, there was no night-watch in London, 1189.

Watches invented at Nuremberg, in Germany, 1477; first used in astronomical observations, 1500.—The emperor Charles V. was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table clock, 1530.—Watches first brought to England from Germany, 1577; spring pocket ones invented by Hooke, 1658.

Water, first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21st Henry III. 1237. It took near 50 years to complete it; the whole being finished, and Cheapside conduit erected, only in 1285.—An engine erected at Broken-wharf, to convey water by leaden pipes, 1594.—The New River brought to London from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, at an immense expence, by sir Hugh Middleton, in 1614.—The city supplied with its water, by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets, and small leaden ones to the houses; the New River Company incorporated, 1620.—So late as queen Ann's time there were water-carriers at Aldgate-pump, as now at Edinburgh.

Water-mills for grinding corn were invented by Bellirarius, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour; and yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.

Weavers, two from Brabant, settled at York; which, says king Edward, "may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects," 1331.

Weavers, dyers, cloth-drappers, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, &c. Flemish, settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colchester, Maidstone, Southampton, &c. on account of the duke of Alva's persecution, 1567. They taught the English the making of baize, serges, Norwich crapes, &c.—The baize makers chiefly settled at Colchester.

Weekly bills of mortality round London began 1603.

Weighing engine or beam, a public one set up in London, and all commodi-

- ties ordered to be weighed by the city officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, statute 3d Edward II. 1309.
- Weights and measures invented, 369 before Christ; fixed to a standard in England, 1257; regulated, 1492.
- West India Docks completely opened, July 12, 1806.
- Wet Docks in Wapping, called the London Docks, the first stone of, laid June 26, 1802; opened 30 Jan. 1805.
- Wet Dock opened at Leith 1806.
- Whalebone found by the English ships at Cape Breton, 1321; first mentioned brought home with oil, 1617.
- Whale fishery, the first by the Dutch, 1596; by the English at Spitsbergen, 1598.
- Whales killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only, 1578; the use of their bones and fins not yet known, consequently no stays worn by ladies.
- Whitehall preachers first appointed by the two universities, April 5, 1724.
- Wigs, full bottom, were first worn by the judges in 1674.
- Wild-fire invented by a Grecian, 663.
- Wills to devise lands were first permitted under restrictions by Henry VIII. Universally all real property at the restoration.
- Wills of sovereigns, the first on record, Richard II. 1309.
- Wind saw-mill invented, 1633, and erected near the Strand, London, by a Dutchman.
- Wind-guns invented at Nuremberg, 1560.
- Wind-mills invented, 1209.
- Windows of glass first used in England for houses, 1180.
- Winds and months, present names given to them by Charlemagne, 788.
- Wines sold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; sold at 20s. the tun, and the second sort at 13s. 4d. 1389 — In 1790, there were 140,000 pipes of wine made in Portugal, 45,000 were imported into England; 20,000 into Ireland; 38,000 into Holland, Denmark, &c. and the remaining 37,000 were consumed at home.
- Wines first made in England, 1140; in Flanders, in 276.
- Wire invented at Nuremberg, 1351; mills invented in Germany, 1563.
- Wire-mill, the first set up at Sheen, by a Dutchman, 1663.
- Wood first cultivated in England, 1582; the fixing its colour discovered, 1753.
- Wood cuts invented, 1460.
- Wood's patent for coming granted, Jan. 1723.
- Wool. One pound of wool has been spun to the length as follows:
 A lee of woollen yarn measures in length 80 yards.
 A hank of ditto, by the custom of Norwich, consists of seven lees.
 Twenty-four hanks in the pound is esteemed good spinning in the schools, 13,440 yards.
 Seventy hanks in the pound is esteemed superfine spinning at Norwich, 30,200 yards, or 21 miles.
 One hundred and fifty hanks in the pound was spun in 1754, by Mary Powyle, of East Dereeton, in Norfolk; and this was thought so extraordinary, that an account of it is registered at the Royal Society, 25,000 yards, or 48 miles.
 Three hundred hanks in the pound have already been spun by Miss Ives; and though this young lady has carried the art of spinning combed wool to so great a degree of perfection, she does not des-

pair of improving it still farther, 168,000 yards, or 25 miles. Cotton to 203,000 yards.—*See Sheep.*

Woollen cloth, manufacturers of, in all civilized countries, and in very remote ages, and probably of linen also. Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in Augustus Cæsar's time, A. D. 21, relates, that in the isle of Malta several mercantile wares were made, particularly very fine cloth. Strabo, speaking of Turtetania, in Lusitania, says, in 34, that cloths were formerly the exports of that country, but that they have now another woollen manufacture of most excellent beauty, such as that of the Corai, a people of Asia, from whence the rams were bought at a talent each, or 100l.

Woollen cloth manufactures commenced at Sedan, in France, 1646; the first made in England in 1331; medley cloths first made, 1614; greatly improved by the Walloons, 1688; first dyed and dressed in England in 1667. Its export from Great Britain in 1787 was 3,687,795l. 12s. 2d. value. In 1779, 272,755 pieces of broad cloth, containing 8,806,688 yards, and 180,168 pieces of narrow cloth, containing 6,377,277 yards, were manufactured in the West Riding of Yorkshire, being an increase on the year 1798, a produce of 48,596 pieces, or 1,672,574 yards of broad cloth, and 315,602 or 1,196,964 yards of narrow cloth.

State of the Woollen Manufacture, from the 25th of March, 1808, to the 25th of March, 1809.

Narrow Cloths.

| | | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Yards.</i> |
|------------------|-------|----------------|---------------|
| Milled this year | - - - | 144,624 making | 5,309,007 |
| Last year | - - - | 161,816 | 5,931,253 |
| Decreased | - - - | 17,192 | 622,246 |

Broad Cloths.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|---------|-----------|
| Milled this year | - - - | 279,859 | 9,050,970 |
| Last year | - - - | 262,021 | 8,422,143 |
| Increase | - - - | 17,855 | 628,827 |
| | - - - | | 622,246 |

Total increase in yards - - 5,581

Woolwich, the first royal dock, 1512.

Workers, cloth, 70 families of, from the Netherlands, settled in England by Edward III's. invitation, for promoting the woollen manufacture, 1330.

Wormwood, and other plants, used for preserving malt liquors, before the use of hops, 1492.

Writing, and the use of figures, introduced into England by the Romans.

Year, the solar, found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, 265; introduced by Cæsar 45 B. C.

Yellow dye for cotton invented by Dr. R. Williams, 1773.

Yeoman of the Guards first instituted, Oct. 30, 1485.

Zodiac, signs of the, invented by Anaximander, 547 B. C.

SECT. VI.

EARTHQUAKES, FAMINES, INUNDATIONS, STORMS, TEMPESTS,
FROSTS, ACCIDENTAL FIRES, &c.

ABBOTSBURY had 22 houses destroyed by fire, Oct. 1784.

Ailesbury, had 30 houses burnt, May 6, 1773.

Aldbourn, in Wilts, had 200 houses burnt, Aug. 23, 1777.

Alresford, in Hampshire, totally burnt, 1160.

Amelsbury, in Wiltshire, had 10,000*l.* damage done by a fire, that destroyed 32 houses, June 3, 1751.

Amsterdam opera-house burnt, 150 persons lost their lives, 1772. The Admiralty-house, and its valuable stores, were destroyed by fire, July 6, 1791.

Apollo's temple at Antioch burnt, 362 B. C.

Archangel, in Russia, damaged by a dreadful fire, 1768; had 200 houses destroyed by a fire, Oct. 16, 1777; its cathedral and other public edifices burnt, June 29, 1793, making altogether three thousand dwellings.

Archehindschan, in Turkey, destroyed by an earthquake, when twelve thousand inhabitants were buried in the ruins, 1784.

Attaquia, in Syria, was destroyed by an earthquake, with three thousand inhabitants, May 5, 1796.

Aubern, in Wiltshire, had 72 dwellings of 20,000*l.* value, destroyed by a fire, Sept. 12, 1760.

Avelino, a city of Naples, destroyed by an earthquake, November 29, 1732.

Bahama island received immense damage amongst the shipping by a storm, in October 1796.

Balbec totally obliterated by an earthquake, December 5, 1759.

Baltimore, in America, was nearly destroyed by fire, December 4, 1796.

Barton-Stacy, in Hampshire, had 27 houses, besides out-houses, destroyed by fire, May 8, 1792.

Barbadoes had two dreadful fires, May and December 1796. and October 16, 1784; a peregrination of the earth destroyed several habitations, mills, &c. damaged by a storm, September 2, 1786; and an inundation, in November 1795.

Barkway greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 18, 1748.

Barnwell, near Cambridge, destroyed by a fire, Sept. 30, 1751; again Dec. 16, 1757.

Bath burnt 1116; and again 1137; a fire on the South Parade, did 5000*l.* damage, June 24, 1756.

- Bayonne, in France, the chapel of the new castle at, was blown up by gun-powder, and one hundred persons lost their lives, July 10, 1793.
- Beccles, in Suffolk, received twenty thousand pounds damage by fire, Nov. 29, 1586, by 80 houses being destroyed.
- Bedford had 60 houses destroyed by fire, May 25, 1802.
- Bellingham, in Northumberland, had 25 houses burnt, August 25, 1750.
- Belton, in Rutlandshire, had 27 houses, besides barns, &c. destroyed by fire, May 27, 1776.
- Bengeworth, near Eversham, had 12 houses burnt, Aug. 25, 1750.
- Bere Regis, in Dorsetshire, had 24 houses, besides out-houses, destroyed by fire, June 8, 1788.
- Berghen, in Norway, had 1660 families burnt out of their dwellings, 1756.
- Bigeleswade nearly destroyed by a fire, June 16, 1785.
- Billing, Great, in Northamptonshire, had its steeple destroyed by lightning, April 11, 1759.
- Billingsgate, a great fire there, 1713, and Jan. 13, 1755; again May 14, 1809, when the loss was estimated at near 70,000l.
- Bingham, sir John's, castle, in Ireland, burnt, 50,000l. damage, November 11, 1755.
- Birmingham theatre destroyed by fire, Aug. 16, 1792.
- Blandford, in Dorset, burnt, June 4, 1731, three hundred houses; again 1775.
- Blisworth, near Northampton, had 50 dwelling-houses, besides out-houses, destroyed by fire, May 28, 1798.
- Bois-le-duc, in Languedoc, destroyed by a violent rain, 1776.
- Bombay nearly destroyed by fire, and many lives lost, Feb. 27, 1803.
- Bon, the palace of the Electoral Prince of Cologne there, was burnt, Jan. 15, 1777, to the value of 200,000l.
- Boston, in New England, sustained a loss by fire of its court-house and records, December 23, 1747; again, of above 100,000l. March 20, 1760; again in 1761, 1763, and 1775; again, April 20, 1787, one hundred houses burnt; again July 23, 1794, when it received damage to the amount of 200,000l.; again in Dec. 1797.
- Boston church, Lincolnshire, damaged by fire, May 23, 1803.
- Boyne man of war, of 98 guns, was destroyed by fire at Borthsmouth, when great mischief was done by the explosion of the magazine, on May 1, 1795.
- Bradford, in Wiltshire, damaged by a fire, April 30, 1740.
- Bradstow-pier, in Kent, was destroyed by a storm, Jan. 2, 1767; re-built in 1772.
- Bremen greatly damaged by an explosion of gun-powder, when one thousand houses were destroyed, and forty persons killed, September 10, 1739.
- Brescia, in Italy, nearly destroyed by an explosion of gun-powder, Aug. 3, 1779.
- Brest magazine, four hundred yards long, was destroyed by fire, to the value of 7,000,000l. in stores, besides the building, Jan. 19, 1744; Marine Hospital burnt, with fifty galley slaves, December 1, 1766; magazine, &c. destroyed by fire, July 10, 1784, to the value of 1,000,000l.
- Bridge-town, Barbadoes, destroyed by a fire, April 18, 1668; had one hundred and sixty dwelling-houses destroyed by a fire, February 8, 1756; again, one hundred and twenty, February 14, 1758; again, May 14, 1766; again, Dec. 27, 1767.
- Brightelmstone block-house washed away by the sea, November 19, 1786.
- Brody, in Gallicia, had fifteen hundred houses burnt, May 5, 1801.

Earthquakes, Fires, &c

- Brooms Grove nearly destroyed by an inundation from a water-spout failing, April 13, 1792.
- Brussels greatly damaged by a fire, and the ducal palace consumed, Jan. 31, 1730.
- Bungay, in Suffolk, burnt, March 1, 1689.
- Burwell, in Cambridgeshire, had a barn, with one hundred and sixty persons in it, to see a puppet-show, set fire to by carelessness, and, except six, were all burnt, Sept. 8, 1727.
- Cairo, Grand, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 40,000 inhabitants lost, June 2, 1754.
- Caissar, in Turkey, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 6000 inhabitants lost, in April, 1794.
- Caledonia East Indianman accidentally burnt, May 29, 1804.
- Calmar, in Sweden, 150 houses, and many inhabitants of, burnt, August, 1800.
- Carenton, in Germany, had 100 houses burnt, in July, 1800.
- Carlserone, in Russia, had 1087 houses, two churches, all the merchants' houses, except two, and all their magazines, destroyed by fire, June 17, 1790.
- Casan, a city of Tartary, burnt, October 15, 1752, and 1765.
- Castor, in Lincolnshire, had its church nearly destroyed by lightning, June 6, 1795.
- Catworth, in Huntingdonshire, greatly damaged by fire, August 3, 1753.
- Ceuta, in Barbary, had 200 houses blown down by a storm, February 1751 and 1752.
- Chamberry, in Sardinia, had 18 persons, several houses, and walls, destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, 1773.
- Charlestown, in New England, greatly damaged by a storm, 1761; burnt by the English troops, June 17, 1775.
- Charlestown, in South Carolina, infested with worms, June 1751; destroyed by a hurricane, September 15, 1753; had 250 dwellings, besides out-houses, burnt, to the amount of 100,000*l.* sterling, January 15, 1778; taken by the British forces, May, 1779; 300 houses destroyed by fire, June 13, 1796.
- Charlotte, the royal, of 100 guns, was burnt by accident, near Leghorn, March 16, 1800, when only 150 persons were saved.
- Chatham had 28 houses destroyed by a fire, May 11, 1774.
- Chelm, in Poland, had 263 dwelling-houses and 107 warehouses of merchandise destroyed by a fire, May 4, 1788.
- Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, had 4000*l.* damages by a storm, June 1731.
- Chester nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, 1471; a great number of people killed by an explosion of gun-powder at a puppet-show, Nov. 5, 1772.
- Chishall, Great, in Essex, had 100 houses, to the value 10,000*l.* damaged by fire, Feb. 22, 1798.
- Christchurch college, Oxford, damaged by fire, to the amount of 12,000*l.* March 3, 1809.
- Christiana, in Denmark, had one quarter of that place destroyed by fire, April 9, 1787, to the value of 100,000 rix-dollars, or 13,000*l.*
- Chudleigh, Devonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, May 22, 1807.
- Chumleigh, in Devonshire, nearly burnt, August 19, 1803.
- Civita Vecchia greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, 1779.
- Clethonger House, near Hereford, was destroyed by fire, January 3, 1794.

Earthquakes, Fires, &c.

- Clitherow, Mrs. in Crown-court, near Moorfields, with her family and lodgers, consisting of 11 persons, were blown up while making fire-works by candle light, Nov. 3, 1791.
- Clowes Wood, in Ireland, caught fire, Jan. 1, 1805, when 30 acres of furz and heath were consumed.
- Coal-pit near Renfrew took fire, and continued to burn for nearly two days, six men lost, 1804.
- Cologne received great damage, and had its bridge, with 100 persons, besides carts, &c. carried away, December 1, 1747, by a flood.
- Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake, 214 before Christ; it weighed 720 000lb.
- Constantinople had above 12,000 houses and 7000 inhabitants destroyed by a fire, September 27, 1729; again, which burnt five days, May 31, 1745; again, 12,000 houses, Jan. 29, 1749-50; again, near 10,000, in June, 1750; again, 4000, and the plague, 7000 persons, in 1751; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 3000 inhabitants killed. September 2, 1754; had 500 houses burnt, 1756; had 15,000 houses, and 100 persons burnt, July 5, 1756; considerable havoc made in 1761, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771; 600 houses were burnt, February 19, 1782; June 10 following, 7000; and August 22 following, there were 10,000 houses, 50 mosques, 100 corn-mills, &c. destroyed. On August 5, 1784, 10,000 houses, &c. were destroyed; had 2000 houses burnt, September 4, 1778; and 7000 houses in July, 1782. Another destroyed, 10,000 houses, August 4, 1784; 32,000 houses were destroyed by fire between March and July, 1791; 7000 were destroyed, September, 1792; and the same number were destroyed, Aug. 1795. The suburb of Pera had 1300 houses, and several magnificent buildings, burnt down, March 13, 1799.
- Copenhagen burnt, 1728, when 77 streets were destroyed. Had its royal palace, with all its rich furniture, destroyed by fire, February 26, 1794, to the amount of twenty millions of rix-dollars, equal to 4,500,000l. sterling; above 100 persons lost their lives. Its arsenal, admiralty, &c. with near 50 streets, having 1363 houses, were destroyed by fire, on June 5, 1795; it raged 48 hours. Bombarded by the English, July 18, 1807.
- Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, swallowed by up the earth, 1480 before Christ.
- Corfu, a magazine at, was destroyed by a fire, when 72,000lb. of powder, and 600 bomb shells blew up, and killed 180 men, March 11, 1789.
- Cotton manufactory at Durham totally consumed by fire, January 7, 1804.
- Cotton's wharf, London, burnt, 40,000l. damage, August 12, 1751.
- Covent-garden church burnt, September 17, 1795.
- theatre burnt down, September 20, 1808.
- Cowdroy House, in Kent, the seat of Viscount Montague, destroyed by fire, Sept. 25, 1793, with all its valuable paintings and furniture.
- Crediton, in Devonshire, had 460 houses destroyed by a fire, Aug. 14, 1743; great part of the town was burnt down, May 2, 1769; and another fire destroyed 39 houses, May 1, 1772.
- Cremenz, in Hungary, totally destroyed by a fire, 1777.
- Cronstadt, near Petersburg, greatly damaged by a fire, 1791.
- Cuba greatly damaged by an earthquake and storm of rain, June 21, 1791, where 3000 persons, and 11,700 cattle of various kinds, perished, of which 3,700 were horses.
- Cullerne, in Wilts, six miles from Bath, burnt by accident, and 32 families rendered destitute, April 1, 1774.
- Culross forest took fire, July 25, 1803.

- Damas, in Barbary, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, with 60,000 of the inhabitants, December 3, 1759.
- Damerham, Wiltshire, had 3000l. damage by a fire, July 14, 1755.
- Dartford cotton mills were destroyed by fire, December 21, 1795, to the loss of 10,000l.
- Dearth, 1194; so great in England and France, that a quarter of wheat was sold for 20s. almost as much as 6l. now, followed by a pestilential fever, 1193, 1194, 1195; another 1222; another with a murrain, when wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l. now, 1315; wheat sold for 3l. a bushel, 1316; another great one, with a murrain, 1385; two others, 1348, and 1353; again, when bread was made in many places of fern-roots and ivy berries, 1438; 2,000 000l. was paid for corn imported in a'dearth, 1555; and 1,200 000l. in 1748.
- Debenham, in Suffolk, had 31 houses burnt, March 1, 1743-4.
- Deit, in Holland, nearly destroyed by a fire, 1536.
- Delphos, temple of, burnt, 548 before Christ.
- Deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly, 1529 before Christ.
- general threaten'd, in the year of the world 1536; began Nov. 25, 1636. *i. e.* 2348 before Christ. It continued 377 days. Noah left the ark on Friday, Dec. 13, 2347 before Christ.
- Deptford victualling office burnt, January 16, 1748-9; the store-house, September 2, 1758; the Red-house there, February 26, 1761; the king's mill, December 1775.
- Devonshire-house, in Piccadilly, burnt, 1733.
- Diana, temple of, at Ephesus, burnt, 1143 before Christ.
- Dollart sea, between Groningen and East Friseland, formed by an inundation, 1277.
- Domingo, St. isle of, nearly destroyed, and the town of Port-au-Prince nearly burnt down by the revolting negroes, Oct. Nov. and Dec. 1791; given up by Rochambeau, the French governor, to the black troops, Nov. 19, 1803.
- Doniver overflowed its banks, and did great damage, August 19, 1750.
- Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, burnt, August 7, 1613.
- Dorsington, in Warwickshire, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 3, 1753.
- Dort, sea broke in at, drowned 100,000 people, 1421.
- Dover foot barracks burnt down, owing to the carelessness of a plumber, July 30, 1800.
- Douglas castle, near Edinburgh, burnt, December 11, 1758.
- Drontheim, in Norway, had sixty-two houses and twelve magazines destroyed by a fire, Dec. 3, 1788, to the amount of 67,500l. loss.
- Drury lane theatre, with near sixty houses, destroyed by a fire, January 1671-2. Pulled down and re-built in 1791. Burnt a second time, Feb. 24, 1809.
- Dublin House of Commons, &c. destroyed by fire, Feb. 27, 1792; was built 1731, at the expence of 40,000l.; since the Union, converted to a national bank. The city greatly damaged by an inundation of the Liffey, Dec. 2 and 3, 1802.
- Duke of Clarence, the ship, lost in the gulph of St. Lawrence, 1803.
- Durham had 25 houses burnt, 691.
- Earthquake, one in Asia that overturned twelve cities, 17; Herculaneum buried by one, 79; four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and three in Galatia, overturned, 107; Antioch destroyed, 115; one that swallowed up Nicomedia, and several cities, 120; one in Macedonia, swallowed up 150 cities, 357; at Nicomedia, in Bythnia, 358; at Jerusalem and Constan-

tinople, 363; in Italy, 369; Nice destroyed, 370; a general one, 377; one from September to November, swallowed up several cities in Europe, 394; 5 in different parts of Europe, 400; one swallowed up several villages, of the Cimbræ, 417; one in Palestine, 419; one at Constantinople, 434; at Constantinople, Alexandria, and Antioch, 446; one that destroyed Antioch, September 14, 453; one at Constantinople that lasted forty days, 480; one at Antioch, that destroyed that and other cities, 526; another at Antioch, that swallowed up 4800 inhabitants, 528; Pompeopolis, in Mysia, swallowed up, 541; one almost universal, 544; one at Constantinople, 552; one at Rome and Constantinople, 557; city of Beritus destroyed, the isle of Coos shaken, and Tripolis and Bilbus damaged, 560; at Daphne and Antioch, 581; six hundred cities destroyed, 742; in Palestine and Syria, where thousands lost their lives, 746; at Mecca, where fifteen hundred houses and ninety towers were thrown down, 867; Constantinople overthrown, and Greece shaken, 986; one at Batavia, 1021; at Worcester and Derby, 1043; one on April 8, 1076, in England; and again in 1081 and 1089; one throughout England, followed by a scarcity, 1090; one in Shropshire, 1110; one which overwhelmed Liege and Rottensburgh, in Sweden, 1112; one in December at Antiochia, which destroyed several cities and towns, and overturned the castle of Trialet, and the cities of Mariseum and Mamistria, 1114; in Lombardy for forty days, 1117; one in December, 1118; one in September, 1120; in August, in many parts of the kingdom, 1133; one in August, 1134; one that swallowed up Catania, and fifteen thousand souls, 1137; at Lincoln, 1142; Antioch, Tripoli, and Damascus destroyed, 1150; at Oxenhall, near Darlington, in Durham, 1178; in Hungary and England, 1179; one that overthrew the church of Lincoln, and others, 1185; at Calabria, in Sicily, a city, with its inhabitants, lost in the Adriatic Sea, 1186; Verona greatly damaged, 1187; in Somersetshire, 1199; at Brisa, in Lombardy, where two thousand lives were lost, 1122; one in England, Feb. 14, 1243; one in Somersetshire, 1249; one at St. Alban's, 1250; general one, that threw down St. Michael's on the Hill, without Glastonbury, 1247; the greatest ever known in England, November 14, 1318; a dreadful one in Germany, 1346; several churches thrown down, May 21, 1332; a very dreadful one, accompanied with thunder and lightning, September 28, 1426; one in Naples, when forty thousand persons perished, 1456; in Italy, 1510; in the isle of Cuba, 1530; at Ryegate, Croydon, and Dorking, in Surrey, May, 1551; in China, 1556; in Herefordshire, which overthrew Kingstoun chapel, &c. February 17, 1571; in Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, &c. February 26, 1574; in London and Westminster, when part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell; it was felt at Sandwich, and Dover, in Kent, April 6, 1580; in Peru, 1581, and 1582; in Dorsetshire, where it removed a considerable piece of ground, January 13, 1583; in Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, 1590; in Japan, where several cities were swallowed up, 1596; in Kent, where the hills became vallies full of water, 1596; at Peru, at Quito, and Arequipa, 1600; at Banda, in the East Indies, 1621; at Manila, 1637; in Calabria, in Italy, March 27, 1638; at Mechlin, in Germany, 1640; in Norway, May 24, 1657; in France, June, 1660; at Ragusa, in Illyrium, near six thousand inhabitants were lost, and several towns in Dalmatia and Albania, April 6, 1667; in China, 1668; in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, 1677-8; in Oxfordshire and Staffordsire, 1679; at Oxford, 1683; at Naples, where a third part of that city and much shipping were destroyed, June 6 and 7, 1668; Smyrna destroyed, July 10, 1683; Lyme, in Dorsetshire, nearly destroyed, 1680; Fort-royal, in Jamaica, destroyed, and three thousand

people lost, September 1692; Messina, in Sicily, overturned in a moment—eighteen thousand persons perished, and in the island, sixty thousand, January 1693, a dreadful one in the isle of Teneriffe, December 24, 1704; one at China, June 19, 1718; Palermo, in Sicily, nearly swallowed up, September 1726; at Boston, in New England, October 29, 1727; the whole kingdom of Chili swallowed up, with St. Jago, July 30, 1730; at Aynho, in Northamptonshire, October 10, 1731; one at Naples, 1731; another in the city of Avelino, which it destroyed, and Oriana in great part, November 29, 1732; in Calabria, where the territory of Nova Casa sunk 29 feet without destroying a building, April 18, 1733; at Arundel and Shoreham, October 25, 1734; in Ireland, which destroyed five churches and above one hundred houses, August 1734; in Hungary, which turned round a mountain, October 23, 1736; at Smyrna, April, 1739; at Palermo, which swallowed up a convent, but the monks escaped, February 4, 1739-40; at Leghorn, January 5 and 6, 1742; in Somersetshire, June 15, 1745; a terrible one at Lima, which destroyed that city, and five thousand persons lost their lives, there were 74 churches, 14 monasteries, and 15 hospitals thrown down, and the loss in effects reckoned immense, from October 27 to November 20, 1746; it extended itself to Calloa, which was destroyed, with about five thousand of its inhabitants; in London, February 8 and March 8, 1750; at Liverpool, Chester, and Manchester, April 2, 1750; at Fiume, in the Gulph of Venice, February 5, 1751; the greatest part of the city of Adrianople destroyed, August 22, 1752; Grand Cairo had two thirds of the houses and forty thousand inhabitants swallowed up, September 2, 1754; the city of Quito in Peru destroyed, April 24, 1755; the island of Meteline, in the Archipelago, when two thousand houses were overthrown, May 1755, which did considerable damage at Oporto, in Portugal and Seville, in Spain, but more particularly at Lisbon, where in about eight minutes, most of the houses and fifty thousand inhabitants were destroyed, and whole streets swallowed up; the cities of Coimbra and Bruga suffered, and St. Ubes was swallowed up; at Faro three thousand inhabitants were buried, great part of Malaga was destroyed; one half of Fez, in Morrocco, and twelve thousand Arabs were swallowed up, and above half of the island of Madeira destroyed; it extended five thousand miles; at the Azores isles, where ten thousand were buried in the ruins, and the island divided in two, July 9, 1757; at Bourdeaux, in France, August 11, 1758; at Tripoli, in Syria, which extended near ten thousand miles, when Damas lost six thousand inhabitants, and several other cities, with the remains of Balbec, were destroyed, between October and December 1759; in Syria, October 30, 1760; in the Molucca islands, 1763; one at Constantinople, that buried eight hundred and eighty persons, May 29, 1766; at Martinico, August, 1767, where one thousand six hundred lost their lives; and at St. Pierre, 1767; at Comora and Buda, June 23, 1768; one in the Brazils, 1772; in the Archipelago, seven hundred houses and one hundred inhabitants were lost, in December 1770; one at Fez, in Morrocco, May 6, 1763; in Kerry, in Ireland, June, 1773; Guatimalia, in New Spain, entirely swallowed up, and many thousand inhabitants perished, December 15, 1773; at Radicofano, near Florence, in Italy, great damage was done, October 5, 1777; at Smyrna, June 25, &c. 1778; which destroyed great part of that city; at Tauris, in Persia, where fifteen thousand houses were thrown down, and great part of the inhabitants perished, March 3, 1780; at Calabria, and in the isle of Sicily, 1783; again, 1784, which totally destroyed Messina, &c. at Archindschan, when it destroyed the town and twelve thousand inhabitants, July 18, 1784; Arequipo destroyed, 1785; in the North

Earthquakes, Fires, &c.

of England, August 11, 1786; at Iceland, and some parts of Germany, November 1784; at Barbadoes, October 1784; in Calabria, in Italy, April 10, 1785; in Scotland, and different parts of the North of England, Aug. 11, 1786; in Mexico, and other parts of New Spain, April 18, 1787; Bergamo-di-San-Sapoloro, in Tuscany, had its cathedral, bishops' palace, &c. destroyed, September 30, 1789, with the adjacent town of Castello, &c. and Borgo had one hundred and fifty houses destroyed, and thirty houses, &c. swallowed up by an opening of the earth; in Westmoreland, at Arncliffe, March 6, 1790; and in Scotland, in October 1791; in Sicily and Calabria, October 1791, particularly at Mileto and Monte Leone; at Lisbon on the 27th of November 1791, when many chimneys were thrown down, and much damage done; at Zante, in the Adriatic sea, where many buildings were thrown down, and above sixty persons perished, December 2, 1791; in the counties of Bedford, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, &c. March 2, 1792: at Domingo, where thirty-two houses were overthrown at the Cape, April 1793; at Shaftesbury and Salisbury, on September 29, 1793, but no very material damage done; in Turkey, where three towns, containing ten thousand inhabitants were lost, July 3, 1794; near Naples, where the city of Torre del Greco was nearly destroyed, June 13, 1794; in different parts of the North of England, November 18, 1795; at Sumatra, in the East Indies, great damage was done, and above three hundred persons perished, February 20, 1797. The whole of the country between Sta Fee and Panama destroyed by an earthquake, including the cities of Cuzco and Quita, with forty thousand inhabitants, in February 1797. There were several violent shocks in the West India islands in the same month. At Sienna in Italy, when fifty persons lost their lives by the fall of buildings, May 25, 1798; at Constantinople, Oct. 26, 1800, which destroyed the royal palace, and an immensity of buildings; it extended into Rumania and Wallacia, to Bucherest and Adrianople, June 12, 1802; an earthquake nearly destroyed Crema in Upper Italy; Minguin was entirely swallowed up in a lake; Brescia had three churches and twelve houses destroyed; so violent a shock in Holland as to cause the chandeliers in Maastin church to vibrate two or three feet, in January 1804; the church of La Tour, and most of the houses in Lucerne, partly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1808.

Edinburgh burnt, 1544; great fire there, in the Lawn-market, 1771; again, 1795.

Eddystone light-house burnt, 1759; re built, 1762; burnt again, 1770; re built of stone, 1774.

Elbe river overflowed, and did 90,000*l.* damage, August 31, 1651.

Eldou, near Thetford, in Norfolk, had 50 houses burnt, June 4, 1752.

Elstree, Cambridgeshire, nearly destroyed by fire, April 3, 1774.

Escot house, near Honiton, destroyed by fire, December 27, 1808.

Etna has had eruptions in 1169, 1329, 1408, 1447 1536, 1564, 1669, 1694, when the city of Catania, with the adjacent country, were destroyed, and 18,000 people perished; again, in 1699 and 1767.

Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, had 15 houses burnt, May 23, 1755.

Ezerghan, on the confines of Armenia, destroyed by an earthquake, with 6300 inhabitants, July 28, 1784.

Fakenham, in Norfolk, greatly damaged by fire, August 4, 1738.

Falmouth had twenty-two houses and the theatre destroyed by fire, Aug. 21, 1792.

Famine which lasted seven years, 1708 before Christ; at Rome, when many persons threw themselves into the Tiber 440 before Christ; in Britain, so that the inhabitants eat the barks of trees, 272 after Christ.—One

Earthquakes, Fires, &c.

in Scotland, where thousands were starved, 306.—In England and Wales, where 40,000 were starved, 310.—All over Britain, 325.—At Constantinople, 446.—In Italy, where parents ate their children, 450.—In Scotland, 576.—All over England, Wales, and Scotland, 739; another in Wales, 747.—In Wales and Scotland, 792; again in Scotland, 803; again in Scotland, when thousands were starved, 823.—A severe one in Wales, 836.—In Scotland, which lasted 4 years, 954.—Famines in England, 864, 974, 976, 1005.—In Scotland, which lasted 2 years, 1047.—In England, 1050, 1087.—In England and France, from 1193 to 1195.—In England, 1251, 1515, 1318, 1335, 1348. In England and France, called the dear summer, 1353.—In England, 1389 and 1438, so great that bread was made of fern roots; in 1565, two millions were expended on the importation of corn; one in 1748, another in 1798.

Fires in London—one which destroyed great part of that city, 982; again in 1087, 1132, and in 1136. On London-bridge, which destroyed 2000 persons, July 10, 1212. One at Leadenhall, 1484. Westminster Palace was burnt, 1540. Whitehall Palace burnt in part, April 1690, totally consumed, Jan. 5, 1698; the remarkable fire that burnt down 113,000 houses, the city gates, Guildhall, &c. 86 churches, amongst which was St. Paul's cathedral, and 400 streets; the ruins of this city were 436 acres, extending from the Tower to the Temple church, and from the north-east gate to Holborn-bridge and Fleet-ditch; it broke out near the monument, September 2, 1666, and burnt four days and nights. Drury-lane play-house and near 60 houses were burnt, January 1671-2. In Southwark, 600 houses, 1676. In the Temple, Jan. 26, 1679. Gray's-inn, Feb. 7, 1680. Thames-street, Jan. 24, 1715; 150 houses were burnt down in Nightingale-lane, Wapping, Dec. 4, 1716. Limehouse, 1716. Custom-house burnt, 1718. Billingsgate, in 1718, and Jan. 13, 1755. St. Catherine's, 1673 and 1734. Shadwell had 50 houses burnt, Sept. 10, 1736. Battle-bridge, Aug. 12, 1749. Cornhill, March 25, 1748, Nov. 10, 1759, and Nov. 7, 1765. Inner Temple, Jan. 5, 1736-7. Cotton Wharf burnt, at 40,000l. damage, Aug. 12, 1751. Lincoln's-inn-square, June 27, 1752. At Billingsgate, Jan. 13, 1755. The Hermitage brew-house, 20,000l. damage, May 1, 1755. Staples inn, where three persons were burnt, Nov. 27, 1756. London temporary bridge, April 11, 1759. In Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn, which burnt the Sardinian Ambassador's chapel, Nov. 30, 1759. King-street, Covent-garden, had 50 houses burnt, 70,000l. damage, Dec. 23, 1759. Fishmonger's-hall, and several houses in Thames-street, Feb. 10, 1761. East Smithfield had 28 houses burnt, April 11, 1761. Fourteen houses in Swallow-street, April 24, 1761. Thirty houses at Shadwell, besides barges, May 2, 1761. Vault under St. James's church, Piccadilly, burnt Jan. 15, 1763. At Rotherhithe, June 1, 1765. London house, in Aldersgate-street, 1768. Throgmorton street, May 9, 1772. Chandos-street, Covent-garden, Nov. 10, 1772. Cornhill, June 6, 1773. In the Tower, Jan. 31, 1774. In King-street, Covent-garden, May 4, 1774. Twenty houses were burnt at the Dock, Wapping, Sept. 28, 1775. At Sidney-house, in the Old Bailey, Aug. 1, 1775. In Russel-street, Covent-garden, Sept. 29, 1775. At the Savoy, March 2, 1776. In Pope's-head-alley, Cornhill, Dec. 1, 1776. Greenwich hospital, Jan. 2, 1779. at Hermitage stairs, which destroyed 31 houses, besides other buildings, March 16, 1779; at Horsley-down, April 30, 1780, of near 30 houses, besides warehouses and shipping. London-bridge water-works, Oct. 31, 1779. In the Strand, near the New Church, 1781. Gun-dock, Wapping, where 14 houses were burnt, Sept. 23, 1783. At Seddon's, in Aldersgate-street and Bartholomew-close, which destroyed 100,000l. worth of goods, Nov. 5,

1783. Opposite Exeter Exchange, in July, 1784. In Abchurch-lane, July 27, 1784. Spring-garden gate, April 2, 1785. Compton-street, 16 houses, June 12, 1785. Dockhead, which destroyed several warehouses to a very considerable loss, May 2, 1785. In Holborn, June 13, 1785. James-street, Hay-market, 1786. Vine-street, Piccadilly, Oct. 2, 1786. The corner of Bow-street, Covent-garden, Jan. 10, 1788. The opera-house, in the Hay-market, June 17, 1789. In Hanway-yard, Oxford-street, March 12, 1790. At the foot of Westminster-bridge, 20 persons killed or maimed. Feb. 18, 1790. In Aldersgate-street, May 16, 1790. Fleet-street, Oct. 4, 1790. Rotherhithe, when 20 houses were destroyed, Oct. 12, 1790. Near the Hermitage, with 30,000*l.* damage, April 1, 1790. The Albion mills destroyed, March 2, 1791. From Cherry-garden stairs to West-lane, Rotherhithe, destroyed, and several vessels, with 60 houses, Sept. 14, 1791. At a sugar-house, Wellclose-square, &c. where 30,000*l.* damage was done, Dec. 12, 1791. The duke of Richmond's house, &c. in Privy-garden, burnt, Dec. 21, 1791. The Pantheon, in Oxford-street, burnt, Jan. 14, 1792. Near Finsbury-square, Moorfields, at a timber-yard, with a loss of 10,000*l.* July 28, 1792. At Hawley's wharf, Hermitage wharf, which did 10,000*l.* damage, by destruction of sugar, Dec. 2, 1793. In Duck-lane, near Wardour-street, 13 houses were burnt, Dec. 13, 1793. at Limehouse-hole, where many houses were burnt, June 18, 1794. At Wapping, where upwards of 630 houses were destroyed, together with an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre were destroyed, July 22 and 23; the whole loss was estimated at above 1,000,000 sterling, there were 40,000*l.* worth of sugar in one sugar-house; the whole is said to be the most dreadful accident of the kind since the fire of London in 1666. At Astley's theatre, Westminster-bridge, which destroyed to the value of near 30,000*l.* together with 19 other houses, August 17, 1794. The elegant church of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, was burnt down by the carelessness of workmen employed in its repair, Sept. 17, 1795. At Shadwell, 20 houses were burnt, Nov. 1, 1796. In the Minories, where 30 houses were destroyed, March 23, 1797. The water-works at Shadwell, which conveyed water from the Tower to Limehouse, and raised 903 gallons in a minute, were burnt down in one hour and a half on Dec. 12, 1797. The King's Bench prison had 50 apartments destroyed by an accidental fire, July 14, 1799. Near the Custom-house, three large warehouses of West India goods, valued at 300,000*l.* destroyed, Feb. 11, 1800. At Wapping, where 30 houses, besides warehouses, value 40,000*l.* were burnt, and many lives lost, October 6, 1800; it extended from New Stairs to Execution Dock. In Store-street, Tottenham-court-road, 20,000*l.* was destroyed by fire, at a brewery, Sept. 27, 1802. At the printing office of Mr. S. Hamilton, in Fleet-street, where a deal of valuable literature was burnt, Feb. 2, 1803. The great tower over the choir of Westminster Abbey destroyed, July 9, 1803. At an inn in Chelmsford, in which 120 Hanoverian troops had been lodged a few hours before, 12 of whom were burnt, October 22, 1804. Eight persons burnt in Adam-street, Edgware-road, Jan. 27, 1805. Covent-garden theatre totally destroyed by fire, Sept. 20, 1808. The south-east wing of St. James's palace burnt down, January 21, 1809. Drury-lane theatre completely destroyed, February 24, 1809. Printing-office of Mr. Gillet, in Fleet-street, completely destroyed, July 29, 1810.

Flaxley abbey, built in the reign of Henry I. totally destroyed by a fire, April 1, 1777, with 7000*l.* loss.

Flushing, in Zealand, damaged by fire, and the Prince of Orange's house burnt, Jan. 1748-9.

Earthquakes Fires, &c.

Font-hill, near Salisbury, burnt down valued at 30,000*l*. February 12, 1765. Frampton, in Dorset, was nearly destroyed by fire, April 20, 1796.

Frost, in Britain, lasted 5 months, 220. The Thames frozen nine weeks, 250. Most of the rivers in Britain frozen six weeks, 291. A severe frost in Scotland 14 weeks, 359. The Pontus sea was entirely frozen over, for the space of 20 days, and the sea between Constantinople and Scutari, 401. So severe a frost all over Britain, that the rivers were frozen up for above two months, 508. One so great, that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558. The Thames frozen for six weeks, when booths were built on it, 695. One that continued from October 1, to Feb. 26, 760. One in England, which lasted nine weeks, 827; carriages were used on the Adriatic sea, 859. The Mediterranean sea was frozen over, and passable in carts, in 860. Most of the rivers in England frozen for two months, 908. The Thames frozen 13 weeks, 932. One that lasted 120 days, which began Dec. 22, 967. The Thames frozen 5 weeks, 998. A frost on Midsummer day, so vehement, that the corn and fruits were destroyed, 1035. The Thames frozen 14 weeks, 1063. A frost in England from November to April, 1076. Several bridges in England, being then of timber, broken down by a frost, 1114. A frost from January 14 to March 22, 1205. One of 15 weeks, 1207. The Mediterranean was frozen over, and the merchants passed with their merchandize in carts, in 1234. The Cattegat, or sea between Norway and Denmark, was frozen, and that from Oxslo, in Norway, they travelled on the ice to Jutland, in 1294.—The sea between Norway and the promontory of Scagerruit frozen over, and from Sweden to Gothland, 1296. The Baltic was covered with ice fourteen weeks, between the Danish and Swedish islands, in 1306. The Baltic was passable for foot passengers and horsemen for six weeks, in 1323. The sea was frozen over, and passable from Stralsund to Denmark, in 1349. The Baltic was quite frozen over from Pomerania to Denmark, in 1402. The whole sea between Gothland and Geland was frozen, and from Restock to Gezoer, in 1408. The ice bore riding on from Lubec to Prussia, and the Baltic was covered with ice from Mecklenburgh to Denmark, in 1423, 1426, and in 1459. The sea between Constantinople and Iskodar was passable on ice, in 1620. One in England from November 24 to February 10, 1434 when the Thames was frozen below bridge to Gravesend. Another 13 weeks, 1683. A great frost for three months, with heavy snows, from December to March, 1709; again in 1716, when a fair was held on the Thames; another began December 24, 1739, and continued nine weeks, or 103 days; again in 1742. In Russia, very severe, 1747; and in England, 1754. In Germany, 1760; in 1763, which lasted 94 days; 1779, which lasted 84 days; in 1784, which lasted 89 days; in 1785, which lasted 115 days; in 1788, which lasted only from November to January 1789, when the Thames was crossed opposite the Custom-house, the Tower, Execution-dock, Putney, Brentford, &c. It was general throug. Europe, particularly in Holland, at the same time. The most severe, on December 25, 1796, that had been felt in the memory of man.

Frost and snow, with hail, in different parts of England, at Midsummer, 1791; and in Italy and Spain, in December following.

Gabel, in Bohemia, a large town, totally destroyed by fire, May 11, 1788.

Geneva destroyed by fire, 1321, and greatly damaged in 1333 and 1430.

George, Prince, man of war, burnt off Lisbon, when 435 of her crew perished, 1758.

George's, St. town, in Grenada, destroyed by a fire, November 1, 1775.

- Gera, near Leipsic in Germany, totally destroyed by a fire, September 18, 1780.
- Ghergon, the capital of Assam, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, when several thousand persons perished, 1803.
- Gibraltar nearly destroyed by a storm, Feb. 3, 1766; had the royal battery destroyed by fire, though more than 1400 feet above the level of the sea, in November 1800. Plague at, in 1804 and 1805.
- Gillingwood, Yorkshire, burnt down, Dec. 11, 1750.
- Glasgow damaged by fire, June 3, 1749.
- Gloucester damaged by a violent rain, Sept. 2, 1750,
 ——— Abbey burnt, 1102; again 1122.
- Godwin sands, on the coast of Kent, occasioned by an inundation of the sea, 1100.
- Goree nearly destroyed by the magazine of powder taking fire, October 15, 1662.
- Goslar mines in Lower Saxony caught fire, which penetrated to the depth of 750 feet, April 1800.
- Gottenburgh had a fire which destroyed 120 houses, Feb. 4, 1794; again December 22, 1802, which destroyed the cathedral, palace, post-office, and several public buildings, together with a fourth part of the city, to the value of 2,000,000 dollars.
- Gravelines had 3000 people killed by an explosion from a magazine, 1654.
- Gravesend burnt, 1727.
- Great Harwood, near Winslow, in Buckinghamshire, had 3000l. damage done by a fire, July 9, 1791.
- Great Worth House, near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, burnt, January 1, 1794.
- Greenwich Hospital had its chapel and one quadrangle of the whole building destroyed by a fire, Jan. 2, 1779.
- Grenada, a dreadful fire there, 1775, when the town of St. George was totally destroyed, May 16, 1792; the Carenage was destroyed by fire to a considerable loss.
- Grenelle, near Paris, an explosion at, occasioned by the blowing up of powder-mills, when near 3000 persons lost their lives, and all the adjacent buildings were nearly destroyed, Sept. 3, 1794.
- Hadnam, in Oxfordshire, had 60 houses burnt, April 5, 1760.
- Hail-storm, a dreadful one in the Hay-market, and two or three adjoining streets, without the least appearance of hail in the rest of London; a fire ball fell in Oxendon-street, which tore up the pavement, June 9, 1803.
- Hanworth-park House, the fine seat of the Duke of St. Alban's, was destroyed by fire, March 26, 1797.
- Hastings burnt, 1377.
- Haxey, in Axholme, in Lincolnshire, had 56 houses burnt, valued at 10,000l. March 4, 1743-4.
- Merculaneum suffered by an earthquake, Feb. 5, 63; totally overwhelmed with Pompeium, by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Nov. 1, 79; discovered 1730; 150 volumes of manuscripts found there in a chest, December 1754.
- Hereford cathedral nearly destroyed by the fall of its tower, September 10, 1786.
- Hindon, in Wilts, had 150 houses burnt, July 2, 1754.
- Hindustan East Indiaman lost in a storm, 1803.
- Hitchen, in Herts, had 20 houses burnt, Sept. 11, 1762.
- Nolm chapel, in Cheshire, nearly destroyed by fire, July 10, 1753.
- Moniton, in Devonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, July 19, 1747; 140

houses burnt, 1765 ; 37 houses destroyed, May, 1790 ; 47 houses burnt, in August, 1797, valued at 10,000*l*.

—bridge, carried away by a flood, Nov. 10, 1807.

Houses, 60 blown up, including a tavern full of company, opposite Barking church, Tower-street, by the accidental blowing up of some barrels of gun-powder, at a ship chandler's, Jan. 4, 1649 ; a child in a cradle was found unhurt on the leads of the church.

Hugh de Beauvois, with 40,000 foreigners, coming to the assistance of king John, perished in a storm, 1115.

Inundations.—The Thames destroyed a great number of the inhabitants of its banks, 9 years after Christ.—The Severn overflowed, and destroyed vast quantities of cattle, 80.—The Medway overflowed its banks, and drowned the country, 87.—The Humber overflowed, and laid the adjacent country for 50 miles under water, 95.—The Severn overflowed, and drowned 500 head of cattle, and people in their beds, 1115.—The Humber overflowed, 125.—The Trent overflowed above 20 miles on each side of its banks, and drowned many people, 214.—The Tweed had a sudden inundation, and destroyed a considerable number of the inhabitants on its banks, 218.—An inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire, which laid under water many thousand acres, which have not been recovered to this time, 245.—The Ouse in Bedfordshire overflowed, and drowned numbers of people and cattle, 250.—An inundation of the Humber, 269.—Another in the Isle of Thanet, 317.—Another, which destroyed all the inhabitants in Ferne Island, seven miles south-west from Holy Island, 323.—In irruption of the sea in Lancashire, 330.—An inundation of the Tweed, 336.—The Severn overflowed, 351.—Above 5000 people lost in Cheshire by an irruption, 353.—An inundation of the Dee, 387 ; another of the Dee, which drowned 40 families, 415.—An irruption of the sea in Hampshire, 419.—Another irruption in North and South Wales, 441.—An inundation of the Severn, 487.—An inundation of the Humber, 529.—An inundation of the sea in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 575.—An inundation of the sea in Cheshire and Lancashire, 649.—An inundation of the Medway, 669.—An inundation at Edinburgh, which did great damage, 720.—An inundation at Glasgow, which drowned above 400 families, 738.—An inundation of the Tweed, which did immense damage, 836.—An inundation of the Medway, 861.—One in the Humber, 864.—An inundation of the Dee, 885.—An inundation at Southampton, which destroyed many people, 935.—An inundation of the Thames, 973.—An inundation of the Severn, which drowned abundance of cattle, 1046.—The sea overflowed 4000 acres of earl Godwin's land, in Kent, since called Godwin Sands, 1100.—A great part of Flanders overflowed by the sea, 1108.—An inundation of the Thames for above six miles at Lambeth, &c. 1243.—A considerable one in Friesland, 1220.—Another, since named the Dollert Sea, 1277.—At Winchelsea above 300 houses were overthrown by the sea, 1280.—120 laymen, and several priests, besides women, were drowned by an inundation at Newcastle upon Tyne, 1339.—At the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam, 1400.—The sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages, and 100,000 people, and formed the Zuyder Sea, 1421.—Another in 1521, in Holland.—At Hartshead, in Yorkshire, Sept. 11, 1673.—At Dagenham, in Essex, Dec. 17, 1707, and continued till 1721.—In Holland and Zealand, when 1300 inhabitants were drowned, 1717 ; and Holstein in the same year.—In Yorkshire, called Rippon Flood, May 18, 1722.—In Chili, which overflowed the city of Concepcion, 1730.—In Feb. 1735, at Dagenham, and upon the coast of Essex, which carried away the sea walls, and drowned several

- thousand sheep and black cattle.—In Holland, 1754.—In the north of England, 1755.—In Spain, which did 3,000 000 damage at Bilboa, April, 1762.—In France, May following, and did great damage.—At Coventry 70 persons were drowned, and much damage done, as well as in Cambridgeshire, Gloucestershire, &c. Nov. 1770.—In the north of England, when Newcastle bridge, &c. was carried away, 1771.—At Venice, at Naples, where it carried away a whole village, and drowned 260 of the inhabitants, November 10, 1773.—In Calcutta, in the East Indies, 1773.—At Battersea and Chelsea, March 9, 1774.—In Kent, 1776.—In Languedoc, April 26, 1766.—In the north of England, when Hexham bridge, Ridley-hall bridge, &c. were thrown down, March, 1782.—In different parts of Germany, when some thousands had their houses and property destroyed, 1785.—In different parts of England, in September and October, 1785.—At Brighthelmstone, when the blockhouse was washed down, October 9, 1786.—In Spain, Navarre, Sept. 1787, where 2000 persons lost their lives, and all the buildings of several villages carried away by the currents from the mountains.—A terrible inundation by the Liffey, in Ireland, which did very considerable damage in Dublin and its environs, Nov. 12, 1787.—At Kirkwald in Scotland, by breaking the Dam-dykes, Oct. 4, 1788, which nearly destroyed the town.—In Scotland and the north of England, July 1789.—Of the river Don, near Doncaster, and the Derwent and Trent, November 20, 1791.—Of great extent at Placetia, in Italy, Nov. 1791.—At Brooms Grove, in Worcestershire, April 13, 1792.—In Lancashire, August, 1792.—Almost throughout England, by the melting of the snow, and the greatest part of the bridges were either destroyed or damaged, Feb. 1795.—In China, 1800.—At St. Domingo, which destroyed 1400 persons, Oct. 1800.—On the coast of Holland and Germany, Nov. 1801.—In Dublin and parts adjacent, Dec. 2 and 3, 1802.—In various parts of England, 1808.
- Jamaica, earthquakes at, June 7, 1692.—Hurricane, Aug. 20, 1722, Sept. 1, 1734.—Another, which did 300,000l. damage, Aug. 10, 1751.—In 1781, and July 30, 1784, and 1790.—A violent storm of hailstones, which measured three inches and a half in circumference, April 25, 1793.
- John's St. monastery, near Smithfield, burnt by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381.
- John's Town, Antigua, destroyed by a storm, Aug. 17 and 31, 1772; by a fire, 1769.
- Kentbury, Berks. had nine houses consumed by a fire, April 10, 1742.
- Kettering, in Northamptonshire, burnt, 1767.
- King's Bench prison had 50 apartments destroyed by fire, July 13, 1799.
- Kingston, in Jamaica, had 500,000l. damage done by a fire, Feb. 8, 1782.
- Kitt's, St. greatly damaged by fire, 1768, 1776; greatly damaged by a storm, and the town of Basseterre by fire. The damage immense, Sept. 5, 1776.
- Konigsberg, in Prussia, nearly destroyed by lightning, 1764; and by fire, 1769.
- Landau had its arsenal blown up, Dec. 20, 1794.
- Leige palace destroyed by a fire, Feb. 1733-4.
- Leyden, the most magnificent part of, blown up by the accidental explosion of a vessel lying in the Rapenburg canal, laden with gunpowder, Jan. 1807.
- Lightning, a flash of, penetrated the theatre at Venice, during the representation. Six hundred people were in the house, several of whom were killed; it put out the candles, melted a lady's gold watch case, the jewels in the ears of others, which were compositions, and split several diamonds, Aug. 1769.

Earthquakes, Fires, &c.

- Lightning and thunder so dreadful as to throw down several churches, Feb. 1222.—It thundered 15 days together, with rain and floods, that destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1233.—Destroyed many men, beasts, houses, &c. 1360.
- Lima and Callao, in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, Oct. 29, 1746.
- Lintz, the capital of Upper Austria, had 70 houses, the palace, &c. burnt, Aug. 13, 1800.
- Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, 1531; totally overturned, Nov. 1, 1755.—The custom-house burnt, May 31, 1766; the royal palace was burnt down, Nov. 1794.
- Liverpool received 4000*l.* damage by fire, Feb. 20, 1762; by a storm, June 29, 1789; had its exchange, &c. burnt, Jan. 13, 1795; suffered immense damage, Jan. 19, 1802; and on Sept. 14 following, the warehouses and goods, valued at 1,000 000*l.* were destroyed at France's wharf.
- London bridge burnt, 1136; burnt by a fire at both ends, and 3000 people lost their lives, 1212; a fire on it, Feb. 11, 1632; another, Sept. 8, 1725; the temporary one burnt, April 11, 1758.
- L'Orient magazines, &c. destroyed by fire, April, 1793, to a very considerable amount.
- Lubin, city of, burnt to ashes, 1209; again, 1276.
- Lubec, in Poland, two synagogues and a great number of houses at, were totally destroyed, all the windows in the town were broken, and above 90 persons killed or dangerously wounded, by the axle-trees of ten carriages taking fire, that were conveying gunpowder to the army, occasioning a dreadful explosion, June 23, 1792.
- Lucia, St. had 990 persons destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 12, 1788.
- Madras, fire at, consumed 1000 houses, Feb. 14, 1803.
- Madrid had 80 houses destroyed by a fire, January 15, 1790.
- Maidstone damaged by a fire, Oct. 3, 1756.
- Malta had its observatory, with its valuable apparatus and manuscript observations, destroyed by fire, April 6, 1789.
- Manchester calico manufactory, valued at above 100,000*l.* destroyed by fire, March 15, 1792.
- Manilla, in the East Indies, had its vast magazines destroyed by fire, Oct. 1799.
- Margate hoy wrecked on the Reculver sands, and 23 lives lost, Feb. 7, 1802.
- Marine hospital at Brest burnt, with 50 galley slaves, and a great number of sick, Dec. 1, 1776.
- Martinico nearly destroyed by a hurricane, Sept. 12, 1756.
- Maxtock castle burnt down, Aug. 1, 1762.
- Messina afflicted with the Plague, 1743; destroyed by an earthquake, 1783 and 1784.
- Meteline Isle, in the Archipelago, and 2000 houses, &c. destroyed by an earthquake, May 27, 1755.
- Middleton, Stoney, Oxfordshire, burnt April 29, 1755.
- Milton, Great, Oxon, had 16 houses burnt, July 9, 1762.
- Minehead, in Somersetshire, had 47 houses destroyed by fire, valued at 18,000*l.* July 4, 1791.
- Mittau, in Couland, the Duke's palace was destroyed by fire, Dec. 21, 1788.
- Moisteiras overwhelmed by a volcano, in the isle of Fogo, April 30, 1757.
- Molesworth, lady, and her three children, burnt in her house, 1764.
- Montego Bay, in Jamaica, had 400,000*l.* damage by fire, June 14, 1795.

Earthquakes, Fires, &c.

- Montreal was greatly damaged by a fire, 1765 and 1768; the episcopalian church, the Jesuit's college, and the prison burnt, June 6, 1803.
- Morpeth, in Northumberland, burnt by its inhabitants, out of hatred to king John, 1215.
- Mortality, great ones. 1094.—Again, among men, cattle, and fowls, 1111.—Among men, at Oxford, 1471.—Among youth, 1589.—At York, when 11,000 persons died, Aug. 1691.
- Morton Hampstead, Devon, greatly damaged by fire, June 24, 1757.
- Moscow had 2000 houses destroyed by a fire, July 1736; again, 1750 and 1752, when 18,000 houses were burnt.
- Mount of piety, at Naples, burnt down, with the loss of above 2,000,000 crowns, July 31, 1786.
- Munich palace destroyed by a fire, Feb. 5, 1749-50; again, and 200 houses, April 23, 1762.
- Nantz, a powder magazine at, blew up, May 28, 1800, which destroyed many persons and houses. A four-pound canon was thrown to a great distance.
- Naples nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April 1731; again July 26, 1805, when the town of Isernia was reduced to ruins.
- Neuburg, in the Upper Palatinate, wholly destroyed by fire, Aug. 1800.
- Newburn, in North Carolina, had 160 houses destroyed by fire, Sept. 21, 1791.
- Newcastle burnt by accident, 1349; received 10,000*l.* damage by a fire Aug. 28, 1750.
- Newfoundland had a considerable tract of its woods burnt, near St. John's, 1786.
- Newgate damaged by a fire in the press yard, Sept. 5, 1752; burnt by the rioters, 1780.
- Newmarket had 1000*l.* damage by a flood, June 10, 1755.
- Newport, Shropshire, had 20 houses burnt, Sept. 3, 1749; and in 1791, had 17 dwellings, and 20 barns with corn, and many out-houses, destroyed by fire.
- New York, the government house burnt, Dec. 29, 1773.—Great part of the city burnt by the Provincials, Nov. 20, 1776.—An accidental fire destroyed 300 houses, August 7, 1778.—Set fire to by incendiaries, and had 70 houses destroyed, Dec. 8, 1796.—Suffered a damage of 160,000 dollars by fire, 1800.
- Northampton town burnt, Sept. 3, 1675.
- Nottingham burnt to ashes, 1143.
- Nova Castello, in Calabria, Italy, and several villages near it, destroyed by an earthquake, Sept. 30, 1789.
- Offan, near Stratford upon Avon, received 2000*l.* damage by fire, May 14, 1754.
- Oran, in Africa, with the greatest part of the inhabitants, destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 2, 1790.
- Oriano, in Naples, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 29, 1782.
- Oxford, a terrible fire at, April 25, 1671.—One wing of Queen's college burnt, Dec. 19, 1778.
- Palermo, in Italy, destroyed by an earthquake, Aug. 21, 1726.
- Panama totally destroyed by fire, 1737.
- Pantheon, Oxford street, London, entirely destroyed by fire, to the value of 60 000*l.* Jan. 16, 1792.
- Paris consumed by fire, 558; the conciergerie burnt, Jan. 1776.
- Patrasse, in the Morea, swallowed up by an earthquake, April 13, 1785.

Earthquakes, Fires, &c.

- Paul's St. London, burnt, 964; the steeple fired by lightning, 1443; burnt, 1631; again, 1666.
- Penton, near Andover, had 15 houses burnt, March 9, 1754.
- Petersburgh had 2000 houses destroyed by a fire, Aug. 12, 1736.—Received damage to the amount of 1,000,000 of rubles, by an inundation and storm, Sept. 23, 1777, and to the amount of 2,000,000, by a fire, on Aug. 26, 1780; again Nov. 28, it had 11,000 houses destroyed by a fire occasioned by lightning; on June 7, 1796, it had a large magazine of naval stores, and between 90 and 100 vessels in the harbour destroyed.
- Philadelphia greatly damaged by a fire, which broke out at the theatre, Dec. 28, 1799.
- Philip of Castile driven by a storm to England, 1505.
- Philoli, in Romania, had 4000 persons destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 1749-50.
- Pierre, in Martinico, had 700 houses burnt, Oct. 1752.
- Pietra Sancta, in Italy, greatly damaged by a storm, Dec. 7, 1784.
- Plague—The whole world visited by one, 767 B. C.—In Rome, when 10,000 persons died in a day, 78.—In England, 1762.—In Chichester, when 34,000 died, 1772.—In Canterbury, 788.—In Scotland, which swept away 40,000 inhabitants, 954.—In England, 1025, 1247, and 1347; again, when 50,000 died in London, 1500 in Leicester, &c.—In Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348.—In Paris and London, very dreadful, 1367; again, 1379.—In London, which killed 30,000 persons, 1407; again, when more were destroyed than in 15 years' war before, 1477; again, when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again, 1548, again 1594; which carried off in London a fourth part of its inhabitants, 1604.—At Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611.—At London when 35,417 died, 1625 and 1631.—At Lyons, in France, died 60,000, 1632.—At London, which destroyed 68,000 persons, 1665.—At Messina, Feb. 1743.—At Algiers, 1755.—In Persia, when 80,000 persons perished at Basorah, 1773.—At Smyrna, that carried off about 20,000 inhabitants, 1724.—At Tunis, 32,000, 1784.—In the Levant, 1786.—At Alexandria, Smyrna, &c. 1791.—In Egypt, 1792, where near 800,000 died.—The yellow fever destroyed 2000, at Philadelphia, 1793.—On the coast of Africa, particularly at Barbary, 3000 died daily.—At Fez, 247,000 died, in June, 1799.—1800 died at Morocco, in 1800, in one day.—In Spain and Gibraltar, where great numbers died in 1804 and 1805.
- Plagues, ten, of Egypt, 1494 B. C.
- Plymouth victualling-office burnt, with 3000*l.* damage, July 22, 1779.—A fire in Southside-street, which did 30,000*l.* damage, 1795.
- Port Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed by an earthquake, June 7, 1692.—By a fire, 1703.—By a hurricane, Aug. 28, 1722.—By a storm, Oct. 20, 1744.—Had 100,000*l.* damage by a fire, 1750.—By a terrible storm, July 30, 1784.
- Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo, had 150 houses burnt, June 29, 1784.—Nearly the whole town was burnt by rioters, Dec. 1, 1791.
- Portsmouth dock-yard received 400,000*l.* by a fire, July 3, 1760.—Again, July 27, 1770, which did 100,000*l.* damage.—Again, Dec. 7, 1776, when 60,000*l.* damage was done.
- Posing, in Hungary, destroyed by a fire, to the number of 107 houses, Sept. 7, 1784.—Again in April, 1803, when 283 houses were burnt.
- Potsdam had its magnificent and venerable cathedral of St. Nicholas destroyed by fire, Sept. 4, 1795.
- Preston, in Somersetshire, had 14 houses destroyed, and a greater number damaged by fire, Dec. 1792.

- Queen's college, Oxford, greatly damaged by a fire, which totally destroyed one of the wings of the building, Dec. 19, 1778.
- Quito, in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, April 24, 1755.
- Radnor forest destroyed by fire, Aug. 1800.
- Radzivilie, in Galicia, nearly consumed by fire, May 5, 1801.
- Rain, violent in Scotland, for five months, 553.—A continual rain in Scotland for five months, 918.—A violent rain in London, 1222.—Again, 1233.—So violent, the harvest did not begin till Michaelmas, 1330.—So heavy that the corn was spoiled, 1335.—From the beginning of October to December, 1338.—From Midsummer to Christmas, so that there was not one day or night dry together, 1348.—Again violent, 1365.—In Wales, which destroyed 10,000 sheep, Sept. 19, 1752.—In Languedoc, which destroyed the village of Bar le Duc, April 26, 1776.—In the North of England, 1789.—In the island of Cuba, June 21, 1791, when 3000 persons, and 11,700 cattle of various kinds perished, by the torrents occasioned by the rain.
- Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, May 21, 1371.
- Ranas, in Enzie, Scotland, burnt down, May 7, 1759.
- Richmond, in Virginia, had 100 houses, valued at 100,000*l.* destroyed, Dec. 17, 1786.
- Rochester burnt, 677.—Again, 1130; and June 3, 1137.
- Rokitzau, in Bohemia, totally destroyed by fire, to the value of a million and a half, Sept. 10, 1784.
- Rome burnt by Nero, 65.—The capitol burnt, 18 B. C.—Pompey's theatre burnt, 250.
- Romford barracks were destroyed by fire, May 27, 1795, which cost 10,000*l.* building.
- Rosbach, in the Upper Circle of Saxony, totally disappeared, Oct. 1792, supposed by an earthquake.
- Roseneath castle, in Scotland, the seat of the duke of Argyle, burnt, May 31, 1802.
- Royal Circus, in St. George's Fields, destroyed by fire, Aug. 12, 1805.
- Royston, in Cambridgeshire, greatly damaged by a fire, 36 houses were burnt, Aug. 23, 1747.
- Ruppin, in Brandenburg, destroyed by fire, when 600 houses were burnt, Sept. 1767.
- Rycent, in Oxfordshire, the earl of Abingdon's seat, totally destroyed by fire, with lord Norreys, the earl's eldest son, Nov. 12, 1745.
- Saltzburg forest burnt, to the extent of 10,000 acres, Aug. 1800.
- Saragossa, in Spain, had 400 of its inhabitants perish by a fire, that burnt down the play house, Dec. 1788.
- Sardinian ambassador's chapel, near Lincoln's-inn Fields, burn by accident, Nov. 30, 1759.—Again by the rioters, June, 1780.
- Savannah, in South Carolina, damaged by fire, July 4, 1758.—Again, Nov. 26, 1797, when 229 dwellings, besides out-houses, were destroyed.
- Sandwich harbour destroyed by an earthquake, 1580.
- Scarborough, in New England, greatly damaged by a fire, Sept. 11, 1762.
- Scheen, in Norway, was totally destroyed by a fire, Dec. 6, 1777.
- Scutari, near Constantinople, containing 3000 houses, totally consumed by fire, Aug. 12, 1797.
- Senate-house, Dublin, destroyed by fire, Feb. 27, 1792.
- Seville custom house destroyed by fire, May 7, 1792, with 40,000*l.* loss.
- Shadwell water-works destroyed by fire. They raised 903 gallons a minute, and were destroyed in one hour and a half, 1797.

Sheffield cotton manufactory, valued at 45,000*l* destroyed by fire, Feb. 9, 1792.

Shipwash, in Devon, greatly damaged by fire, April 22, 1742.

Shrewsbury, a dreadful fire at, which consumed 50 houses, besides barns, stables, &c. April 1, 1774.

Sienna was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, May, 1798.

Smyrna nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1730; and by a fire, June 20, 1742.—Had the plague, 1743, 1752.—The Armenian quarter burnt, May 14, 1753.—Had the plague, 1758, 1760.—Dreadful fires in 1763 and 1772.—Earthquakes and fire, 1778.—In March, 1796, which destroyed 4000 shops, two large mosques, two public baths, and all the magazines and provisions, to the value of 10,000,000 crowns.

Snow for 11 days, 1762.—Remarkably deep in 1731 and 1736.—7000 Swedes perished in a storm of snow upon the mountains of Rudel and Tydel, in their march to attack Drontheim, 1719.

Sodom burnt, 1897 B. C. 65th of Lot's age.

Southam, in Warwickshire, had 40 houses burnt, March 25, 1741-2.

Spanish Town, in the island of Trinidad, destroyed by fire, March 24, 1808.

Spring, a subterraneous, suddenly burst forth in the environs of Como, occasioning the immediate fall of two houses, and some hours afterward that of a forge situated near it, 1806.

Stamford, in Lincolnshire, felt an earthquake, as did the neighbouring towns, Feb. 27, 1792.

Stockholm had 1000 houses burnt, 1751.—250, Aug. 31, 1759.—Nearly destroyed by fire, June, 1795, and Nov. 15, 1802.

Storms—One in Canterbury threw down 200 houses, and killed several families, 234.—In London, which killed several people, 277.—At Winchester, 301.—Hail-stones, much bigger than hens' eggs, 344.—420 houses in Carlisle blown down, and many people killed, 349.—Great part of Colchester destroyed, and several people killed, 416.—In York, which blew down several houses, and killed many people, 458.—Hail-stones fell in most part of Britain, above three inches diameter, killed many men and much cattle, 459.—In London, which threw down many of the houses, and killed 250 inhabitants, 549.—On the coast of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, 566.—At Lincoln, which threw down above 100 houses, 701.—In Wells, 772.—At Coventry, 781.—Destroyed above 40 houses in Cambridge, 919.—At Manchester, 921.—In London, which threw down 1500 houses, 944.—Southampton nearly destroyed in a storm by lightning, 951.—At Colchester, 996.—Near 400 houses in London blown down, 1055.—Storm at Edinburgh, 1064.—In several parts of England, especially at Winchelscomb, in Gloucestershire, when the steeple of the church was thrown down, Oct. 5, 1091.—At London 500 houses were thrown down, and Bow church unrooted; and at Old Sarum the steeple, with many houses, were thrown down, Oct. 17, 1091.—In England, 1116.—A violent storm almost desolated a great part of Denmark and Norway, 1194.—Many lives were lost, and houses overthrown, and the corn in the fields destroyed by hail as large as hens' eggs, 1205.—One which threw down several churches, 1222.—it thundered for 15 days together, with terrible tempests of thunder and rain, 1233.—The chimney of the chamber where the queen of king Henry III. and her children lay, was blown down, and their whole apartments at Windsor shaken; many oaks in the park were rend asunder, and torn up by the roots, accompanied with such thunder and lightning as had not been known in the memory of man, 1251.—When Edward III. was on his march, within two leagues

of Chartres, there happened a storm of piercing wind that swelled to a tempest of rain, lightning, and hail-stones, so prodigious as instantly to kill 6000 of his horses, and 1000 of his best troops, 1359.—When Richard the 1st's first wife came from Bohemia, she had no sooner set her foot on shore, but such a storm immediately arose as had not been seen for many years, when several ships were dashed to pieces in the harbour, and the ship in which the queen came over was shattered and broken; and which was the more observable, because his second wife brought a storm with her to the English coast, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships of his fleet cast away, 1389.—In different parts of England many houses were thrown down, cattle destroyed, and trees rooted up, 1382.—The leads of the Grey-friars church, and the whole side of a street called the Old Exchange, London, beat down, Nov. 25, 1413.—St. Paul's steeple fired by lightning, and the steeple of Waltham-cross consumed, 1413.—At St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, was a storm of hail, when the stones measured 18 inches round, 1479.—In Italy, a storm of hail destroyed all the fish, birds, and beasts of the country, 1510.—A violent one in Denmark, which rooted up whole forests, and blew down the steeple of the great church at Copenhagen, Jan. 1, 1515.—A storm of hail in Northamptonshire, when the stones measured 15 inches in circumference, July 1558.—A storm at Leicester, 1563.—Near Chelmsford, in Essex, which destroyed 500 acres of corn, 1566.—Hailstones fell at Dorchester 7 inches in circumference, Aug. 23, 1651.—The day that Oliver Cromwell died, one was so violent and terrible, that it extended all over Europe, Sept. 3, 1658.—A great one in London, Feb. 18, 1662.—Two hundred sail of colliers and some coasters were lost, with all their crews, in the bay of Cromer, in Norfolk, 1696.—A storm of hail in Cheshire, Lancashire, which killed fowls and small animals, and knocked down horses and men, some of the stones weighing half a pound, April 29, 1697.—The same year, May 4, in Herefordshire, hailstones fell 14 inches in circumference, destroyed trees and corn in a dreadful manner.—The most terrible one that had ever been known in England, attended with flashes of lightning, Nov. 27, 1703, which unroofed many houses and churches, blew down several chimneys and the spires of many steeples, tore whole groves of trees up by the roots, and the leads of some churches were rolled up like scrolls of parchment, and several vessels, boats, and barges, were sunk in the Thames; but the royal navy suffered the greatest damage, being just returned from the Mediterranean, one 2d rate, four 3d rates, four 4th rates, and many others of less force, were cast away upon the coast of England, and about 1500 seamen lost, besides those that were cast away in the merchants' service; in London only the damage was estimated at 1,000,000l.—Port Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed, Aug. 28, 1722; again Oct. 20, 1744.—Carolina was greatly damaged by storms, Aug. 1722, 1728.—Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, received 2000l. damage, June 1731.—At St. Kitt's, where 20 ships were lost, June 30, 1733.—At Jamaica, 1734.—At the mouth of the Ganges, in India, when 20 000 vessels of different kinds were cast away, 8 East-India ships, and 300,000 people were lost, and the water rose 40 feet higher than usual, Oct. 11, 1737.—At Antigua, Aug. 1740.—A violent storm on the coast of England, Nov. 1, 1740.—At Canterbury, Sept. 8, 1741.—In Yorkshire, where the hailstones were 5 inches round, May, 1745.—One at Nantz, where 66 vessels and 800 sailors were lost, March 7, 1751.—At Jamaica, which did 300,000l. of damage, Aug. 10, 1751.—At Cadiz, 100 ships lost, Dec. 8, 1751.—At Martinico, Sept. 12, 1756, which did great damage.—At Barbadoes, Aug. 23, 1758.—At Charleston, South

Earthquakes, Fires, &c.

Carolina, where the ships lost were worth 20,000*l*. May 14, 1761.—At Gergenti, in Italy, where the hailstones weighed 20 ounces, April 18, 1772.—At Leeds, in Yorkshire, where the hailstones were as large as nutmegs, June 20, 1772.—At St. Jago, where it did great damage, and the hailstones were as large as oranges, July 16, 1772.—A terrible one at St. Kitt's, which did immense damage in that and the adjoining islands, Aug. 30, 1772.—In France and England, March 1773.—A most terrible one near Boston, in North America, in August, and at Cuba in July, 1773.—In Oxford, Nov. 15, 1773.—At Alençon, in France, where the hailstones measured 18 inches round, Aug. 3, 1774.—At London, Sept. 30, and Dec. 5, 6, 7, 1774, which did great damage to the shipping.—In the north of England, four Dublin packets foundered, Oct. 19, 1775; again on the south coasts, Nov. 1775.—At Antwerp, &c. in Holland, where the hailstones were as large as hens' eggs, and weighed three quarters of a pound, and killed several horses, &c. and destroyed the fruits of the earth, June 11, 1776.—In the West Indies, the severest ever known, Sept. 6, 1776.—At Florence, and its neighbourhood, which did immense damage, Oct. 16, 1777.—In all the West-India islands, particularly at Savannah La Mar, in Jamaica, and at Barbadoes, Oct. 1780.—At Roehampton, Wandsworth, Oct. 17, 1780.—At Jamaica, Aug. 1781.—All over England, Jan. 1779.—A violent hail storm at Madrid, which did 6000*l*. damage to the glass windows, some stones weighed a pound, July 26, 1782.—At Surat, in the East Indies, which destroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, April 22, 1782.—At Dicupole, in Moravia, which totally destroyed the place, May 30, 1782.—In France, where the hailstones weighed 8 ounces, June 17, 1782.—Great damage done in America, particularly in New England, 1784.—At Iran, in the Pyrenees, on the borders of France and Spain, hailstones fell as large as hens' eggs, which weighed 23 ounces each, July 18, 1784.—A dreadful storm on the north coast of England, Dec. 5, 1784.—The same in Italy. Dec. 1784.—A hail-storm at Paris as large as cherries, July 1, 1785.—One hundred and thirty-one villages and farms laid waste in France, Aug. 5, 1715.—in the West Indies. July 6, 1785.—In the Channel, January, 1786, when the *Halswell Indiaman*, &c. was lost.—At Ferrara, in Italy, where the hailstones were as large as hens' eggs, July 17, 1786.—The same month, a storm at Highbickington, in Devonshire, removed 13 elm trees upwards of 200 yards from their original spot, and they remained standing upright in a flourishing state: a rock at the same place was divided upwards of 8 feet asunder, and all the poultry and corn for several miles were destroyed by the thunder and lightning.—At Barbadoes. Aug. 11, 1786.—At North Shields, where the hailstones were as big as pigeons' eggs, Aug. 16, 1786.—In Normandy, where the hailstones were as big as hens' eggs, Aug. 4, 1787.—In different parts of England, Aug. 1787.—In the West Indies, where great damage was done, particularly in the French islands, July, 1787.—Considerable damage to the Tower ditch, at London; were the ground on Little Tower-Hill was trenched near 12 feet deep, June 20, 1788.—At St. Germain en Laie, in France, hail fell as large as a quart bottle, and all the trees from Vallance to Eisle were torn up by the roots, July 13, 1788.—At Liverpool, June 29, 1789.—Almost all over the kingdom, which did very considerable damage Dec. 23, 1790.—A violent hail-storm in Italy, June 1791; and in several parts of England the same month.—In Sept. 1791, a violent hail-storm fell in Calabria, near Naples, when some of the hailstones weighed an English pound, which destroyed all hopes of a vintage.—The church of Spelhurst in Kent, was destroyed by lightning, and the bells were melted; and other

- damage done at Raynham, Oct. 25, 1761; also in Sussex, where the hail-stones were four inches in circumference.—At Waterford, in Ireland, April 4, 1792.—In different parts of Kent, April 13, 1792.—At Whitehaven, which did great damage, when the tide rose 6 feet above its usual height, March 1793.—At Thornton, in Leicestershire, when the hail stones measured from 4 to 6 inches in circumference, and did great damage, Aug. 3, 1793.—At Savannah La Mar, in Jamaica, hail-stones as large as pigeons' eggs fell, June 2, 1793.—Almost universal through Great Britain, by which much damage was done, Jan. 16, 1794.—A most violent storm of rain in Norfolk inundated many towns, particularly Norwich, Nov. 1794.—A most violent storm on the eastern coast of England, when much damage was done to the shipping, Oct. 6, 1794.—A most violent storm in Cumberland, Dec. 2, 1794.—A storm of hail in Essex and Herts, which did great damage, June 12, 1795.—In different parts of England, particularly in the Channel and London, Nov. 4, 1795.—At Petersburg upwards of 90 vessels, and a large magazine of naval stores, were destroyed, June 7, 1796.—The stones in a hail-storm over London measured 1½ inch in circumference, May 6, 1797, which did great damage to the garden grounds in the environs.—Lewes, in Sussex, received damage in glass, by a hail storm, to the amount of 1000l.; the stones were from 4 to 7 inches round, June 5, 1791.—Again, hail-stones fell which measured 3 inches in circuit, and some weighed 3 ounces each, July 30, 1798.—At Bletchington there were 575 panes of glass broken belonging to the barracks, and other damage done in different places.—At Halifax, in Nova Scotia, 100,000l. damage was done by a storm, Sept. 25, 1798.—At Heyford, in Oxfordshire, irregular pieces of ice the size of a hen's egg fell, Aug. 19, 1800.—The same storm did great damage in Bedfordshire, where hail-stones fell of 11 inches in circumference, and killed the hares and partridges in the fields.—Nov. 8, the same year, great damage was done in London, and throughout almost all England.—Again in Devonshire, and in the Baltic, Nov. 1801.—In the north of England, Aug. 18, 1802.—A violent hurricane of wind did great damage in Devon and Cornwall, Jan. 19, 1804.—Another blew down a garden wall at Shenfield place, Kent, of 300 feet in length, Jan. 22, 1804.—A dreadful storm at Kingston upon Thames, July 6, 1805.—A terrific thunderstorm in Somersetshire, when the hail-stones measured from 6 to 7 inches in circumference, July 15, 1808.
- Stratford upon Avon burnt, Aug. 1, 1614.
- Stratford, Stoney, had above 50 houses burnt, April 19, 1736.—Again, when 150 houses were burnt, May 6, 1742.
- Sugar-houses, Mr. Hodgson's, Church-lane, Whitechapel, destroyed by fire, Sept 7, 1804.
- Sweating Sickness, that carried off great numbers, first observed in England, 1481; again in 1483; again, Sept. 1485; again, 1506; again, so that in some towns half the people died, in others one-third, 1517; again, 1528, 1529, 1548, and 1551.
- Teschen, in Silesia, reduced to ashes by fire, March 6, 1789.
- Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, received 1000l. damage by a storm, Aug. 18, 1743.
- Theatre at Nantz was destroyed by accidental fire, Aug. 27, 1796.
- Theatre at Mehtz was destroyed by fire during the performance, on the falling in of which many were crushed to death, and above 70 were burnt, Aug. 1796.
- Thomas, St. the island of, had 900 stores or warehouses burnt, value 6,000,000l. Nov. 22, 1805.

Earthquakes, Fires, &c.

- Thoresby, the duke of Kingston's seat, in Northamptonshire, burnt, with its furniture, April 4, 1745.
- Tiverton, 200 houses burnt down, June 5, 1731; 26, on May 27, 1762; and between 60 and 70, April, 1735; and above 203 houses were destroyed by fire, June 30, 1794.
- Tokay, the vineyards of, in Hungary, destroyed by a hail-storm, 1803.
- Trichinopoli, in the East Indies, blown up by the magazines of gunpowder taking fire; 300 inhabitants lost their lives; 340,000 ball cartridges were destroyed, and the whole foundation shaken, 1772.
- Tripoli nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 13, 1759.
- Truxilla, in Peru, ruined by an earthquake, Dec. 1759.
- Twickenham, the French ambassador's house and valuable furniture burnt, June 14, 1734.
- Vauxhall Gardens much damaged by fire, June 29, 1800.
- Venice nearly reduced to ashes, 1101.
- Vesuvius, eruptions of, 79, when two cities were buried in burning lava, with 250,000 people; 203, 272, 472, when all Campania was destroyed; 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1043, 1043, 1136, 1506, 1538.—At Puzzoli, 1631, 1632, when 4000 persons, and a large tract of land, were destroyed; 1660, 1632, 1694, 1701, 1704, 1712, 1717, 1739, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1771, 1779, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1794.
- Vienna received great damage, and several lives were lost, by an explosion of gunpowder, June 26, 1799.
- Volcano, in the Isle of Ferro, broke out, Sept. 13, 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discoloured the sea for several leagues.
- Waddington, in Oxfordshire, greatly damaged by a fire, May 6, 1742.
- Warasdin, the capital of Croatia, had 600 houses reduced to ashes by a fire, April 25, 1776.
- Wareham, in Dorsetshire, burnt, 1731; again, 1742; 130 houses, July 26, 1762.
- Wark castle, in Cumberland, destroyed by fire, 1399.
- Warrington, in Lancashire, had its cotton manufactory, near the bridge, destroyed by fire, Dec. 1, 1791.
- Warwick greatly damaged by a fire, Sept. 8, 1694.
- Waterford, in Ireland, experienced a violent storm, when the Tower of its exchange was carried away, April 4, 1792.
- Westminster abbey, roof of, much damaged by fire, July 1803.
- convent destroyed in a riot, 1221.
- palace burnt, 1512.—The south-east wing burnt, 1809.
- Weyhill fair nearly destroyed by a fire, Oct. 15, 1784.
- Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, burnt, Aug. 14, 1731.—Again, July 28, 1733, 800 houses were destroyed.
- Wem, in Shropshire, greatly damaged by a fire, 1676.
- Werburgh's, St. church, Dublin, burnt, Nov. 5, 1754.
- West Indies much damaged by a hurricane, Sept. 6, 1776.
- Whirlwind, a violent, at Falmouth, which stripped the roof of every house in its way, tore up several trees, and threw a vessel lying in the harbour on her beam ends, so that her keel appeared in sight, Jan. 1, 1803.
- Williamsburgh, South Carolina, damaged by a storm, July 17, 1758.
- Wilmington, in North Carolina, nearly destroyed by fire, Oct. 30, 1798.
- Wilton, near Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, received 1500l. damage by a fire, Dec. 1759.
- Wimbish church, in Essex, damaged by lightning, 1756.
- Witton castle, in Durham, was destroyed by fire, Dec. 22, 1796.

Woburn, in Bedfordshire, burnt, 1724.

Wolverhampton new church burnt, Nov. 2, 1758.

Worcester city and castle burnt, 1113; a stack of chimnies fell on the court-house, and killed several persons, March 5, 1757; greatly damaged by an explosion of gun-powder, Aug. 11, 1762; received 12,000*l.* damage by a fire, Nov. 1791.

Worksop Manor-house destroyed by a fire, 100,000*l.* damage, October 20, 1761.

Yarm overflowed by the river Tees, and received much damage, October 20, 1761.

Yellow fever raged in the West Indies with uncommon mortality, in 1794.

York city, with its cathedral, and 39 churches, destroyed by a fire, June 3, 1137; again 1179.

SECT. VII.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

BEFORE the Romans came into this island, the Britons, who then possessed the country, were divided into several nations. each of them governed by their own kings; and when Britain became a member of the Roman empire, many of their tribes had their proper kings, who were suffered to govern by their own laws, provided they were tributary.—Such kings were Cogidunus and Prastitagus, mentioned by Tacitus. Lucius, who is said to be the first christian king, died in 181, and left the Roman empire heir to his kingdom; and Coilus, the father of Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. After the Romans had quitted Britain, upon the irruption of the Goths into Italy, during the reign of Honorius, that is, in 410, the kingly government returned to the Britons, who chose for their king Constantine, brother of Aldronius, king of Brittany, in France, a prince of the British blood, to whom succeeded Constantine his son; then Vortigern, who usurped the crown; but, being harrassed by the Scots and Picts in 448, and to maintain his usurpation, first called in the Saxons, at that time hovering along the coast of Britain, in 449. These having got sure footing in the island, never left the Britons till they were masters of the whole. And, though they were overthrown in many battles by king Vortimer, the son and colleague of Vortigern, and afterwards by king Arthur, yet the Britons were, soon after his death, so broken and weakened, that they were forced at last to

retreat, and exchange the fertile and plain part of Britain for the mountains of Wales. Cadwallader, last king of the Britons, began to reign 683, killed in battle Lothair, king of Kent; and Ethelwold, king of the West Saxons, turned monk, and died at Rome. Thus the Britons left the stage, and the Saxons entered. By these the country was divided into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy; Kent, the first kingdom, was, in Julius Cæsar's time, the sovereignty of four petty princes, and never called a kingdom till Hengist erected it into one.

The Year of the Reign of the Sovereigns of England, corresponding with the year of Christ, from 1066 to 1810.

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| W. Conq. Oct. 14. 1 1066 22 1087 | Edward I. Nov. 16. 1 1272 36 1307 | Edward V. April 9. 1 1483 | Charles I. March 29. 1 1625 24 1648 |
| W. Rufus Sept. 9. 1 1087 14 1100 | Edward II. July 7. 1 1307 20 1326 | Richard III. June 22. 1 1483 3 1485 | Charles II. January 30. 1 1648 38 1685 |
| Henry 1. August 1. 1 1100 36 1135 | Edward III. January 25 1 1326 52 1377 | Henry VII. August 22. 1 1485 25 1509 | James II. February 6. 1 1685 4 1688 |
| Stephen. Dec. 2. 1 1135 20 1154 | Richard II. June 2. 1 1377 23 1399 | Henry VIII. April 22. 1 1509 38 1546 | W. & M. February 13. 1 1688 15 1702 |
| Henry II. October 25. 1 1154 36 1189 | Henry IV. Sept. 29. 1 1399 14 1412 | Edward VI. Jan. 23. 1 1546 8 1553 | Anne. March 8. 1 1702 13 1714 |
| Richard I. July 9. 1 1189 11 1199 | Henry V. March 20. 1 1412 11 1422 | Queen Mary. July 6. 1 1553 6 1558 | George I. August 1. 1 1714 14 1727 |
| John. April 6. 1 1199 18 1286 | Henry VI. August 31. 1 1422 39 1460 | Elizabeth. Nov. 17. 1 1558 45 1602 | George II. June 11. 1 1727 34 1760 |
| Henry III. October 19. 1 1216 57 1272 | Edward IV. March 4. 1 1460 24 1483 | James I. March 24. 1 1602 25 1625 | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|------|----|------|----|------|
| George III. | 14 | 1773 | 29 | 1788 | 44 | 1803 |
| October 25. | 15 | 1774 | 30 | 1789 | 45 | 1804 |
| 1 1760 | 16 | 1775 | 31 | 1790 | 46 | 1805 |
| 2 1761 | 17 | 1776 | 32 | 1791 | 47 | 1806 |
| 3 1762 | 18 | 1777 | 33 | 1792 | 48 | 1807 |
| 4 1763 | 19 | 1778 | 34 | 1793 | 49 | 1808 |
| 5 1764 | 20 | 1779 | 35 | 1794 | 50 | 1809 |
| 6 1765 | 21 | 1780 | 36 | 1795 | 51 | 1810 |
| 7 1766 | 22 | 1781 | 37 | 1796 | | |
| 8 1767 | 23 | 1782 | 38 | 1797 | | |
| 9 1768 | 24 | 1783 | 39 | 1798 | | |
| 10 1769 | 25 | 1784 | 40 | 1799 | | |
| 11 1770 | 26 | 1785 | 41 | 1800 | | |
| 12 1771 | 27 | 1786 | 42 | 1801 | | |
| 13 1772 | 28 | 1787 | 43 | 1802 | | |

N. B. Every king's reign begins at the death of his predecessor. For example, George III. began October 25, 1760. The first year of his reign is complete, Oct. 25, 1761.

THE HEPTARCHY.

The kingdom of Kent contained only the county of Kent: its king's were—

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Hengist began | 454 | 10 Edrick began | 664 |
| 2 Eske | 488 | 11 Withred | 685 |
| 3 Octa | 512 | 12 { Eadbert and Edelbert } | 725 |
| 4 Yinbrick | 534 | 13 Ethelbert alone | 748 |
| 5 Ethelbert | 563 | 14 Aldric | 760 |
| 6 Edbald | 616 | 15 Ethelbert Pren | 794 |
| 7 Ercombert | 640 | 16 Cudred | 799 |
| 8 Egbert | 664 | 17 Baldred | 805 |
| 9 Lothaire | 673 | | |

This kingdom began 454, ended 828. Its first Christian King was Ethelbert.

The kingdom of South Saxons contained the counties of Sussex and Surrey, its Kings were—

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 1 Ella began | 491 | 6 { Cinigsil Quiselm } | 611 |
| 2 Cissa | 514 | 7 Canowalch | 643 |
| 3 Chevelin | 590 | 8 Adelwach | 649 |
| 4 Ceolwic | 592 | | |
| 5 Ceoluph | 597 | | |

This kingdom began 491, ended 685. Its first Christian King was Adelwach.

The kingdom of East Saxons contained the counties of Essex and Middlesex: its Kings were—

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|
| 1 Erchenwin began | 527 | 7 Swithelme began | 655 |
| 2 Sleda | 587 | 8 Sighere and Sebbi | 665 |
| 3 Serbert | 598 | 9 Sebbi | 683 |
| 4 { Sexred Seward Sigebert } | 616 | 10 Sigherd and Seofrid | 594 |
| 5 Sigebert the Little | 623 | 11 Offa | 700 |
| 6 Sigebert the Good | 653 | 12 Ceolfred | 709 |
| | | 13 Swithred | 746 |
| | | 14 Sigered | 799 |

This kingdom began 527, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Serbert.

English Sovereigns.

The kingdom of Northumberland contained Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland: its Kings were—

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| 1 Ella, or Ida, began | 547 | 17 Cenred began | 716 |
| 2 Adda | 559 | 18 Osrick | 718 |
| 3 Glappea | 566 | 19 Ceolulpho | 730 |
| 4 Theodwald | 572 | 20 Egbert | 737 |
| 5 Fridulph | 573 | 21 Ofwulph | 758 |
| 6 Theodorick | 579 | 22 Edilwald | 759 |
| 7 Athelrick | 586 | 23 Alured | 765 |
| 8 Athelfrid | 593 | 24 Etheldred | 774 |
| 9 Edwin | 617 | 25 Alfwald I. | 779 |
| 10 Osric | 633 | 26 Osred II. | 789 |
| 11 Oswald | 634 | 27 Ethelred restored | 790 |
| 12 Oswy | 643 | 28 Osbald | 796 |
| 13 Ethelward | 653 | 29 Ardulph | 797 |
| 14 Agfrid | 670 | 30 Alfwald II. | 807 |
| 15 Alkfryd | 685 | 31 Andred | 810 |
| 16 Osred I. | 705 | | |

This kingdom began 547, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Edwin.

The kingdom of Mercia contained the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford. Its King's were—

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| 1 Creda began | 585 | 10 Ethelbale began | 716 |
| 2 Wibba | 695 | 11 Offa | 757 |
| 3 Cheorlas | 616 | 12 Egfryd | 193 |
| 4 Penda | 625 | 13 Cenolf | 796 |
| 5 Peada | 656 | 14 Kenelme | 819 |
| 6 Wolfhere | 659 | 15 Ceolwolfe | 819 |
| 7 Ethelred | 675 | 16 Bernulfe | 821 |
| 8 Kenred | 704 | 17 Ludecan | 823 |
| 9 Ceolred | 709 | 18 Whiglafe | 825 |

This kingdom began 582, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Peada.

The kingdom of East Angles contained the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely: its Kings were—

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Uffa began | 575 | 8 Ethwald began | 656 |
| 2 Titillus | 578 | 9 Adwulfe | 664 |
| 3 Redwald | 599 | 10 Alfwald | 683 |
| 4 Erpenwald | 624 | 11 { Beorna and Ethelbert } | 749 |
| 5 Sigebert | 636 | 12 Beorna alone | 758 |
| 6 { Egrik Annas } | 644 | 13 Ethelred | 761 |
| 7 Ethelhere | 652 | 14 Ethelbert | 790 |

This kingdom began 575, ended 792. Its first Christian King was Redwald.

The kingdom of West Saxons contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks: its Kings were—

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 1 Cherdic began | 519 | 10 { Censua, Escwin and } | 674 |
| 2 Kenrike | 531 | 11 Centwin | |
| 3 Chevlene | 560 | 12 Ceadwald | 686 |
| 4 Ceolrick | 592 | 13 Ina | 688 |
| 5 Ceolulph | 598 | 14 Adelard | 726 |
| 6 { Kingillis } | | 15 Cudred | 740 |
| 6 { Quithelin } | 611 | 15 { Segebert and } | |
| 7 Ceonowalch | 643 | 15 { Cenulfe } | 754 |
| 8 Aldelwalch | 648 | 16 Brithrick | 784 |
| 9 Sexburga | 672 | 17 Egbert | 800 |

This kingdom began 519, ended 828. Its first Christian King was Kingillis.

The Saxons, though they were divided into seven kingdoms were, for the most part, subject only unto one monarch, who was stiled King of the English nation; the most powerful giving the law unto the others, and succeeded as follows:

HENGIST, first monarch of Britain, landed in the isle of Thanet. 449; laid the foundation of the monarchy in 455; defeated Vortimer at Crayford, in Jan. 457; massacred 300 British nobles on Salisbury plain. May 1, 474. He bore in his standard the white horse, blazoned in the same manner as now borne by the Dukes of Brunswick. He was born at Angria, in Westphalia. reigned 34 years, died in 484.

ELLA, second monarchy, landed at Shoreham, in Sussex, in 477; assumed the title of King of the South Saxons, in 491; died in 499.

CHERDIC, third monarch, arrived in Britain, and overcame Arthur, near Chard, in Somersetshire, 519; began the kingdom of the West Saxons; died 534.

KENRICKE, second king of the West Saxons, fourth monarch, eldest son of Cherdic, succeeded in 534, and died in 560.

CHEVELINE, third king of the West Saxons, and fifth monarch, succeeded his father, 560; seized on Sussex in 590; abdicated in 591; and died in banishment in 592.

EEHELBERT, fifth king of Kent, and sixth monarch, in 592; St. Augustine first arrived in his dominions, who, with his followers, were entertained by this king at Canterbury, where they settled; to whose doctrine Ethelbert became a convert. He gave Augustine an idol temple without the walls of the city, as a burial place for him and his successors, which was converted into the first monastery. The king was the first that caused the laws of the land to be collected and translated into Saxon. He died Feb. 24, 617, and was buried at Canterbury.

REDWALD, third king of the East Angles, seventh monarch, 616; he died 624.

EDWIN the Great, king of Northumberland, succeeded as eighth monarch, in 624. He was the first christian, and the second king in Northumberland. He lost his life in a battle at Hatfield, Oct. 4 633.

OSWALD, third king of Northumberland, and ninth monarch, in 634. He was slain at Maserfield, in Shropshire, Aug. 1, 642.

OSWAY, fourth king of Northumberland, tenth monarch, on Oct. 13, 634. He defeated Penda, the Mercian, and Ethelred, king of the East Angles. Nov. 6, 655. He died Feb. 15, 670.

WOLFHERE, sixth king of the Mercians, eleventh monarch, in 670; died 674, and was buried at Peterborough.

ETHELRED, seventh king of Mercia, and twelfth monarch, in 675. He desolated part of Kent, and in 677 destroyed Rochester, and many religious foundations; to atone for which he became a monk, 703; and died Abbot of Bradney in 716.

CENRED, his nephew, eighth king of Mercia, and thirteenth monarch, in 704, reigned four years, and following his uncle's example, became a monk.

CEOLRED, son to Ethelred, ninth king of the Mercians, and fourteenth monarch, in 709; was killed in battle with the West Saxons, in 716; and was buried at Litchfield.

ETHELBALD I. tenth king of the Mercians, fifteenth monarch, in 716; built Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire. He was slain by his own subjects, when he was leading his troops against Cuthred, the West Saxon, at Secondine, three miles from Tamworth, in Warwickshire, and was buried at Repton, in Derbyshire, in 756.

OFFA, the eleventh king of the Mercians, and the sixteenth monarch, 757. He was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived at manhood. He took up arms against Kent, slew their king at Otteford, and conquered that kingdom. He caused a great trench to be dug from Bristol to Basingwerk, in Flintshire, as the boundary of the Britons, who harboured in Wales, 774. Offa first ordained the sounding of trumpets before the kings of England, to denote their appearance, and require respect. He admitted his son, Egfrýd, a partner in his sovereignty; and, out of devotion, paid a visit to Rome, where he made his kingdom subject to a tribute, then called Peter-pence, and procured the canonization of St. Alban. At his return he built St. Alban's monastery, in Hertfordshire, 793. He died at Offley, June 29, 794, and was buried at Bedford, in a chapel since swallowed up by the river Ouse.

EGFRÝD, twelfth king of the Mercians, and seventeenth monarch, July 13, 794; but died December 17, following, and was buried at St. Alban's.

CENOLF, thirteenth king of the Mercians, and eighteenth monarch, in 795. He conquered Kent, gave that kingdom to Cudred, 798. He built Winchcomb monastery, in Gloucestershire, where he led the captive prince, Pren, to the altar, and released him without ransom or entreaty. He died in 819, and was buried at Winchcomb.

EGBERT, seventeenth king of the West Saxons, and nineteenth, but first sole monarch of the English. He conquered Kent, and laid the foundation of the sole monarchy in 823, which put an end to the Saxon Heph-tarchy, and was solemnly crowned at Winchester, when, by his edict, he ordered all the south of the island to be called England, 827. He died Feb. 4. 837, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHELWOLF, eldest son of Egbert, succeeded his father, notwithstanding, at the same time of Egbert's death, he was bishop of Winchester. In 846 he ordained tithes to be collected, and exempted the clergy from regal tributes. He visited Rome in 847, confirming the grant of Peter-pence, and agreed to pay Rome 300 marks per annum. His son Ethelbald obliged him to divide the sovereignty with him, 856. He died Jan. 13, 857, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHELBALD II. eldest son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 857. He died December 20, 860, and was buried at Sherborn, but removed to Salisbury.

ETHELBERT II. second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 860, and was harassed greatly by the Danes, who were repulsed and vanquished. He died in 866, was buried at Sherborn, and was succeeded by

ETHELRED I. third son of Ethelwolf, in 866, when the Danes again harassed his kingdom. In 870, they destroyed the monasteries of Bradney

Crowland, Peterborough, Ely, and Huntingdon, when the nuns of Col-dingham defaced themselves to avoid their pollution; and in East Anglia they murdered Edmund, at Edmundsbury, in Suffolk. Ethelred over-threw the Danes, 871, at Assendon. He had nine set battles with the Danes in one year, and was wounded at Wittingham, which occasioned his death, April 27, 872, and was buried at Wimborne, in Dorsetshire.

ALFRED, the fourth son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 872, in the 22d year of his age; was crowned at Winchester, and is distinguished by the title of Alfred the Great. He was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, 849, and obliged to take the field against the Danes within one month after his coronation, at Wilton, in Oxfordshire. He fought seven battles with them in 876. In 877 another succour of Danes arrived, and Alfred was obliged to disguise himself in the habit of a shepherd, in the isle of Aldersey, in the county of Somerset, till, in 878, collecting his scattered friends, he attacked and defeated them, in 879, when he obliged the greatest part of their army to quit the land; in 897 they went up the river Lea, and built a fortress at Ware, where king Alfred turned off the course of the river, and left their ships dry, which obliged the Danes to remove. He died Oct. 28, 901. He formed a body of laws, afterwards made use of by Edward the Confessor, which was the ground-work of the present. He divided his kingdom into shires, hundreds, and tythings, and obliged his nobles to bring up their children to learning; and, to induce them thereto, permitted none into office unless they were learned; and, to enable them to procure that learning, he founded the university of Oxford. He was buried at Winchester.

EDWARD, the Elder, his son, succeeded him, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 901. In 911, Leolin, Prince of Wales, did homage to Edward for his principality. He died at Farringdon, in Berkshire, in 924, and was buried at Winchester.

ATHELSTAIN, his eldest son, succeeded him, and was crowned with far greater magnificence than usual, at Kingston upon Thames, in 929. In 937 he defeated two Welch princes; but soon after, on their making submission, he restored them to their estates. He escaped being assassinated in his tent, 938, which he revenged by attacking his enemy, when 5 petty sovereigns, 12 dukes, and an army who came to the assistance of Analf, king of Ireland, were slain; which battle was fought near Dunbar, in Scotland. He made the Princess of Wales tributary, 939; and died Oct. 17, 940, at Gloucester.

EDMUND I. the fifth son of Edward the Elder, succeeded at the age of 18; and was crowned King at Kingston upon Thames, in 940. On May 6, 947, in endeavouring to part two who were quarrelling, he received a wound, of which he bled to death, and was buried in Glastonbury.

EDRED, his brother, aged 23, succeeded in 947, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames the 17th of August. He died in 955, and was buried at Winchester.

EDWY, the eldest son of Edmund, succeeded, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 955. He had great dissensions with the clergy, and banished Dunstan, their ringleader, which occasions little credit to be given to the character the priests give him. He died of grief in 959, after a turbulent reign of four years, and was buried at Winchester.

EDGAR, at the age of 16, succeeded his brother, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 959, and again at Bath in 972. He imposed on the Princes of Wales a tribute of wolves heads, that, for three years, amounted to 300 each year. He obliged eight tributary princes to row him in a barge on the river Dee, in 974. He died July 1, 974, and was buried at Glastonbury.

- EDWARD the Martyr**, his eldest son, succeeded, being but 16 years of age; was crowned by Dunstan, at Kingston upon Thames, in 973. He was stabbed by the instructions of his mother-in-law, as he was drinking at Corfe castle, in the isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, on March 18, 979. He was first buried at Wareham, without any ceremony, but removed three years after, in great pomp, to Shaftesbury.
- ETHELRED II.** succeeded his half-brother, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, on April 14, 979. In 982, his palace, with great part of London, was destroyed by a great fire. England was ravaged by the Danes, who, in 999, received at one payment about 16,000*l.* raised by a land-tax, called Danegelt. A general massacre of the Danes on Nov. 13, 1002. Sweno revenged his countrymen's deaths, 1003, and did not quit the kingdom till Ethelred had paid him 36,000*l.* which he the year following demanded as an yearly tribute. In the spring of 1008 they subdued great part of the kingdom. To stop their progress, it was agreed to pay the Danes 48,000*l.* to quit the kingdom, 1012. In the space of 20 years they had 469,687*l.* sterling. Soon after Sweno entered the Humber again, when Ethelred retired to the Isle of Wight, and sent his sons, with their mother Emma, into Normandy, to her brother, and Sweno took possession of the whole kingdom.
- SWENO** was proclaimed king of England in 1013, and no person disputed his title. His first act of sovereignty was an insupportable tax, which he did not live to see collected. He died Feb. 3, 1014, at Thetford, in Norfolk.
- CANUTE**, his son, was proclaimed March 1014, and endeavoured to gain the affections of his English subjects, but without success, retired to Denmark, and
- ETHELRED** returned, at the invitation of his subjects. Canute returned 1015, soon after he had left England, and landed at Sandwich. Ethelred retired to the north, but, by evading a battle with the Danes, he lost the affection of his subjects, and retiring to London, he expired April 24, 1016.
- EDMUND IRONSIDE**, his son, was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, April 1016; but by a disagreement among the nobility, Canute was likewise crowned at Northampton. In June following, Canute totally routed Edmund, at Assendon, in Essex, who soon after met Canute in the Isle of Alderney, in the Severn, where a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. Edmund did not survive above a month after, being murdered at Oxford, Nov. 30, 1016, before he had reigned a year. He left two sons and two daughters, from one of which daughters James I. of England descended, and from him George III.
- CANUTE** was established, 1017; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow, 1018; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028; died at Shaftesbury, 1036; and was buried at Winchester.
- HAROLD I.** his son, began his reign, 1036; died April 14, 1039, and was succeeded by his younger brother,
- HARDICANUTE**, king of Denmark, who died at Lambeth, 1041; was buried at New Winchester, and was succeeded by a son of queen Emma, by her first husband, Ethelred II.
- EDWARD the Confessor** was born at Islip in Oxfordshire, began his reign in the 40th year of his age. He was crowned at Winchester, 1042, married Editha, daughter of Godwin, earl of Kent, 1043; remitted the tax of Danegelt, and was the first king of England that touched for the king's evil, 1058; died Jan. 5, 1066, aged 65; was buried at Westminster

Abbey, which he re-built, where his bones were enshrined in gold, set with jewels, 1206. Emma, his mother, died 1052. He was succeeded by

HAROLD II. son of the earl of Kent, who began in 1066; defeated by his brother Tosti, and the king of Norway, who had invaded his dominions at Stamford, Sept. 25, 1066; but was killed by the Normans at Hastings, Oct. 14 following.

WILLIAM I. Duke of Normandy, a descendant of Canute, born 1027, paid a visit to Edward the Confessor, in England, 1051, betrothed his daughter to Harold II. 1058; made a claim of the crown of England, 1066; invaded England, landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, the same year; defeated the English troops at Hastings, on Oct. 14, 1066, when Harold was slain, and William assumed the title of Conqueror. He was crowned at Westminster, Dec. 29, 1066, invaded Scotland, 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; refused to swear fealty to the Pope for the crown of England; wounded by his son Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, 1079; invaded France, 1086; soon after fell from his horse, and contracted a rupture; he died at Hermentrude, near Rouen, in Normandy, 1087; was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son Robert, and in England by his second son

WILLIAM II. born 1057; crowned at Westminster, Sept. 27, 1078; invaded Normandy with success, 1090; killed by accident as he was hunting in the New Forest, by sir Walter Tyrrel, Aug. 1100, aged 43; was buried at Winchester, and succeeded by his brother,

HENRY I. born 1068, crowned Aug. 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scots, Nov. 11, following; made peace with his brother Robert, 1101; invaded Normandy, 1105; attacked by Robert, whom he defeated and took prisoner, 1107, and sent him to England; betrothed his daughter Maude to the emperor of Germany, 1109; challenged by Lewis of France, 1117; lost his queen, May 1, 1119; his eldest son, and two others of his children, shipwrecked and lost, with 180 of his nobility, in coming from Normandy, 1120; married Adelais, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Lovain, Jan. 29, 1121; in quiet possession of Normandy, 1129; surfeited himself with eating lampreys, at Lyons, near Rouen, in Normandy, and died Dec. 1, 1135, aged 68; his body was brought over to England, and buried at Reading. He was succeeded by his nephew Stephen, third son of his sister Adela, by the earl of Blois. He left 100,000*l.* in cash, besides plate and jewels to an immense value.

MAUDE, daughter of Henry I. born 1101, married to Henry IV. emperor of Germany, 1109; had the English nobility swear fealty to her, 1126; buried her husband, 1127; married Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130; set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England, and claimed a right to the crown, Sept. 30, 1139; crowned, but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141; escaped to Gloucester on a bier; fled from a window of Oxford castle, by a rope, in the winter of 1142; retired to France, 1147; returned to England, concluded a peace with Stephen, 1153; and died at Rouen, in Normandy, Sept. 10, 1167, and buried in the abbey of Becc.

STEPHEN, born 1105; crowned Dec. 2, 1135; taken prisoner at Lincoln by the earl of Gloucester, Maude's half-brother, Feb. 1141, and put in irons at Bristol, but released in exchange for the earl of Gloucester, taken at Winchester; made peace with Henry, Maude's son, 1153; died of the piles at Dover, Oct. 25, 1154, aged 50; was buried at Feversham, and succeeded by Henry, son of Maude.

MATILDA, Stephen's queen, was crowned on Easter-day, 1136; died May

3, 1151, at Henningham castle, Essex, and buried in a monastery at Feversham.

HENRY II. grandson of Henry I. born 1133; married Eleanor, heiress of Guienne and Poitou, on Whitsunday 1152, the divorced wife of Louis VII. king of France. He invaded England Jan. 7, 1153, and had homage done him as successor to king Stephen, in a council held at Oxford, Jan. 13, 1154; returned into Normandy the spring following. He began his reign Oct. 24, 1154; arrived in England Dec. 8, and was, with his queen Eleanor, crowned at London the 19th of the same month; crowned at Lincoln, 1158; again at Worcester, 1159; quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166; had his son Henry crowned king of England, 1170; invaded Ireland, Oct. 26, 1171, and reduced the island to his subjection in 1172; imprisoned his queen on account of Rosamond, his concubine, 1173; did penance at Becket's tomb, July 8, 1174; took the king of Scotland prisoner, and obliged him to give up the independency of his crown, 1175; named his son John, Lord of Ireland, 1176; had, in the same year, an amour with Alice, of France, the intended princess of his son Richard, 1181; lost his eldest son Henry, June 11, 1183; his son Richard rebelled, 1185; had his son Geoffrey trodden under foot, and killed, at a tournament at Paris, August 19, 1186; made a convention with Philip of France to go to the holy war, 1188; died with grief at the altar, cursing his sons, July 6, 1189, aged 61; was buried at Fonteverard, in France and succeeded by his son Richard.

ELEANOR, queen to Henry II. died 1204.

RICHARD I. was born at Oxford, 1157; crowned at London, Sept. 3, 1189 released the king and people of Scotland from their oaths of homage they had taken to his father for 10,000 marks, Dec. 5, 1189; embarked at Dover, Dec. 11; set out on the crusade, and joined Philip of France on the plains of Vezelay, June 29, 1190; took Messina the latter end of the year; married Berengera, daughter of the king of Navarre, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, and took their king prisoner, 1191; taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by Leopold duke of Austria, Dec. 20, 1192; ransomed for 40,000l. and set at liberty at Mentz, Feb. 4, 1194; returned to England, March 20, following; wounded with an arrow at Chaluz, near Limoges, in Normandy, and died April 6, 1199; was buried at Fonteverard, and succeeded by his brother

JOHN, the youngest son of Henry II. born at Oxford, Dec. 24, 1166; was crowned May 27, 1199; divorced his wife Avisa, and married Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulesme, and they were both crowned at Westminster, Oct. 8, 1200; went to Paris, 1200; besieged the castle of Mirable, and took his nephew, Arthur, prisoner, Aug. 1, 1202, whom he caused to be murdered, April 3, 1203; the same year he was expelled the French provinces; imprisoned his queen, 1208; banished all the clergy in his dominions, 1208; was excommunicated, 1209; landed in Ireland, June 8, 1210; surrendered his crown to Paudolf, the Pope's legate, May 25, 1213; absolved, July 20 following; obliged by his barons to confirm Magna Charta, June 9, 1215; lost his treasure and baggage in passing the marshes of Lynn, 1216; died in Newark, Oct. 18, 1216; was buried at Worcester, where his corpse was discovered nearly entire in 1797, having been buried 580 years. He was succeeded by his son

HENRY III. born Oct. 1, 1207; crowned at Gloucester, Oct. 28, 1216; received homage from Alexander of Scotland, at Northampton, 1213; crowned again at Westminster, after Christmas, 1219; married Eleanor, daughter of the Count of Provence, Jan. 14, 1236; pledged his crown and jewels for money, when he married his daughter Margaret to the king of

Scots, 1242; obliged by his nobles to resign the power of a Sovereign, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258; shut himself up in the Tower of London, for fear of his nobles, 1261; taken prisoner at Lewes, May 14, 1264; wounded at the battle of Evesham, 1265; died with age at St. Edmondsbury, Nov. 16, 1272; and was succeeded by his son Edward.

ELEANOR, Henry III's queen, died in a monastery at Ambersbury, about 1292, where she had retired.

EDWARD I. born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, Princess of Castile, 1253, succeeded to the crown, Nov. 16, 1272; wounded in the Holy Land with a poisoned dagger; recovered, and landed in England, Aug. 23, 1274; crowned at Westminster, Aug. 19 following, with his queen; went to France and did homage to the French king, 1279; reduced the Welsh princes, 1287; Eleanor, his wife, died of a fever on her journey to Scotland, at Horneby, in Lincolnshire, 1296, and was conveyed to Westminster, (when elegant stone crosses were erected at each place where the corps rested); married Margaret, sister to the king of France, Sept. 12, 1299; conquered Scotland, 1299; and brought to England their coronation chair, &c.; died of a flux at Burgh upon the Sands, in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster; where on May 2, 1774, some antiquarians, by consent of the Chapter, examined his tomb, when they found his corpse unconsumed, though buried 466 years. He was succeeded by his fourth son

EDWARD II born at Caernarvon, in Wales, April 25, 1284; was the first king of England's eldest son that had the title of Prince of Wales, with which he was invested in 1284. He ascended the throne, July 7, 1307; married Isabella, daughter of the French king, 1308; and was crowned with his queen at Westminster, Feb. 26, 1308; obliged by his barons to invest the government of the kingdom in twenty one persons, March 16, 1310; went on a pilgrimage to Boulogne, Dec. 13, 1313; declared his queen and all her adherents enemies to the kingdom, 1325; conveyed his French dominions to his son Edward, Sept. 10, 1325; dethroned Jan. 13, 1327; was succeeded by his son, Edward III. murdered at Berkeley Castle, September 21 following, and was buried at Gloucester.

EDWARD III. born at Windsor, Nov. 15, 1312; succeeded to the crown, Jan. 13, 1327; crowned at Westminster, Feb. 1 following; he married Philippa, daughter of the earl of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1328; claimed the crown of France, 1329; confined his mother Isabella, and caused her favourite, earl Mortimer, to be hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 23, 1330; the Scots defeated at Halidown, 1330; invaded France, and pawned his crown and jewels for 50,000 florins, 1340; quartered the arms of England and France 1341; made the first distinction between Lords and Commons, 1342; defeated the French at Cressy, 30,000 slain, among whom was the king of Bohemia, 1346; the queen took the king of Scotland prisoner, and 20,000 Scots slain, the same year; Calais besieged and taken, Aug. 16, 1347, and St. Stephen's chapel, now the House of Commons, built, 1347; the Order of the Garter instituted, 1349; the French defeated at Poitiers, their king and prince taken, and the king of Navarre imprisoned, 1356; the king of Scotland ransomed for 100,000*l.* 1357; in which year Edward lost his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, of a consumption; the king of France ransomed for 300,000*l.* 1359; four king's entertained at the Lord Mayor's feast, viz. England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, 1364; Philip, his queen, died at Windsor, Aug. 16, 1369; and was buried at Westminster; Edward died at Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. son to

EDWARD the Black Prince, who was born June 15, 1330; created duke of Cornwall in full Parliament, March 7, 1337, the first in England that bore the title of duke; created Prince of Wales, 1344; brought the king of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poitiers, Sept. 19, 1358; went to Castile, 1367; died of a consumption, June 8, 1376; and was buried at Canterbury.

JOHN OF GAUNT, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. born 1340, married Blanch, daughter of the duke of Lancaster, 1359; by whom he became possessed of that dukedom and title; she died 1369, and in 1372 he married the daughter of the king of Castile and Leon, and took that title. In 1369 he married a third wife, Catherine Swinford, from whom descended Henry VII. He died 1399, and was buried in St. Paul's, London.

RICHARD II. born at Bourdeaux, Jan. 6, 1367; had two royal godfathers, the kings of Navarre and Majorca; made guardian of the kingdom, Aug. 30, 1372; created Prince of Wales, 1376; succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. June 21, 1377, when not seven years old, and crowned at Westminster, July 16 following; the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, 1378; married Ann, sister to the emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, Jan. 1382; who died without issue at Shene, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, Aug. 3, 1395; married Isabella daughter of the king of France, Nov. 1, 1396. He was taken prisoner by Henry Duke of Lancaster, his cousin, and sent to the Tower, Sept. 1, 1399; resigned his crown, Sept. 29 following, and was succeeded by Henry IV. Richard was murdered in Pomfret Castle, Feb. 13, 1400, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster.

THOMAS, Duke of Gloucester, uncle to Richard II. was smothered, Feb. 28, 1367.

THOMAS BEAUFORT, Duke of Exeter, half-brother to Richard II. died without issue, Dec. 24, 1424, and was buried at St. Edmondsbury, where his body was discovered uncorrupted in 1772, after his burial 348 years.

HENRY IV. Duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III. born 1367; married Mary, the daughter of the earl of Hereford, who died 1394, before he obtained the crown; fought with the duke of Norfolk, 1397, and banished; returned to England in arms against Richard II. who resigned him his crown, and Henry was crowned, Oct. 13, 1399, when he instituted the Order of the Bath, and created 47 knights; conspired against, Jan. 1400; defeated by the Welsh, 1402; married a second queen, Joan of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Bretagne, 1403; she was crowned with great magnificence the 26th of Jan. following, and died in 1437; in 1403 began the rebellion of the Percies, suppressed July following. He died of an apoplexy, in Westminster, March 20, 1413; was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son.

HENRY V. who was born in 1386, and, when Prince of Wales, was committed to prison for affronting one of the judges, 1412; crowned at Westminster, April 9, 1413; claimed the crown of France, 1414; gained the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 24, 1415; pledged his regalia for 20,000*l.* to push his conquests, 1416. The emperor Sigismund paid a visit to Henry, and was installed Knight of the Garter, 1416; invaded Normandy with an army of 26,000 men, 1417; declared Regent, and married Catharine of France, on May 30, 1420; she was crowned at Westminster the 22d of February following; outlived Henry, and was married afterwards to Owen Tudor, grandfather to Henry VII. Henry died of a puerisy, at Rouen, Aug. 18, 1422, aged 34, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by

HENRY VI. born at Windsor Dec. 6, 1421; ascended the throne on Aug. 31, 1422; proclaimed king of France the same year; crowned at Westminster, Nov. 6, 1429; crowned at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430; married to Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou, at Southwick, Hampshire, April 22, 1445, and was crowned at Westminster May 30 following; Jack Cade's insurrection, 1446; Henry taken prisoner at St. Alban's, 1455; but regained his liberty 1661; and deposed March 5 following, by his fourth cousin, Edward IV. fled into Scotland, and taken prisoner in Lancashire, 1463; restored to his throne, Oct. 6, 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471; queen Margaret and her son taken prisoners at Tewkesbury by Edward, May 4; the Prince killed in cold blood, May 21, and Henry murdered in the Tower, June 20 following, and buried at Chertsey, aged 49.

HUMPHRY, Duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV. was strangled by the order of his nephew, Henry VI. and buried at St. Alban's, 1447; where his remains are yet to be seen.

EDWARD IV. born at Rouen, April 29, 1443; descended from the third son of Edward III. elected king, March 5, 1461; and before his coronation was obliged to take the field, and fight the battle of Towton, when 25,781 fell, and not one prisoner taken but the earl of Devonshire, March 13; was crowned at Westminster, June 28, 1461; sat publicly with the judges in Westminster-hall, 1462; married lady Elizabeth Grey, widow of sir John Grey, of Groby, March 1, 1464, who was crowned the 26th following. Edward was taken prisoner by the earl of Warwick in Yorkshire, from whence he was brought to London, with his legs tied under his horse's belly, 1467; escaped, and was expelled the kingdom, 1470; returned March 25, 1471, and restored; and caused his brother, the duke of Clarence, who had joined the earl of Warwick, to be drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, March 11, 1478; died of an ague at Westminster, April 9, 1483; and was buried at Windsor, where his corpse was discovered undecayed in March 11, 1789, and his dress nearly perfect, as were the linaments of his face. He was succeeded by his infant son,

EDWARD V. born Nov. 4, 1470; proclaimed king in London, April 9, 1483; deposed June 20 following, and with the Duke of York, his brother, smothered soon after by their uncle, who succeeded him.

RICHARD III. Duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward IV. born 1453; took prince Edward, son of Henry VI. prisoner at Tewkesbury, and helped to murder him in cold blood, (whose widow he afterwards married), 1471; drowned the duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1478; made protector of England, May 27, 1483; elected king June 20, and crowned July 6 following; ditto at York, Sept. 8; lost his queen March 6, 1485; slain in battle at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485, aged 32; was buried at Leicester, and succeeded by

HENRY VII. born 1455; who landed at Milford Haven, Aug. 7, 1485; defeated Richard III. in Bosworth-field, and was elected king, 1485; crowned Oct. 20, 1485; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. Jan. 18, 1486, who was crowned Nov. 25, 1487 following; defeated Lambert Symnel, the imposter, June 16, 1487; received of the French king, as a compromise for his claim on that crown, 186,250*l.* besides 25,000 crowns yearly, 1492; married his eldest son Arthur to princess Catharine of Spain, Nov. 14, 1501; prince Arthur died, April 2, 1502; queen Elizabeth died in child-bed, Feb. 11, following, and was buried at Westminster.—Mary, his third daughter, married Louis XII of France, Aug. 11, 1514, by whom she was left without issue, and she re-married Oct. following, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by whom she had issue, and died 1533,

- and was buried at St. Edmondsbury, where her corpse was discovered, Sept. 6, 1784, in a perfect state. She was grandmother of the unfortunate lady Jane Grey. Henry married his daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland, 1504; died of a consumption, at Richmond, April 22, 1509, aged 51; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son,
- HENRY VIII.** born June 28, 1491; married Catharine, Infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, June 3, 1509; crowned June 24 following; had a personal interview with Francis I. king of France, at Guisnes in Flanders, June 1520, and again at Boulogne, Oct. 21, 1532; received the title of Defender of the Faith, 1521; stiled Head of the Church, 1532; divorced queen Catharine and married Ann Bulleyne, May 2, 1533; Ann crowned, June 1, 1533; assumed the title of Head of the Church of England, in the presence of his whole court, Jan. 13, 1535; he was excommunicated by Pope Paul, Aug. 30, 1535; Catharine, his first queen, died at Kimbolton, Jan. 8, 1536, aged 50; he put Ann, his second queen, to death, May 19, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536, who died in child-bed, Oct. 12, 1537; he dissolved the religious foundations in England, 1539; married Ann of Cleves, Jan. 6, 1540; divorced her, July 10, 1540; married Catharine Howard, his fifth wife, Aug. 8 following, and beheaded her on Tower-hill, with Lady Rochford, Feb. 12, 1542; the title of king of Ireland was confirmed by act of parliament, Jan. 24, 1543, to the king and his successors; married Catharine Par, his sixth wife, July 12 1543. He died of a fever and an ulcerated leg, at Westminster, Jan. 28, 1547, in the 56th year of his age; was buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by his only son,
- EDWARD VI.** born Oct. 12, 1537; crowned Sunday, Feb. 20, 1547; who died of a consumption at Greenwich, July 6, 1553; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded, agreeably to his will, by his cousin
- JANE GREY,** born 1537: proclaimed queen, July 9, 1553; deposed soon after and sent to the Tower, where she, with lord Dudley, her husband, and her father, were beheaded, February 12, 1554, aged 17, by the order of
- MARY,** born Feb. 11, 1516; proclaimed July 19, 1553; and crowned Oct. 1 following; married Philip of Spain, July 25, 1554; died of a dropsy, Nov. 17, 1558; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by her half-sister
- ELIZABETH,** born Sept. 7, 1533; sent prisoner to the Tower, 1534; began to reign, Nov. 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, Jan. 15, 1559; Mary of Scots fled to England, May 16, 1568, and was imprisoned at Tutbury Castle, Jan. 1569; Elizabeth relieved the Protestants in the Netherlands, with above 200,000 crowns, besides stores, 1569; a marriage proposed to the queen by the duke of Alencon, 1571; but finally rejected, 1581; beheaded Mary of Scots, at Fotheringhay Castle, in Northamptonshire, Feb. 8, 1587, aged 44; the Spanish Armada destroyed, 1588; Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland, 1598; Essex, the queen's favourite, beheaded, Feb. 25, 1602; the queen died at Richmond, March 24, 1603; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by the son of Mary Queen of Scots, then James VI. of Scotland.
- JAMES I.** born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; was crowned king of Scotland, July 22, 1567; married Ann, princess of Denmark, Aug. 10, 1589; succeeded to the crown of England, March 24, 1603; first stiled King of Great Britain, 1604; arrived in London, May 7 following; lost his eldest son, Henry prince of Wales, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 18; married his daughter Elizabeth to the Prince Palatine of the Rhine, 1612; from whom his present Majesty, George III. is descended; went to Scotland, March 4, 1617;

- returned, Sept. 14, 1618; lost his queen, March 1619; died of an ague, March 27, 1625; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by
- CHARLES I.** born Nov. 19, 1600; visited at Madrid to fetch a wife, March 7, 1623; succeeded to the crown, March 27, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter of the king of France, the same year; crowned Feb. 2, 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, 1733; went to Scotland, August 1641; returned Nov. 25 following; went to the House of Commons and demanded the five members, Jan. 1641-2; retired to York, March 1642; raised his standard at Nottingham August 25 following; travelled in the disguise of a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scots, at Newark, May 5, 1646; sold by the Scots for £200,000l. August 8 following; seized by Colonel Joice, at Holmby, June 3, 1647; escaped from Hampton-court, and retreated to the Isle of Wight, July 29, 1648; close confined in Hurst Castle, Dec. 1 following; removed to Windsor Castle, Dec. 23, to St. James's house, Jan. 19, 1649; brought to trial the next day, condemned the 27th, beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. His queen, Henrietta, died at France, Aug. 10, 1669.
- OLIVER CROMWELL**, born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599; chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, 1628; made a Colonel, 1643; went over to Ireland with his army, July 1649; returned, May 1650; made Protector for life, Dec. 12, 1653; was near being killed by falling from a coach-box, Oct. 1654; re-admitted the Jews into England, in 1656, after their expulsion of 365 years; refused the title of King, May 8, 1657; died at Whitehall, Sept. 3, 1658, and succeeded by his son
- RICHARD CROMWELL**, proclaimed Protector, Sept. 4, 1658; deposed April 22, 1659; died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, July 12, 1712; aged 82.
- CHARLES II.** born May 29, 1630; escaped from St. James's, April 23, 1648; landed in Scotland, 1650; crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, 1651; defeated at the battle of Worcester, 1651; landed at Dover, May 20, 1660, and restored to his throne; crowned April 13, 1661; married Catharine, Infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662; accepted the City Freedom, Dec. 18, 1674; died Feb. 6, 1685, aged 54, of an apoplexy, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his brother James. Catharine, his queen, died Dec. 21, 1705.
- JAMES II.** born Oct. 15, 1633; married Ann Hyde, Sept. 1660, who died, 1671; married the princess of Modena, Nov. 21, 1673; succeeded to the throne, Feb. 6, 1685; Monmouth, natural son to Charles II. landed in England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, in Somersetshire, June 20 following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15 following, aged 35; James's queen had a son born, June 10, 1688, fled from his palace December 12, 1688; was seized soon after at Feversham, and brought back to Whitehall; left England, Dec. 23 following; landed in Kinsale, in Ireland, March 12, 1689; returned to France, July, 1690; died at St. Germain's, Aug. 6, 1701.
- WILLIAM III.** Prince of Orange, born Nov. 4, 1650; created Stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the princess Mary, of England, Nov. 4, 1677; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, Nov. 4, 1688; declared king of England, Feb. 13, 1689; crowned with his queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690, and defeated James II. at the battle of the Boyne, July 1 following; a plot laid for assassinating him, Feb. 1696; fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone, Feb. 21, 1702; died March 8, aged 51; was buried April 12 following, and left his sister-in-law, Ann, his successor to the crown.

MARY, William's queen, born April 30, 1662; proclaimed (with her husband) queen, Regent of England, Feb. 13, 1689; died of the small-pox, Dec. 28, 1694, aged 32, and was buried at Westminster.

ANNE, born Feb. 6, 1665; married to Prince George of Denmark, July 28, 1683; by whom she had 13 children, all of whom died young; she came to the crown, March 8, 1702; crowned April 13 following; lost her son George, duke of Gloucester, by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11; lost her husband, who died of an asthma and dropsy, Oct. 28, 1708, aged 55; the queen died of an apoplexy, Aug. 1, 1714, aged 49; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

GEORGE I. Elector of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, born May 28, 1660; created Duke of Cambridge, &c. Oct. 5, 1706. Princess Sophia, his queen, mother of George II. died June 8, 1714, aged 83. He was proclaimed Aug. 1, 1714; landed at Greenwich, Sept. 18 following; died on his journey to Hanover, at Osnaburgh, Sunday, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic disorder, aged 67, and was succeeded by his eldest son

GEORGE II. born Oct. 30, 1683; created Prince of Wales, Oct. 4, 1714; married the princess Wilhelmina-Carolina-Dorothea, of Brandenburg-Anspach, 1704; ascended the throne, June 11, 1727; lost his queen of a mortification in her bowels, Nov. 20, 1737, aged 54; suppressed a rebellion, 1745; died suddenly, at Kensington, Oct. 25, 1760, aged 77, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III.

FREDERICK LEWIS, Prince of Wales, son of George II. born Jan. 20, 1706; arrived in England, Dec. 1729; married Augusta, princess of Saxe-Gotha, April 27, 1736; forbade the court the year following; died March 20, 1751, aged 44; having had issue Augusta, born Aug. 11, 1737; the present duchess of Brunswick; George-Augustus, the present king of England; Edward-Augustus, born March 25, 1759; died Duke of York, Sept. 17, 1769; Eliza-Caroline, born Jan. 10, 1740; died Sept. 1759; William-Henry, born Nov. 23, 1743, late Duke of Gloucester; Henry-Frederick, born Nov. 7, 1745, late Duke of Cumberland; married Oct. 1771, Ann Horton, daughter of Lord Irnham, and died without issue, Sept. 18, 1790; Louisa Anne, born May 2, 1748; died May 21, 1768; Frederick-William, born May 24, 1750; died May 10, 1765; Caroline-Matilda, born July 22, 1751; died queen of Denmark, 1755. His princess died of a consumption, Feb. 8, 1772, aged 52.

GEORGE III. eldest son of Frederick, late Prince of Wales, was born June 4, 1738; created Prince of Wales, 1751; succeeded his grandfather, Oct. 25, 1760; proclaimed the next day; married Charlotte-Sophia, Princess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, Sept. 8, 1761, who was born May 19, 1744; and both were crowned, Sept. 22, 1761. His Majesty was deranged in mind from October 1788, to March 1789; when on April 24 1789, he went in procession to St. Paul's cathedral. Their issue are—

1. George, Prince of Wales, born Aug. 12, 1762; married April 8, 1795, Carline-Amelia-Augusta, the second daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, (by Augusta, the eldest sister of his Majesty) born May 17, 1768, by whom she has issue Charlotte-Caroline-Augusta, born January 7, 1796.
2. Frederick Duke of York, Bishop of Osnaburgh, born Aug. 16, 1763; married Sept. 29, 1791, to Frederica Charlotta-Ulrica Catharina, Princess Royal of Prussia, who was born May 7, 1767.
3. William-Henry, born Aug. 21, 1765; Duke of Clarence, Admiral in the royal navy.
4. Charlotte Augusta-Matilda, born Sept. 29, 1766; married May 18, 1797, to Frederick-William, Duke of Wirtemberg, son-in-law to the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle.

5. Edward, born Nov. 2, 1767.
6. Sophia Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768.
7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770.
8. Ernest-Augustus, born June 5, 1771.
9. Augustus-Frederick, born Jan. 27, 1773.
10. Adolphus-Frederick, born Feb. 24, 1774.
11. Mary, born April 25, 1776.
12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777.
13. Octavius, born Feb. 25, 1779; died May 3, 1783.
14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780; died Aug. 20, 1782.
15. Amelia, born Aug. 8, 1783.

Brother and Sister to his Majesty.

1. Princess Augusta, born Aug. 11, 1737; married the present Duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, Jan. 16, 1764, by whom she has several children, among whom is the present Princess of Wales.

2. Prince William-Henry, Duke of Gloucester, born Nov. 25, 1743; married 1766, Maria, Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, by whom he has a daughter, living, named Sophia-Matilda, born May 19, 1773; and a son, named William-Frederick, born at Rome, Jan. 15, 1776. He has had also a daughter named Caroline-Augusta-Maria, born June 1774; who died March 14, 1775.

SECT. VIII.

SCOTCH SOVEREIGNS, &c.

THIS nation has as great pretensions to antiquity as any in Europe, having according to their historians, possessed that kingdom for above 2000 years, without ever being thoroughly conquered; though they have been subdued at certain periods by the Romans and English, and in a great measure over-run by the Danes. They boast a line of 113 kings, who can all of them deduce their pedigree from Fergus I. who was sent by the people of Ireland, and came into Scotland about the time that Alexander the Great took Babylon, viz. 330 years before Christ. As to the origin of the Scots, there are various opinions, and the historians, who contend for their great antiquity, say they came from Spain. Those are opposed by others, who in general suppose them to be a remainder of the Britons who fled from the Roman servitude. However, we shall begin with Metellus, the 17th king of Scotland, (in the 2d year of whose reign Jesus Christ was born,) who died in 29, and was succeeded by Caractacus.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Began to Reign.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | <i>Began to Reign.</i> |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Caractacus | 32 | Achais | 787 |
| Corbred I. | 54 | Congall III. | 819 |
| Dardan | 70 | Dongal | 824 |
| Corbred II. | 72 | Alpin | 831 |
| Luctatus | 104 | Kenet II. | 834 |
| Mogaldus | 107 | Donald V. | 854 |
| Conarus | 142 | Constantine II. | 858 |
| Argadus | 146 | Ethus | 874 |
| Ethodius I. | 161 | Gregory | 876 |
| Satrael | 193 | Donald VI. | 892 |
| Donald I. | 197 | Constantine III. | 903 |
| Ethodius II. | 216 | Malcolm I. | 938 |
| Achiro | 230 | Indulphus | 958 |
| Nathalocus | 242 | Duphus | 968 |
| Findocus | 252 | Cullenus | 972 |
| Donald II. | 262 | Kenet III. | 973 |
| Donald III. | 263 | Constantine IV. | 994 |
| Crathilinthus | 277 | Grimus | 996 |
| Finchormarchus | 320 | Malcolm II. | 1004 |
| Romachus | 368 | Duncan | 1034 |
| Angusianus | 371 | Macbeth | 1040 |
| Fethelemanus | 373 | Malcolm III. | 1057 |
| Eugenius I. | 376 | Donald VII. | 1093 |
| Fergus II. | 403 | Duncan II. | 1025 |
| Eugenius II. | 419 | Donald VII. again | 1095 |
| Dongard | 451 | Interregnum | 1096 |
| Constantine I. | 457 | Edgar | 1097 |
| Congall I. | 479 | Alexander I. | 1107 |
| Goran | 501 | David I. | 1124 |
| Eugenius III. | 545 | Malcolm IV. | 1153 |
| Congall II. | 558 | William | 1165 |
| Chiulane, or | | Alexander II. | 1214 |
| Cumatillus | 508 | Alexander III. | 1249 |
| Aidan | 569 | Interregnum | 1215 |
| Kenet I. | 604 | John Baliol | 1292 |
| Eugenius IV. | 606 | Robert I. | 1306 |
| Ferchard I. | 622 | David II. | 1329 |
| Donald IV. | 632 | Edward Baliol | 1332 |
| Ferchard II. | 646 | David II. again | 1341 |
| Maldwin | 664 | Robert II. | 1317 |
| Eugenius V. | 684 | John Robert | 1390 |
| Eugenius VI. | 687 | James I. | 1405 |
| Amberchelet | 697 | James II. | 1437 |
| Eugenius VII. | 698 | James III. | 1460 |
| Mordac | 715 | James IV. | 1488 |
| Etsinius | 730 | James V. | 1513 |
| Eugenius VIII. | 761 | Mary Stuart | 1542 |
| Fergus III. | 763 | James VI. | 1567 |
| Solvatus | 766 | | |

James VI. on the death of Elizabeth, queen of England, ascended that throne in 1603, and his descendants were the kings of England also till 1707, when the two kingdoms were united, under the title of Great Britain.

KINGS of FRANCE, from HUGH CAPET, who began.

| | | | |
|------------------------|------|---------------------------|--------|
| Hugh Capet | 987 | Charles V. the Wise | 1364 |
| Robert | 996 | Charles VI. the Well-be- | } 1380 |
| Henry I. | 1031 | loved | |
| Philip I. | 1059 | Charles VII. the Victo- | } 1422 |
| Louis VI. | 1100 | rious | |
| Louis VII. the younger | 1137 | Henry VI. of England pro- | } 1461 |
| Philip II. the August | 1180 | claimed | |
| Louis VIII. | 1223 | Louis XI. | 1483 |
| Louis IX. | 1226 | Charles VIII. | 1498 |
| Philip III. the Hardy | 1271 | Louis XII. | 1515 |
| Philip IV. the Fair | 1285 | Francis I. | 1559 |
| Louis X. | 1314 | Francis II. | 1560 |
| John | 1316 | Charles IX. | 1574 |
| Philip V. | 1316 | Henry III. | 1589 |
| Charles IV. the Fair | 1322 | Henry IV. | 1610 |
| Edward of England | | Louis XIII. | 1643 |
| crowned | | Louis XIV. | 1751 |
| Philip V. the Courtier | 1328 | Louis XV. | |
| John | 1350 | | |

Louis XVI. king of France, 1774; deposed Aug. 10, 1792; beheaded, Jan. 21, 1793, and the country declared a Republic.
 Louis XVII. died June 4, 1793 in prison.

KINGS of SPAIN, from FERDINAND the GREAT.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| Ferdinand the Great, | } from | Henry II. | 1368 |
| under whom Castile | | John I. the bastard | 1379 |
| and Leon were united | | to Henry III. | 1390 |
| | 1035 | John II. | 1406 |
| Sancho the Strong | 1065 | Henry IV. | 1454 |
| Alphonso the Valiant | 1072 | Ferdinand and Isabella, | } 1474 |
| Alphonso VII. | 1109 | the first siled Catholic | |
| Alphonso VIII. | 1122 | Philip I. | 1504 |
| Sancho III. | 1157 | Charles I. | 1561 |
| Ferdinand | 1158 | Philip II. | 1555 |
| Alphonso IX. | 1158 | Philip III. | 1591 |
| Henry I. | 1211 | Philip IV. | 1621 |
| Ferdinand III. | 1216 | Charles II. | 1665 |
| Alphonso X. | 1252 | Philip V. resigned | 1700 |
| Sancho IV. | 1284 | Lewis | 1724 |
| Ferdinand IV. | 1295 | Philip re-assumed, died | 1725 |
| Alphonso XI. | 1312 | Ferdinand VI. | 1746 |
| Peter the Cruel | 1350 | Charles III. | 1759 |

Charles IV. 1788, recently robbed of his territories by Bonaparte.

Kings of Poland, &c.

EMPERORS of GERMANY, from CHARLEMAGNE.

| | | | |
|------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|
| Charlemagne, began | 800 | Lewis V. | 1314 |
| Lothario I. | 840 | John and Philip V. the | |
| Lewis II. | 855 | Long | 1317 |
| Charles the Bald | 874 | Charles VI. | 1342 |
| Lewis III. | 875 | Guntier of Schwartzburg | 1349 |
| Charles the Fat | 879 | Wenceslaus | 1378 |
| Arnold | 888 | Frederick and Robert Pala- | |
| Guy and Lambert | 891 | tine | 1400 |
| Lewis the Infant | 899 | Joseph of Moravia, Si- | |
| Conrad I. | 911 | gismund of Luxem- | 1410 |
| Henry the Fowler | 918 | burgh | |
| Otho the Great | 936 | Albert of Austria | 1438 |
| Otho II. | 973 | Frederick III. | 1440 |
| Otho III. | 983 | Maximilian I. | 1493 |
| Henry II. | 1002 | Charles V. | 1519 |
| Conrad II. | 1024 | Ferdinand I. | 1558 |
| Henry III. | 1039 | Maximilian II. of Hungary | 1564 |
| Henry IV. | 1056 | Rodolphus II. | 1576 |
| Henry V. | 1106 | Mathias | 1612 |
| Lothario II. | 1125 | Ferdinand II. | 1619 |
| Conrad III. | 1133 | Ferdinand III. | 1639 |
| Frederick I. | 1151 | Leopold I. | 1656 |
| Henry VI. | 1190 | Joseph I. | 1705 |
| Philip | 1197 | Charles VI. | 1711 |
| Otho IV. | 1208 | Charles VII. of Bavaria | 1742 |
| Frederick II. | 1212 | Francis I. of Lorraine | 1745 |
| William, or Conrad IV. | 1250 | Joseph II. | 1765 |
| Rodolphus of Hapsburgh | 1273 | Leopold II. | 1790 |
| Adolphus of Nassau | 1291 | Francis, | 1792 |
| Albert I. of Austria | 1298 | who took the title of Empe- | |
| Henry VII. | 1309 | ror of Austria, Aug. 11, 1804. | |

EMPERORS and EMPRESSES of RUSSIA, from PETER I.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------|------------|------|
| Peter the Great began | 1682 | Elizabeth | 1741 |
| Catharine I. | 1725 | Peter III. | 1762 |
| Peter II. | 1727 | Catharine | 1763 |
| Aune | 1739 | Paul I. | 1796 |
| John V. 2 months old | 1740 | | |

Alexander, the present Emperor, March 28, 1800.

KINGS of POLAND, from SIGISMUND, Son of the KING of SWEDEN.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| Sigismund III. began | 1583 | Frederick II. Elector of | |
| Uladislaus VII. | 1632 | Saxony | 1697 |
| John II. | 1648 | Stanislaus I. | 1704 |
| Michael, a Russian Prince | 1669 | Frederick II. again | 1710 |
| John III. Sobieski | 1674 | Frederick III. | 1733 |

Stanislaus II. Count Poniatowski, 1764. who resigned the regal dignity in 1795, when his kingdom was divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and he died at Petersburg, Feb. 11, 1798.

*Kings of Prussia, &c.***KINGS and QUEENS of SWEDEN, from SIGISMUND I. KING of POLAND.**

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|------|-----------------------------|---|---|------|
| Sigismund I. began | - | - | 1592 | Charles XII. aged 15 | - | - | 1699 |
| Charles IX. | - | - | 1606 | Ulrique, Sister to Charles, | - | - | |
| Gustavus II. Adolphus | - | - | 1611 | aged 15 | - | - | 1718 |
| Christiana, aged 6 | - | - | 1633 | Adolphus of Holstein | - | - | 1751 |
| Charles X. | - | - | 1654 | Gustavus III. | - | - | 1771 |
| Charles IX. 4 years old | - | - | 1660 | | | | |

Gustavus IV, 1792, recently dethroned.

KINGS of DENMARK, from FREDERICK I.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|------|----------------|---|---|------|
| Frederick I began | - | - | 1523 | Christian V. | - | - | 1670 |
| Christian III. | - | - | 1554 | Frederick IV. | - | - | 1699 |
| Frederick II. | - | - | 1559 | Christian VI. | - | - | 1730 |
| Christian IV. | - | - | 1558 | Frederick V. | - | - | 1746 |
| Frederick III. | - | - | 1648 | Christian VII: | - | - | 1766 |

KINGS and QUEENS of PORTUGAL, from JOHN IV.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|------|---------|---|---|------|
| John IV. began | - | - | 1640 | John V. | - | - | 1706 |
| Alphonso | - | - | 1646 | Joseph | - | - | 1750 |
| Peter II. | - | - | 1683 | | | | |

Mary, the present Queen, 1777.

KINGS of PRUSSIA, from FREDERICK I. their First King.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|------|----------------|---|---|------|
| Frederick I. began | - | - | 1701 | Frederick III. | - | - | 1740 |
| Frederick II. | - | - | 1713 | Frederick IV. | - | - | 1786 |

Frederick V. the present King, 1797.

SECT. IX.

KINGDOMS, STATES, CITIES, TOWNS, &c. FOUNDED.

A BINGDON, in Berks, built, 577.

Achaia founded 1080 B. C.

Aix la Chapelle built, 795.

Alexandria, in Egypt, built in 17 days, the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, 332 B. C.

Algiers was a Roman province, 44 B. C.—Seized by Barbarossa, 1516.

America first discovered by Columbus, 1492.—The complete discovery of South America was made by Vesputius Americus, a Florentine, from whom it derives its name, 1497.—Mexico was conquered by Spain, 1518.—Peru, 1520.—Brazil was discovered by the Portuguese, 1500; planted by them in 1549, and remains in their possession.—Terra Firma was conquered by Spain, 1514.—North America was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, in the service of England, and his son John Cabot, an Englishman, in 1494.—John Cabot settled Newfoundland, the first English colony in America, 1498.—Florida was first discovered by John Cabot, 1500; it was ceded to Spain by the peace of 1783.—Louisiana was discovered by the French, 1663; they took possession of it, 1718; but eastwards of the Mississippi was ceded to England, 1763.—The first British settlement made in North America was in Virginia, 4 James I. 1607.—New England was the second, by the Plymouth Company, 1614.—In 1620, a large body of dissenters, who fled from church tyranny in England, purchased the Plymouth patent, and built New Plymouth. Salem was built in 1628; and Boston, the present capital, 1630.—Pennsylvania was settled by William Penn, a celebrated Quaker, in whose family the patent lately subsisted, 1681.—Maryland, by lord Baltimore, 1633.—Carolina, by English merchants, 1670.—New York was first settled by the Dutch; but the English dispossessed them and the Swedes, 1664.—Georgia, by general Oglethorpe, 1732. Nova Scotia was settled by the Scotch, under sir William Alexander, 1622; but underwent several changes from the English to the French, and then to the English again, till it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of 1748.—Canada was attempted to be settled by the French, 1534; they built Quebec, 1608; but the whole country was conquered by the English, 1759, and ceded by the peace of 1763.—Packet boats first established between Old and New Spain, with the liberty of trading, 1764.—Free trade opened between Old and New Spain, by the Straits of Magellan, 1774.—Paper currency established in America, May 15, 1774.—Several viceroys appointed in Spanish America, 1775.—Thirteen colonies united, and declared themselves free

- of the English crown, July 4. 1776; allowed by France, Feb. 6, 1778; by Holland, Oct. 8. 1782; by the English parliament, Nov. 30. 1783.—American congress first met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1775; removed to the city of Washington. 1801.
- Amphipolis in Thrace, built by the Athenians, 437 B. C.
- Amsterdam first settled, 1208; walled, 1482; taken possession of by the French, Jan. 18, 1795.
- Andover made a free burgh, 1205.
- Antioch built, 300 B. C.
- Antwerp first mentioned in history, 517; walled, 1256; pillaged by its garrison, 1376; ruined, 1585; declared a free port, 1784; surrendered to the French, 1794.
- Aquitaine erected into a principality, 1362; re-annexed to the crown of France, 1730.
- Areopagus first erected at Athens, 1272 B. C.
- Argos, the kingdom of, began 1586 B. C.
- Arragon erected into a kingdom, 912.
- Assyrian, kingdom of, began under Ninus, 2059 B. C.; lasted about 1264 years; ended with Sardanapalus. Out of its ruins were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, those of Nineveh, and the Medes.
- Athens, kingdom of, began 1556 B. C.
- Attica founded as a kingdom, 1556 B. C.
- Austria annexed to Germany, 1042.
- Azof founded by the Genoese, 1261.
- Babylon founded by Nimrod, 2246 B. C.; walled, 2244 B. C.
- Babylonish monarchy founded by Belus, 2217 B. C.
- Bagdat built, 762.
- Balbec built, 144; totally obliterated by an earthquake, 1759.
- Batavia settled by the Dutch, 1612.
- Bavaria, dukedom of, founded, 1180.
- Bavaria made an electorate, 1023.
- Berne, in Switzerland, made an imperial city, 1290.
- Bilboa rebuilt, 1390.
- Bohemia, kingdom of, founded, 550.
- Bourbon erected into a duchy, 1336.
- Brabant made a dukedom, 620.
- Brandenburgh created a marquise, 925; created a dukedom, 1596.
- Bremen and Ferden vested in George II. 1732.
- Bremen fortified, 1010.
- British isles: they were inhabited originally by a people called Britons, of the same stock with the ancient Gauls or Celtæ.—The Romans first invaded them under Julius Cæsar, 54 B. C. but made no conquests.—The emperor Claudius, and his generals Palutius, Vespasian, and Titus, subdued several provinces, after 30 pitched battles with the natives, A. D. 43 and 44.—The conquest was completed by Agricola, in the reign of Domitian, 85.—Wrested from the Roman empire by Carausius, 289.—Recovered by Constantius, 296.—The Romans held their conquest till 428; then the old inhabitants called in the Saxons to assist them against the Picts and Scots; these Saxons made a second conquest, and divided South Briton into seven kingdoms, 455. This government was called the Saxon Heptarchy, and lasted till 829, when Egbert having subdued and united them under one government, was crowned king of England.
- Britany annexed to the crown of France, 1150.
- Bruges founded, 700; fortified, 890.
- Brunswick built, 861.

- Burgundy, the dukedom of, established, 890.
 Burgundy kingdom founded, 413; again, 814.—United to the German empire, 1035; disunited by a revolt, and divided into four sovereignties, 1074.
 Byzantium, now Constantinople, founded or built, 715 B. C.
 Cæsaria built, after 12 years labour, by Augustus Cæsar, 7 B. C.
 Calcutta seized and settled by the English, 1689.
 Canterbury built, 912 B. C.; paved, 1477.
 Carthage founded by the Tyrians, 1259; built by queen Dido, 1233; destroyed, 146; rebuilt, 123 B. C.
 Cambridge, once a city called Granta, built by Carsiurus; university chartered, 531; founded, 900; the town burnt by the Danes, 1010; university revived, 1110; its castle built, 1067; streets paved, 1410; again 1544; chancellor's court established by queen Elizabeth; refused a degree to a Papist recommended by the king, Feb. 1687; a senate-house built, 1722; installation of the duke of Newcastle, July 5. 1749; the duke of Grafton, 1768; the statue of the duke of Somerset erected in the senate-house, July 14, 1756; of the late king, 1765; paved and lighted, 1789.
 Castile and Arrogan kingdom began, 1035.
 Chichester built by Cissa, 516; paved, 1576.
 China empire founded, 2100 B. C.; but its history does not extend beyond the Greek olympiads.—The first dynasty, when prince Yu reigned, 2207 B. C.; before this time the Chinese chronology is imperfect; by some, Fohi is supposed to be the founder of the empire, and its first sovereignty, 2247 B. C.—Literature there revived, and the art of printing practised, 206 B. C.; the first History of China was published by Semat-sian, 97 B. C.—First grant the island of Macoa at the entrance of the river of Canton, to the Portuguese, 1586.—The country conquered by the Eastern Tartars, when the emperor and his family killed themselves, 1635.—An attempt to establish Christianity there, by the Jesuits, 1692.—The missionaries expelled, 1724.—It is fifteen times larger than Great Britain and Ireland; and though not half the size of Europe, contains full as many inhabitants.
 Cisalpine republic founded by the French, June 30. 1797; acknowledged by the emperor to be independent, Oct. 17. following.
 Colchester built, 125 B. C.; walled, 1382.
 Cologne made an imperial city, 959; made archiepiscopal, 742; electoral, 1021.
 Constantinople changed its name from Byzantium, 329.—Was made the seat of an emperor, 1268.—Cades or justices introduced, to decide the disputes between the Greeks and Turks, 1390.—Walled 20 miles round, 413.
 Copenhagen founded, 1169; made a city, 1319; made the capital of Denmark, 1443.
 Corinth, kingdom of, established, 1355; destroyed by the Romans 146 B. C.
 Cork, in Ireland, built, 1170.
 Corsica dependent on Genoa till 1730—Ceded to France 1770.—Offered to Germany for 150,000l 1781.—Surrendered its sovereignty to Great Britain, 1794; relinquished, 1796.
 Courland made a duchy, 1561.
 Cracow, in Poland, founded, 700.
 Cronstadt built by Peter the Great, of Russia, 1704.
 Dantzick founded, 1169; first walled in, 1398.—Admitted to a suffrage

the elections of the kings of Poland, 1632.—Put themselves under the protection of Prussia, 1703.—Compelled to acknowledge Stanislaus king of Poland, 1707.—The king of Prussia seized upon the territory round the city, 1789.

Dauphiny annexed to the kingdom of France, 1349.

Delft city founded, 1072.

Denmark erected into a kingdom, 714.—United to Norway, 1412.—Separated from it, 1521.—Crown made hereditary, 1660.

Deptford erected for the king's naval store-house, 1513.

Dover castle built by Julius Cæsar; town fortified, 1535.

Dresden founded, 808.

Dublin city walls built, about 838.—Its first charter granted, 1173.—Its castle built, 1220.—University founded, 1591; students admitted, Jan. 1594.

Dunkirk founded, 966.

East Indies were first discovered by the Romans, but authors differ as to the time; but with certainty we know, that Alexander the Great made extensive conquests in this country, 327 B. C.—By the Portuguese, 1437; conquered, 1500, and settled by them, 1506. The first settlement was Goa.—The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies, was a private adventure of three ships fitted out from England, 33 Eliz. 1591; only one of them reached India; and after a voyage of three years, the commander, captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own; but this information gave rise to a capital mercantile voyage, and the first East-India company's charter, Dec. 31, 1600. Their stock consisting of 72,000*l.* they fitted out four ships, and, meeting with success, have continued ever since.—A new company established, 1698.—The old one re-established, 1700.—Agreed to give government 400,000*l.* a-year, for five years, so they might continue unmolested, Feb. 1769.—House built, 1726.—India bill passed, 1773.—Sent judges from England thither, 1774.—Dutch East-India company established, 1594.—East-India company at Copenhagen established, 1412.—Another at Embden, 1750.—In Sweden, 1731.

East Angles kingdom began, 571; ended, 792.

East Saxons kingdom began, 527; ended, 746.

Edinburgh built, 950; fortified, and castle erected, 1074.—Made the metropolis by James III. 1482.—James II. was the first king crowned there, 1437.

Egypt, the kingdom of, began, 2188 B. C. and lasted 1633 years,—Reduced to a province, 31; and subdued by the Turks, 1525.

Elbing, in Prussia, founded, 1240.

Elseneur, in Denmark, built, 2 B. C.

England originally inhabited by the Britons, a branch of the ancient Gauls or Celtæ. The western parts, in the time of the Romans, were inhabited by the Belgæ, the northern by the Brigantes, South Wales by the Silures, and Norfolk and Suffolk by the Iceni.—Invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54 B. C.—Subdued by Claudius, 44, and completely so by Agricola, 85.—The Romans kept possession till 410.—Conquered by the Saxons, 455, who were invited over by the ancient inhabitants, and they divided it into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy.—Ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 448.—Erected into a kingdom by Egbert, by a union of all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, near 400 years after the arrival of the Saxons, 827, who was the first king of England, in a general council held at Winchester, 829. The name of England, and of Englishman, had been used as far back as 688, but had never before been ratified in any assembly of the

States, &c. Founded.

nation.—Conquered by the Danes, 877.—Recovered by Alfred, 880.—Divided into counties and hundreds 836 —A general survey made, and the rolls deposited at Winchester, 896 —An inglorious peace made with the Danes, and tribute agreed to be paid annually, besides 16,000*l.* in money, provided they retired, and discontinued their invasions, 995.—In 1002 the Danes broke the agreement, committed horrid cruelties and devastations, and the timid Ethelred II. paid them a larger sum, no less than 24,000*l.* for peace, which was levied by a tax on all the lands in England for Danegelt, by which ignominious name this first land-tax was known and collected in England, till it was suppressed by Edward the Confessor, 1051. William I. revived it as a crown revenue.—In 1012, Sweno totally conquered England, and obliging Ethelred to retire to Normandy, was proclaimed king. It remained in the hands of the Danish kings till 1042. William duke of Normandy claimed the crown, invaded England, defeated the reigning king Harold II. and the English were next governed by the Norman line, 1066.—A new survey made of England, and the register called Dooms day book, being however only an alteration and improvement of Alfred's, 1080. The taxes were levied according to this survey, till 13 Henry VIII. 1502, when a more accurate survey was taken, and was called by the people the New Domesday-book.—Put under an interdict by the Pope, for John's opposing his nomination to the see of Canterbury, 1206.—Interdict taken off on John's submission, 1214.—All in arms, 1215.—Underwent a reformation in government, 1258.—Put under an interdict on Henry VIII's shaking off the pope's supremacy, 1535.—The crowns of England and Scotland united in the person of James Stuart, the sixth of that name, king of Scotland, who succeeded to the throne of England by the title of James I. 1603.—The two kingdoms be united thy consent of both nations, and thenceforth named Great Britain, 1707.—Land let in general for 1*s.* an acre throughout England, 1544.—Rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, was computed at 6,000,000*l.* about 1600; twelve years purchase was then the value of land.—Elizabeth's ordinary revenue fell short of 500,000*l.*; in 1617, the king's revenue was,

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|----------|
| Crown lands | - | - | £80,000 |
| Custom and impositions | - | - | 190,000 |
| By Wards, &c. | - | - | 180,000 |
| | | | £350,000 |

The whole supplies of parliament, during the reign of James I. was 630,000*l.*—Reign of Charles I. 1,350,000*l.* including ship-money, &c. Expences of government then were 1,387,770*l.* —At the time of the Revolution, the public revenue did not exceed, 2,100,000*l.* nor the peace establishment 1,900,000*l.*; and then the number of statutes found necessary to preserve the freedom and independence of parliament, to regulate elections, and to prevent bribery, frauds, &c. amounted only to 14; in 1791, when the public revenue had increased to above 16,000,000*l.*, and the peace establishment to above 5,000,000*l.*, 65 statutes were found insufficient for the above purposes. About 1690, the rental amounted to 14,000,000*l.* and land was worth 18 years purchase. It rose to 35 years purchase in 1778, but fell, in 1779, to 24 years. Its rental in 1793, 1794

mated at 24,000,000*l.* per annum, is said to contain 39,000,000 acres.—
The revenue of the clergy is,

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------|
| By Dr. Watson's computation | - | £1,490,000 |
| Dr. Warner's | - | 1,680,000 |
| Dr. Burn's | - | 1,500,000 |
| Dr. Young's | - | 1,600,000 |

By Dr. Burn, there appears to be in England church livings of the following rates:

| | |
|------|------------------------------|
| 1071 | not exceeding £10 per annum. |
| 1467 | 20 |
| 1126 | 30 |
| 1049 | 40 |
| 884 | 50 |
| 5597 | |

Erfurt, in Turingia founded, 476.

Eustatia isle, settled by the Dutch, 1632.

Exeter founded by the Britons, 1800 B. C.

Fort St. George, in India, first settled by the English East-India company, 1620.

France, the country of the ancient Gauls; a colony of the Belgæ from Germany were permitted to settle in it, 200 B. C.—It was conquered by the Romans, 25 B. C.—The Goths, Vandals, Allans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it amongst them, A. D. 400 to 476, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between the Rhine and the Maine, completed the foundation of the late kingdom, under Clovis.—Conquered, except Paris, by Edward III. of England, between 1341 and 1359.—An entire conquest by Henry V. who was made regent during the life of Charles VI., acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly, 1420.—The English crown lost all its possessions in France, in the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1450.—This is the only state in Europe that could boast a perpetual succession from the conquerors of the western empire.—Its first king was Pharamond, who began to reign, 418; Clovis was the first Christian king, 481.—It was peopled by the natives of Germany, who crossed the Rhine to invade the Gauls.—The assemblies called the States-General first met in 1302, and continued to 1614—Scots guards were ever about the king, from the reign of St. Louis to that of Henry II. It continued through 41 reigns of kings from Charlemagne.—The king of, taken prisoner by the English, 1356, by Edward the Black Prince.—The taillon tax established, 1549.—The French began to date from the birth of Christ, 1618; before they reckoned from the creation.—Queen, mother of, visited England, 1638.—Law's banking scheme, something like the South-Sea bubble in England, took place, 1716; destroyed, 1720.—Francis I. taken prisoner by the Imperialists, and carried into Spain, Aug. 1525.; killed at a tilting match, 1559.—Revolution, July 14, 1789.—King attempted to escape, June 21, 1791.—Confirmed the constitutional laws presented him, Sept. 15, 1791.—Divested of the régai dignity, was sent to the Temple for confinement, Aug. 10, 1792, and was beheaded, Jan. 22, 1793, when the state declared itself a republic.—Formed into an empire, May 5, 1804; and one of its generals named Napoleon Buonaparte, a Corsican of mean extraction, crowned emperor, Dec. 2, following.

Flanders erected into an earldom, 793.--Made part of France, 1795.
 Florence founded, 1408 B. C.
 Freibourg, in Switzerland, founded, 1179.
 Fredericstad. in Prussia, built, 1735.
 Geneva republic founded, 1512; refounded under the title of Legurian, 1796.
 Genoese republic founded, 1096.
 Georgia colony settled, June 22, 1732; incorporated, July 31, 1752.
 Germany was divided anciently into several independent states, which made no figure in history till 25 B. C., when they withstood the attempt of the Romans to subdue them, who conquered some parts; but by the repeated efforts of the Germans were entirely expelled, about A. D. 290. ---In 432 the Huns, driven from China, conquered the greatest part of this extensive country; but it was not totally subdued till Charlemagne became master of the whole, 802. He was the first emperor, and added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were in him united. It was called *Allemania*, from *Alleman*, *i. e.* in German, Every Man, denoting that all nations were welcome there. Dukes being at this time made governors of those provinces, they claimed a right to sovereignty; hence came most of the sovereign princes of Germany.---Louis I. Charlemagne's son, was the first king who made this government independent, 814.---It continued united to the crown of France, till 841.---Charles III. was the first that added the Year of our Lord to the year of his reign 879.---Conrade I. was the first elected emperor, 912; he is deemed the first emperor of Germany freely chosen; but we have no authentic account of the electors of the empire, till 1273, when Rodolph of Harpsburgh was chosen emperor by the seven electors, after an interregnum of 22 years.---The electors, according to some, reduced to seven, 999.---To bring in their sons successors, the emperors, in their life-time, politically got them elected king of the Romans, which was a part of the sovereignty; the first emperor so elected, 1054.---The elective power originated by the emperors getting their last will, wherein they nominated their successors, confirmed before their deaths by the princes and great men.---The emperor Philip murdered, 1208.---Seven electors first appointed to choose an emperor, 1258.---Louis V. made the empire independent of the Holy See, Aug. 8, 1338.---Golden bulls, relating to the election of the emperors, established by Charles IV. of Germany, 1357.---To get his son elected king of the Romans, Charles IV. gave each elector 100,000 ducats, and was forced to mortgage several cities to raise the money, 1376; the descendants of the mortgagees continue still in the possession of them.---Charles V. born, 1500: visited England, 1522; resigned his crown to his brother, 1556, and turned monk, 1558.---A reformation took place in the empire, 1648.---The peace of Carlowitz, when the bounds of the German and Eastern empires were settled, 1689.---Rodolph was the first emperor of the house of Austria; in which family the German empire continued till it passed into the house of Lorraine, by the marriage of the heiress of Austria, the celebrated queen of Hungary, to Francis duke of Lorraine, who was elected emperor, 1745. The present emperor is his grandson.---There are nine electors, three ecclesiastical, and six secular, in whom was vested the right of electing the emperors of Germany. The three ecclesiastical are the archbishop of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne. The secular are Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburg, the Palatine, Bavaria, and Hanover. The two last have been added in vio-

- lation of the golden bull, which restricted the number to seven.---The heir apparent to the empire must be chosen by the electors king of the Romans, to secure his succession.---The emperor Leopold was poisoned, March 1, 1792.---The emperor of Germany assumed the title of Emperor of Austria, Aug. 11, 1804.
- Gloucester built by Arviragus, 47, in honour of Claudius Cæsar, whose daughter he married.
- Greece Isle first planted by the Dutch, 1617.
- Grand Cairo built by the Saracens, 969.
- Graveline founded, 1160.
- Gravesend erected to protect the river Thames, 1513.
- Grecian empire founded by Alexander, 331; commenced, 811.
- Groningen built, 433 B. C.
- Hamburgh founded, 804; walled, 811.
- Hanover, hitherto but a village, walled, 556; obtained the privileges of a city, 1178; made the ninth electorate, 1692.
- Havre-de-Grace built and fortified, 1545.
- Hildersheim founded, 818.
- Holborn-bar set up by the city of London, 1346.
- Holland originally part of the territory of the Belgæ, conquered by the Romans, 47 B. C.---A sovereignty founded by Thierry, first count of Holland, A. D. 368; continued till 1417, when it passed by surrender to the duke of Burgundy.---Being oppressed by the bishop of Utrecht, the people ceded the country to Spain, 1534.---The Spanish tyranny being insupportable, they revolted, and formed the republic called the United Provinces, by the union of Utrecht, 1579.---The office of stadtholder, or captain general of the United Provinces, made hereditary in the prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, 1747.---A revolt formed; but prevented by the Prussians, 1787.---Invaded by the French, 1793; who took possession of it, Jan. 1795, and expelled the stadtholder.---Erected into a kingdom under Louis Bonaparte, 1806.---Incorporated by France, 1810.
- Hull founded, 1296; incorporated by the name of Kingston, 1299.
- Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, were appendages of the duchy of Normandy, and united to the crown of England, by the first prince of Norman line.
- Jerusalem built, 1800 B. C.; destroyed by Titus, 70; rebuilt by Adrian, 130; again destroyed, 136; taken by the Saracens, 622; taken from the Christians by Saladin, 1190; taken by the crusaders, July 14, 1099, when 70,000 infidels are said to have been massacred.
- Ilium built 1359 B. C.
- Ireland.---The original inhabitants of this country are supposed to have been of the Celtic stock; it was divided formerly among a number of petty sovereigns. Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, at the request of Dermot king of Leinster, invaded Ireland, and landed near Waterford, Aug. 23, 1170. King Henry II. set sail from Milford Haven with a large army, on board 440 transports for the conquest of Ireland. He landed near Waterford, Oct. 26, 1172, and completed the conquest of the whole island, 1172.---In 1314 the Scots fomented a rebellion, and Edward Bruce their sovereign having expelled the English, was proclaimed king of Ireland, 1315.---The Scots were driven out by the English, 1318.---All the Irish were ordered home, 1423.---The kings of England were called lords of Ireland till 1542, when Henry VIII. took the title of king.---Erected into a kingdom by a bull from pope Paul IV. 1555.---Invaded by the Spaniards, 1582; again, at Baltimore, 1601.---Admitted to a free trade

by the British parliament, 1779, and released from subserviency of the English privy council, 1782.---Harassed by the Peep-of-day Boys, 1789.---Invaded by the French, 1797.---Broke out in open rebellion, May, 1798, which was suppressed in August following.---Again the French made an unsuccessful landing at Killala Bay, and were all taken prisoners, 1798.

---Union with England proposed, opposed, debated, 1800.

Italy, kingdom of, began, 476; ended, 964.

Kent, kingdom of, began, 455; ended, 823.

Lancaster was created a county palatine by Edward III. in favour of John of Gaunt.

Liverpool was incorporated, 1299.

Lombardian kings began, 73; ended, 771.

London fortified by the Romans, 56; walled, and a palace built, 294; made a bishopric, 653; repaired by Alfred, 885; greatly damaged by fire, 982, 1027, and 1130; not paved, 1090; houses of timber, thatched with straw; but to prevent fire ordered to be built with stone, and covered with slates, 1192; but the order not observed.---A charter by king John to the Londoners to choose a mayor out of their own body annually, (this office formerly was for life); to elect and remove their sheriffs at pleasure, and their common-council men annually, 1208.---A common hunt first appointed, 1226.---Aldermen first appointed, 1242.---The houses still thatched with straw; Cheapside lay out of the city, 1246; all built of wood, 1300.---Their privileges taken away, but restored on submission, 1366.---The first lord mayor sworn at Westminster that went by water, 1433.---The lord mayor's show instituted, 1453.---A sheriff fined 50*l.* for kneeling too near the lord mayor, when at prayers in St. Paul's cathedral, 1486.---The Thames water first conveyed into the city, 1582.---The city chiefly built of wood, and in every respect very irregular, 1600.---The New River brought to London, 1613.---The lord mayor and sheriffs arrested at the suit of two pretended sheriffs, April 24, 1652.---The greatest part of the city destroyed by fire, 1666.---Pilkington and Sute, the city sheriffs, sent prisoners to the Tower, for continuing a poll after the lord mayor had adjourned it, 1682.---The charter of the city declared forfeited to the crown, June 12, 1682.---Privileges taken away, but restored, 1688.---Built a mansion-house, 1737; furnished and inhabited the same, 1752.---repaired London-bridge, 1758, when government granted them 15,000*l.* and permitted them to pull down the gates, 1760.---Began Blackfriars bridge, Oct. 31, 1760.---The common-council ordered to wear blue mazarine gowns, Sept. 14, 1761.---Lost their cause against the dissenters serving sheriffs, July 5, 1762.---The city remonstrated on the king's paying no attention to their petition for a redress of grievances, and was censured, March, 1770.---Brass Crosby, esq. lord mayor, and alderman Oliver, sent to the Tower by the House of Commons, for committing their messenger, March, 1771.---Trade greatly injured by bankruptcies, 1772.---Regulation of admitting the livery at Guildhall, by Mr. Stone's scheme, 1774.---The common-council men discontinued the wearing of their mazarine gowns in court, 1775.---The city abandoned to the mercy of an ungoverned mob, July 3, 1780.---Rebuilt the compters near Newgate, 1780.---From the year 1763 to the year 1776, the corporation of London expended the following sums for public uses, which shews the opulence of the city:---In paving, repairing old pavement, lighting, cleansing, and purchasing old houses to widen the streets, 200,000*l.*; 200,000*l.* for the new bridge at Blackfriars; several large sums for new roads, embanking the river, and other contingencies; 200,000*l.* for repair-

- ing the Royal Exchange; the jail of Newgate cost 100,000l.----London is now supposed to contain 160,000 houses, 7000 streets, to cover 3000 acres, and to be in circumference 23 miles, and its population 1,200,000.
- London Bridge built, about 1016; burnt, 1136; built new with timber, 1165 rebuilt with stone, 1212.---Houses took fire at both ends, the people thinking to suppress it were hemmed in, and leaping over into boats and barges several sunk, and 300 persons were drowned, 1214.---Its water-works invented and begun, 1582.---A great fire on it, Feb. 11, 1632.---Houses taken down, 1756.---Temporary bridge burnt, April 11, 1758.---Water-works destroyed by fire, 1774.---Toll ceased, March 27, 1782.
- Lubeck was founded, 1140.
- Lucca republic founded, 100.
- Lycia kingdom began, 797 B. C.
- Lions, in France, founded 43 B. C.---Opposed the National Convention, by whom it was besieged, 1793.
- Maedon kingdom of, began, 814 B. C.
- Madrid built, 956 B. C. but remained an obscure village in 1515.
- Malta given to the Knights of Rhodes by the emperor Charles V. 1522.---Surrendered to the French, June 12, 1793.---The emperor of Russia declared himself grand master, June, 1799.
- Man, Isle of, formerly subject to Norway; then to John and Henry III. of England, and afterwards to Scotland.---Governed by its lords from 1043.---Conquered by Henry IV. and by him given to the earl of Northumberland, with the title of king, 1341; at whose attainder it was granted to St John de Stanley, 1406; in this family it continued till 1594, when it was seized by the queen.---Granted to William earl of Derby, 1603; fell by inheritance to the duke of Athol, 1735.---Christianity first established there by St. Patrick and St. Andrew, about 440.; episcopal see established, 447.---Conquered from the Scots, by Montacute, earl of Sarem, 1314, to whom Edward III. gave the title of earl of Man.---First Tynwald meeting, about 1418.---The proprietors first called lords of Man, 1521.---The bishoprick annexed to the province of York, 1541.---Island of, annexed to the crown of England, having been purchased of the duke of Athol for 70,000l. 1765.
- Marienburg, in Prussia, founded by the Teutonic Knights, 1231.
- Mercian kingdom began, 584; ended, 828.
- Milan, the capital of this celebrated dukedom, is reputed to have been built by the Gauls, 408 B. C.---It submitted to the Romans, 222 B. C.; was formed into a republic, A. D. 121; and lastly was governed by Dukes from 1395 till 1501.---The French expelled from it by Charles V. of Germany, about 1525, who gave it to his son Philip II.---Taken by the Imperialists, 1796.---Given to Austria, on Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain, 1748.---Seized by the French, 1796; retaken by the Austrians, May, 1799.
- Modena made a duchy, 1451
- Mogul empire.---The first conqueror was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, who died, 1236.---Timer Bek became Great Mogul by conquest, 1399. The dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane, in the 15th century, whose descendents have kept the throne ever since.---Khoul Khan, the famous sophi of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi, and since that event many of the nabobs have made themselves independent.
- Monmouth was made an English county by Henry VIII. 1535.
- Morocco, empire of, anciently Mauritania, first known, 1008.---Possessed

States, &c. Founded.

by the Romans, 25 B. C. and reduced by them to a province, 50. From this time it underwent various revolutions, till the establishment of the Almoravides. The second emperor of his family built the capital, Morocco.—About 1116, Abdalla, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded the dynasty of Almahides, which ended in the last sovereign's total defeat in Spain, 1312. At this period Fez and Tremecen, then provinces of the empire, shook off their dependence. Morocco was afterwards seized by the king of Fez; but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1550, subdued and united the three kingdoms again, and formed what is at present the empire of Morocco.

Moscow founded, 1156.

Munich, in Bavaria, founded, 962; walled, 1157.

Naples founded, 323 B. C.

Naples, anciently Capua and Campania, kingdom of, begun, 1020. Great part of the country was inhabited, in ancient times, by the Etruscans, who built Nole and Capua. This territory has undergone various revolutions, and was distinguished from another division of Sicily by the title of the Kingdom of Puglia, of which Rodger count of Sicily was first monarch, 1127.—Given by the pope to the comte d'Anjou, in exclusion of the right heir Conradin, who was taken prisoner and beheaded, aged 16, 1266.—Charles king of Naples, being invited by the Hungarians to the crown of Hungary, was, when there, crowned; murdered by order of the queen regent, in her presence; who, for this, was soon after taken out of her carriage, and drowned in the river Boseth, 1386.—Alphonse of Arragon, united Sicily to it, and the kings have been since called King of the Two Sicilies, 1442.—Taken from the French, and annexed to Spain, 1504; continued with the Spaniards till 1706, when it was again taken by the emperor.—Conquered by the Spaniards again, 1734, and settled on don Carlos, the king of Spain's son, 1736; he resigned it to his third son Ferdinand, 1759.—The French seized on Naples, and compelled the king to retire to Sicily, Jan. 24, 1799, but was restored on July 10, following, when the king returned.—The king of Naples expelled, and Joseph Buonaparte made king, 1806.

Narva, in Holstein, founded, 1223.

Nawnburgh founded, 808.

Netherlands declared themselves a free state, 1565 and 1789.—Became a province to France, 1794.

Newcastle upon Tyne built, 1079; incorporated by king John, 1213.

Normandy erected into a dukedom, 876.

Northumberland kingdom began, 547; ended, 828.

Nottingham built, 924.

Nova Scotia divided into two provinces, 1734.

Orkney and Shetland Isles ceded by Denmark to Scotland, 839; confirmed to James III. 1468.

Osnaburgh bishoprick established, 1780.

Ostrogoths, their kingdom began in Italy, 476; ended, 554.

Ottoman empire began, 1293.

Oxford university derived its first origin so early as about 1130 B. C.; founded by Alfred, 886; its castle built, 1071; archdeaconry erected, 1092; Beaumont place finished, about 1128; chancellor's court established, 1244; bishoprick taken from Lincoln, and founded, 1541; first public lecture in Arabic read there, 1636; new theatre built, 1669; a terrible fire at, 1644; again, 1671; library built, 1745; hospital begun, May 1, 1772; observatory built, 1772; visited by George III. &c. Oct. 12, 1785.

- Padua built, 1269 B. C.; surrounded with a wall, &c. by the Venetians, 1019.
- Paris founded, 357; made the capital of France, 510; the city of, consumed by fire, 588; first paved with stones, 1186; barricadoes of, 1588, to oppose the entry of the duke of Guise; again, Aug. 27, 1748. in opposition to the regency; first parliament there, 1302; old parliament recalled, Nov. 25, 1774; under the influence of the populace, who destroyed the public prisons, July, 1789; became again the seat of empire, under the Corsican usurper, May 5, 1804.
- Persian empire founded, 536 B. C.
- Petersburgh, in Muscovy, built by the czar Peter I. 1703.
- Pisa republic founded, 1403.
- Poland, once the country of the Vandals, who left it to invade the Roman empire.—It was made a duchy, 694.—Kingdom of, began by favour of Otho III. emperor of Germany, under Boleslaus, 999.—Red Russia added to it, 1050.—Pomerania, that had been separated 180 years, again united with it, 1465.—Embraced Christianity, 965.—Order of the White Eagle instituted, 1705.—Augustus vacated his throne, 1707; endeavoured to recover it, 1709; pacific treaty, 1717.—Augustus Stanislaus carried off by the Confederates, and wounded, Nov. 3, 1771.—The kingdom seized and divided between Prussia, Russia, and Germany, 1773.—So late as the 13th century, the Poles retained the custom of killing old men when past their labour, and such children as were born imperfect.—A general revolution, April 14, and the crown made hereditary in the Saxony family, May 3, 1791.—The sovereignty dissolved, and the kingdom divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Nov. 25, 1795, and the king retired on a pension of 200,000 ducats.—Invaded by Buonaparte, 1806.
- Portugal, kingdom of, began, 1139; united to Spain, 1580, and continued so till 1640, when they shook off the Spanish yoke.—Invaded by the Dutch, 1808.
- Prussia, anciently possessed by the Venedi, whose kings were descended from Arthirius, first king of the Heruli, on the Baltic, 320 B. C. The Venedi were conquered by the Borussi, who inhabited the Rhiphaean mountains. Thence the country was called Borussi. or Prussia, which was subdued by the Mercian Knights, sent by the emperor Frederic II. 1215.—Weary of the extortions of their governors, they revolted to Jagello king of Poland, 1219.—The grand master of the Teutonic Order conquered the Poles, and kept possession till 1700, when he was made a king.—The king of, visited England, 1744.—Seized part of Poland, 1773 and 1795.
- Ratisbon built, 1187 B. C.
- Riga founded, 1128, by a colony of Bremeners.
- Roman empire began, 44 B. C.; ended, A. D. 63.—Began in the west, 74; ended, 92.—Began in the east, 364; ended, 1553.—It was 2000 miles broad, and 3000 in length.
- Rome, its foundation laid by Romulus, its first king, 753 B. C. according to most chronologers; by sir Isaac Newton's chronology, 627 B. C.—They seize the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives, 750 B. C.—The Romans and the Albans, contesting for superiority, agree to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three Horatii, Roman knights, and the three Curiatii, Albans, being elected by their respective countries, engage in the celebrated combat, which by the victory of the Horatii, submits and unites Alba to Rome, 667 B. C.—The circus built, said to have been capable of containing 150,000 people, 605

B. C.—Sextus Tarquin having ravished Lucretia, the Tarquins are expelled, the kingly government abolished, and the republican established under two annual consuls, 500 B. C.—The dictatorship first introduced, 493 B. C.—Decemviri appointed to form a body of laws, which being done, they are written on ten tables, transcribed on pillars of brass, and made the standard of judicial proceedings, 441 B. C.—The tribunes, ædiles, &c. divested of all power, 450 B. C.—Creation of censors, 443 B. C.—Patrician tribunes chosen instead of consuls, 421 B. C.—The consulship restored, 418 B. C.—Three questors from among the people elected, 410 B. C.—Roman soldiers first paid, 406 B. C.—Sacked by Brennus, 390 B. C.—City burnt by the Gauls, 318 B. C.—The Temple of Mars built, 380 B. C.—Prætor first appointed, 365 B. C.—The first Punic war declared. Before this time the Romans had never carried their arms beyond Italy, nor encountered their enemies at sea, 264 B. C.—About this time silver money was first made at Rome, instead of brass before in use; it took the name of *Moneta*, from the temple of *Juno Moneta*, where it was coined, 269 B. C.—The second Punic war began, 218 B. C.—Capitol and Temple of Janus built, 207 B. C.—The third Punic war, 149 B. C.—After a siege of three years the Romans took Carthage, and utterly destroyed it, 146 B. C.—Marius made his grand triumphal entry into Rome, preceded by an immense treasure in gold and silver, the spoils of Numidia; the famous Jugurtha its king, and his two sons in chains, graced the triumph, 103 B. C.—The Ambrones and Teutones defeated by Maurius. The wives of the former, being refused security from violation, murder themselves and their children, 102 B. C.—The capitol burnt, 83 B. C.—Rebuilt by Domitian.—Pompey and Julius Cæsar began to contend for supreme power over the commonwealth, which produced a bloody civil war, 59 B. C.—Cæsar was assassinated in the senate-house, and the revolution intended to be prevented by this catastrophe was only hastened, 44 B. C.—The Roman state divided into two factions by Octavianus Cæsar and Marc Anthony, a civil war ensued, 41 B. C.—The republic changed to an empire, Octavius Cæsar having the titles of Imperator and Augustus conferred on him by the senate and the people, 27 B. C. About this time the annual revenue of the Roman empire amounted to 40,000,000*l.* of our pounds sterling. The city of Rome was computed to have been 50 of our miles in circumference, and its inhabitants to exceed 4,000,000.—The famous Temple of the Mother of the Gods consumed by fire, A. D. 2.—A new census, or numeration of the people, being taken by Claudius the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome were found to amount to 6,900,000, A. D. 48.—The number of inhabitants able to bear arms were 132,419 men, in 459; in 294, the number was 270,000; 338,214, in 159; and 320,000 in 50 B. C.—The Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations of the north, began to invade the Roman empire, about A. D. 250.—It is divided into four parts between two emperors, Dioclesian and Constantius.—The basis of its dissolution, 292.—The seat of empire removed from Rome to Constantinople, by Constantine, 330.—Divided again into the eastern and western empires, 379.—Rome taken and plundered by the Goths, 410.—By the Vandals, 455.—By the Heruli, 476.—Is recovered for Justinian by Belisarius, 537.—In 547, the Goths retook it.—In 1533, Naras, another of Justinian's general, reconquered it for the emperor.—In 726, it revolted from the Greek emperors, became a free state, and was governed by a senate. Finally the senate and the people acknowledged Charlemagne king of France as emperor of the West, who surrendered the city and duchy to the pope, reserving the sovereignty, 800.—The

popes afterwards made themselves independent, and continued in possession of this renowned city and its territories, called the Ecclesiastical States, till 1798.—St. Peter's cathedral was built by pope Julius II. who died, 1512; Bramante was the architect.—The inhabitants of Rome, on June 4, 1780, amounted to 155,184, of whom 36,435 were housekeepers; in this number were included 3847 monks, 2327 secular priests, 1910 nuns, 1065 students, 1470 paupers, 7 negroes, and 52 persons not Romans.—Reduced by the French to a republic, and the pope sent from Rome, Feb. 15, 1798.—The pope being restored to the government, goes to Paris to crown Buonaparte emperor of the French, and performs that ceremony, Dec. 2, 1804.

Rostock founded, 1169.

Roussillon, &c. annexed to the kingdom of France, 1349.

Russia, or Muscovy, anciently Sarmatia, and inhabited by the Scythians.—Not renowned till the natives attempted to take Constantinople, 864.—Rurick was grand duke of Novogorod, in this country, 862; the earliest authentic account of it.—In 981, Wolidimer was the first Christian king.—The Poles conquered it, about 1058; but it is uncertain how long they kept it.—Andrey I. began his reign, 1158, and laid the foundation of Moscow.—About 1200, the Mungles Tartars conquered it, and held it till 1540, when John Basilowitz restored it to independency.—About the middle of the 16th century, the Russians discovered and conquered Siberia.—Navigation from England first discovered by Robert Chancellor, 1554.—The Tartars surprised Moscow, and killed 30,000 inhabitants, 1571.—First began their new year, from Jan. 1, 1700.—Became an empire, 1727, Peter I. assuming the title of Emperor of all the Russias, which was admitted by the powers of Europe in their future negotiations with the court of Petersburg. He visited England, and worked in the dock-yard at Deptford, 1697.—A revolution without bloodshed, in favour of Elizabeth, 1740.—Another, in favour of the late empress, 1762.—The emperor John, an infant, deposed, 1741; put to death, 1763.—The punishment of the knout abolished, 1752.—The empress seized part of Poland, 1773 and 1795.—Death of Paul I. and accession of the present emperor Alexander, March 1800.

Sandwich built, 957.

Sardinia conquered by the Spaniards, 1303, in whose possession it was till 1708, when it was taken by an English fleet, and given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king.—The first king was Victor, who abdicated the throne in favour of his son, 1730, and died in prison, 1732.—Annexed to Italy, and Buonaparte crowned king of the whole, May 26, 1805.

Savoy, part of Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Romans, 118 B. C.—The Alemans seized it, 395.—The Franks, 196.—It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when Conrad emperor of Germany gave it to Hubert, with the title of earl.—Amadeus VIII. earl of Savoy, solicited Sigismund emperor of Germany to erect his dominions into a duchy, which he did, at Cambray, Feb. 19, 1417.—The last duke having taken Sicily in 1713, by the assistance of the English, was made king of that country, but by the peace of Utrecht changed it for Sardinia, 1718.—The dukedom of Savoy is now possessed by the king of Sardinia; but great part of the country ceded to France, 1796.—Seized by the French, Dec. 1798; who were repulsed, 1799; but subjugated it again the year following.

Scotland, anciently Caledonia, history of, began 328 B. C. when Fergus I. was sent over by the people of Ireland.—Received the Christian faith, A. D. 203.—United under one monarchy by Kenneth II. the 69th king,

States, &c. Founded.

and called Scotland, 838.—Divided into baronies, 1032.—Invaded by the king of Norway, near loch Lomond, 1263.—On the death of Alexander III. was disputed by twelve candidates, who submitted their claims to the arbitration of Edward I. of England, 1283, which gave him an opportunity to conquer it.—It was not entirely recovered by the Scots till 1314.—Its regalia and crown taken and brought to England with the coronation chair, now in Westminster abbey, 1296.—Records of Scotland, by being sent by sea from England for Scotland, were lost, 1298.—First general assembly of the church held, Dec. 20, 1560.—Earl of Murry regent, 1567.—Earl of Lenox, regent, July 12, 1570.—Earl of Mar, regent, Sept. 6, 1571.—Earl of Morton, regent, Nov. 24, 1572.—James VI. of Scotland succeeded to the crown of England, 1603; this produced an union of the two crowns; and in 1707, the two kingdoms were united, and took the style and title of Great Britain.

Shaftesbury built, 879.

Sicily first peopled from Italy, 1262 B. C.—Separated from the kingdom of Naples, of which latter Joseph Buonaparte, a man of neither valour nor abilities, usurped the throne by his brother Napoleon's assistance, 1805.

South Saxon kingdom began, 477; ended, 754.

Southwark annexed to London, 1550.

Spain, New, established, 1520.

Spain was first civilized by the Phœnicians, who possessed great part of it; these called in the Carthaginians. It was afterwards invaded by the Rhodians. The Carthaginians however made new conquests, 209; and after the destruction of ancient Tyre, became the most powerful in this country.—Conquered by the Romans, 216 B. C.—Grenada and Andalusia was the Bætica of the Romans, and the rest of Spain the province of Taragona. The several provinces now subject to the crown were once independent kingdoms, but became one kingdom, in 414.—The Goths and Vandals overturned the Roman power, 569, and continued in possession of it till it was conquered by the Moors, 711.—The Moors kept possession till 1093.—The small kingdoms were swallowed up in Castile and Arragon, 1492.—Primacy of Toledo founded, 680.—St. James, the tutelar saint of Spain, since the finding of the apostle's body, in the 9th century.—Holy brotherhood instituted, 1260.—Kingdom of, founded, by the union of the two crowns of Castile and Arragon, the queen of Castile having married the king of Arragon, 1479, who assumed the title of Catholic Majesty.—By the conquests of Navarre and Grenada, Ferdinand put a complete end to the dominion of the Moors in this country, 1511.—Escorial began building, 1569.—Fuero Juzgo code of laws enacted by Cindasvindu, 612; that called *Les Usages*, formed by the count of Barcelona, 1060; *Fuero de Costilla*, by Alphonso IX. 1211; *Fuero real*, by Alphonso X. 1254; *Siete partidas*, by Alphonso XI. 1347; *Recopilation*, by Philip II. 1567; *Nueva ditto*, by Philip IV. 1665; *Novissima ditto*, by Philip V. 1723; who resigned his crown to his son, Dec. 1724, but on his son's death he reassumed it.—The kingdom treacherously seized by Buonaparte, and given to his brother Joseph, 1808.

Stockholm built, 1253.

Stralsund, in Pomerania, founded, 1209.

Surat factory, in the East Indies, founded, 1603.

Sussex kingdom, founded by Alla, a Saxon, 419; ended, 448.

Sweden, anciently Scandinavia, kingdom of, began, 481.—United to the crown of Denmark and Norway, 1394.—Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes, 1523, until which time the crown was elective.—Christianity introduced there, 829.—No nobility there before 1500.—Nobility massa-

cred. Nov. 8, 1510.—Lutheranism established there by Gustavus Vasa, about 1525.—Popery abolished, and the crown declared hereditary, 1544. Christiana queen of, born 1626; began her reign, 1632; founded the order of Amarante, 1647; resigned the crown, 1654; died at Rome, 1689.—Charles XII. began his reign, 1700.—King of, made prisoner by the Turks at Bender, after three years protection there, 1713.—Conspiracy for altering the government, when Counts Brahe and Horne were beheaded, 1756.—Revolution in the government, and the king made absolute, Aug. 13, 1772; and again, 1789.—The king assassinated, March 16, 1792.—The late king Gustavus Adolphus V. dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, March 13, 1809.

Switzerland, inhabited formerly by the Helvetii, who were subdued by Cæsar, 57 B. C.—It remained subject to the Romans till again conquered by the Alemans from Germany; these were driven out by Clovis I. of France, 496.—Became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, 838.—Given by the last king of Burgundy to the emperor of Germany, 1032, to which it belonged till the Swiss Cantons were formed, 1307.—Their form of government made perpetual by themselves, 1315; and ratified by other powers, 1649.—Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1480.—Order of the Bear founded, 1213.—Six of the Cantons are Protestants, the rest Roman Catholics.—Their independence abolished by the French, Sept. 9, 1798.—Their government finally placed under the care of France, Oct. 1802.

Syracuse, in the Isle of Sicily, founded, 709.

Thebes built by Cadmus, 493 B. C.

Thorne, in Prussia, founded, 1225.

Tranquebar settled by the Danes, 1617.

Transylvania was given to Austria, 1699.

Troy built, 1480.—The kingdom of, began 1446 B. C.

Treves, archbishop of, first admitted an elector, 1021.

Tuscany erected into a dukedom, 1530.—Seized by the French, March 24, 1799.—Recovered its independence, July 17, 1799; but was reduced again under obedience to France, the following year.

United Provinces established, 1579.—Acknowledged independent, 1609.—

United to France, 1796.—Louis Buonaparte made king of, June 4, 1806, by order of his brother Napoleon.

Vandals began their kingdom in Spain, 412; ended, 537.

Venice.—The first inhabitants of this country were the Veneti.—Conquered by the Gauls, and made a kingdom, about 356.—Conquered for the Romans by Marcellus, 221 B. C.—The islands on which the city stands began to be inhabited by Italians, about 421.—The first house was erected by Entinopus, who fled from the Goths.—The people of Padua took refuge there also, and were assisted by Entinopus in building the 80 houses which formed the first city, 413.—First governed by a Doge, 697; but its republic was not independent till 803.—Reduced to ashes, 1101.—Nearly destroyed by the league of Cambray, 1509.—The arsenal was destroyed by fire, 1565.—The conspiracy on which Otway's play is founded, 1618.—Its university founded, 1592.—Declared a free port, May 11, 1736.—Greatly damaged by fire, 1789.—Its senate dissolved, and its government changed by the French troops, 1797.—The Doge omitted the ceremony of wedding the Adriatic seas, a ceremony that had existed from 1175.—The French ceded the city with the adjacent country, to the emperor of Germany, Oct. 17, 1797.

Vienna was very obscure till 1151.—It was walled and enlarged by Henry I. of Austria, 1122, with the ransom of king Richard I. of England.—Made

an imperial city by Frederick II. 1136.—Made subject to the house of Austria, 1140.—Besieged and taken by the king of Hungary, 1490.—Besieged by the Turks under Solomon the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men, 1529.—Again in 1532, 1543, and 1665, when the grand vizier, with 100,000 men, cannonaded the city from July 24 to the beginning of September, without effect.—Taken possession of by the French troops, 1805, and 1809.

Wales first inhabited by Britons, on their being expelled England by the Saxons, 685.—Divided into North Wales, South Wales, and Powis Land, 970.—Conquered and divided by William I. among the conquerors, 1091. Griffith, the last king, died 1137. The sovereign, from that time, was a prince only. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South Wales, 1157; and in 1282, Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independency by the death of Lewellin, the last prince. The Welch, however, were not entirely reconciled to this revolution till the queen happened to be brought to bed of a son at Caernarvon, in 1284; Edward very politically styled him Prince of Wales; which title the heir to the crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since.—Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 28 Henry VIII. 1536.—Invaded by the French without effect, 1796.

Washington city, in America, founded, 1791.

Waterford, in Ireland, built, 1162.

West Saxon kingdom founded, 519; subdued, 828.

Wirttemberg erected into a county, 1078; into a duchy at the diet of Wormes, 1495; into a kingdom, 1803.

Worcester built, 255.

York built, 1223 B. C.

Ypres, in Flanders, founded, 969.

SECT. X.

UNIVERSITIES FOUNDED.

- A**BERDEEN founded, 1477.
 Abo, Finland, 1640.
 Alba Julia, Transylvania, 1629.
 Altort, Franconia, 1581.
 Andrews, St. Scotland, 1411.
 Anjou, 1349; enlarged, 1364.
 Avignon, France, 1388.
 Basil, Switzerland, 1458.
 Bazaucon, Burgundy, 1540.
 Bologna, Italy, 428.
 Bruges, French Flanders, 1665.
 Caduris, or Quercy, France, 1320.
 Caen, Normandy, 1417.
 Cambridge began 626, according to some; others, 900; revived, 1110.
 Cambridge, New England, projected, 1630.
 Cologne, in Germany, refounded, 1389.
 Compostella, Spain, 1517.
 Conimbria, Portugal, 1391; enlarged, 1503.
 Constantinople, 425.
 Copenhagen, 147; enlarged, 1539, 1569.
 Cordova, Spain, 968.
 Cracow, Poland, 700; enlarged, 1402.
 Dijon, France, 1722.
 Dillingen, Swabia, 1565.
 Dola, Burgundy, 1426.
 Douay, French Flanders, 1562.
 Dresden, Saxony, 1694.
 Dublin, 1591.
 Edinburgh, founded by James VI. 1580.
 Erfurt, Thuringia, enlarged, 1390.
 Evora, Portugal, 1559.
 Ferrara, Italy, 1316.
 Florence, Italy, enlarged, 1438.
 Francker, Friesland, 1585.
 Frankfort, on the Oder, 1506.
 Friburg, Germany, 1460.
 Geneva, 1365.
 Gressen, 1607; united to Marburg, 1626.
 Glasgow, Scotland, 1450.

Universities Founded.

Goettingen, Hanover, 1734.
 Grenada, Spain, 1537.
 Gripswald, 1547.
 Groningen, Friesland, 1640.
 Heidelberg, Germany, 1346.
 Helmstadt, or Jula, Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, 1576.
 Jena, or Sala, Thuringia, 1548.
 Ingolstadt, Bavaria, 1573.
 Koningsburgh, Prussia, 1544.
 Leyden, Holland, 1575.
 Leipsic, Saxony, 1409.
 Louvaine, Flanders, 926; enlarged, 1427.
 Lyons, France, 830.
 Marpurg, Hesse, 1527.
 Mechlin, Flanders, 1440.
 Mentz, 1482.
 Montpelier, 1196.
 Moscow, 1754.
 Munster, 1491.
 Naples, 1216.
 Orleans, France, 1312.
 Oxford, 886.
 Paderborne, 1592.
 Padua, Italy, 1179.
 Palenza, 1209; removed to Salamanca, 1249.
 Pavia, 791; enlarged, 1361.
 Paris, 792.
 Perugia, Italy, 1290.
 Petersburg, Russia, 1747.
 Pisa, Italy, 1339; enlarged, 1487 and 1552.
 Poitiers, France, 1430.
 Prague, Bohemia, 1360.
 Ronthien, Scaumberg, 1619.
 Regmont, Prussia, 1544.
 Rhemes, 1145; enlarged, 1560.
 Rostoc, Mecklenburg, 1415.
 Salamanca, Spain, 1240.
 Sarragossa, Arragon, 1474.
 Sena, Hetruria, 1387.
 Seville, Spain, 1517.
 Sorbonne, France, 1253.
 Strasburg, Germany, 1538.
 Thoulouse, France, 809.
 Toledo, Spain, 1518.
 Treves, Germany, 1473.
 Tubingen, Wirtemberg, 1477.
 Turin, 1412.
 Valence Dauphiny, 1475.
 Venice, 1792.
 Vienna, 1236.
 Upsal, Sweden, 1477.
 Utrecht, Holland, 1636.
 Wurtzburgh, Franconia, 1402.
 Wirtemburgh, Saxony, 1502.

SECT. XI.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS,

Castles, Cathedrals, Colleges, Hospitals, and other Public Works.

- A**BBOTSBURY abbey, Dorsetshire, built, 1026.
 Abercornway castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 1204.
 Aberistwith castle, built, 1110; burnt 1124.
 Abingdon abbey, Berks, built, 941.
 Adelphi buildings, Strand, London, built, 1770.
 Adrian's wall, built 121 before Christ.
 Adrian's mole, at Rome, built, 120.
 Agricola built the rampart of division between England and Scotland, with the chain of castles from the Forth to the Clyde, 84.
 Agatha's St. monastery, near Richmond, Yorkshire, built, 1131.
 Alban's St. abbey, Hertfordshire, built, 793.
 Albion mills built, 1786; burnt, 1792.
 Alcantara bridge, over the Tagus, in Portugal, built about 98.
 Aldersgate, London, built, 1616; pulled down and sold for 911. April, 1761.
 Aldgate, London, built 1608; pulled down and sold for 1771. 10s. July 1760.
 Allington castle, Kent, built, 1282.
 All Souls college, Oxford, founded, 1437.
 Alnwick castle, Northumberland, built, 1147.
 Amberley castle, Sussex, built, 1374.
 Amersbury nunnery, Wilts, built, 976.
 Amphitheatre, at Rome, built, 69; has been deprived of its ornaments to adorn palaces, &c. but has 14 modern chapels now erected within side. That at Verona is the next in size; and that at Nîmes next.
 Amsterdam Stadthouse, built, 1638; the Exchange, in 1634.
 Andrea Della Velle in Rome, built, 1641.
 Antwerp walled round, 1201; re-walled, 1514; Ourse built, 1531.
 Apollo's temple, at Delphos, built, 434 before Christ; burnt down, 352.
 Appian way to Rome, made, 312.
 Artists room in the Strand, London, built, 1772.
 Arts and Sciences house, in the Adelphi, London, built, 1772.
 Arundel castle built, by the Saxons, in about 800.
 Ashby de la Zouch castle, built 1399.
 Ashdown church, in Essex, built, 1020.
 Asaph St. church and palace, in Flintshire, built 560; re-built, 1402.
 Asylum, near Westminster-bridge, London, instituted 1758,

Remarkable Buildings.

- Augustine's St. abbey, Canterbury, built 1605.
 Aysgarth bridge, Yorkshire, built 1539.
 Aylmouth castle, Northumberland, built 559.
 Babel tower began to be built, 2247 before Christ, and continued 40 years building.
 Balliol college, Oxford, founded 1268.
 Bâltimore house, Southampton-row, built 1750.
 Bamborough castle, Northumberland, built 558.
 Bancroft's alm-houses, Mile-end, Middlesex, built 1735.
 Bangor cathedral built, 616.
 Bank of England, London, first established, 1694; house built, 1732; enlarged 1771, 1783, &c.
 Banqueting-house, Whitehall, Westminster, built 1607.
 Barling abbey, Lincolnshire, built 1180.
 Barnard's, sir John, statue, erected in the Royal Exchange, London, May 23, 1747.
 Barnwell castle, Northamptonshire, built 1132.
 Bartholomew monastery, near Smithfield, London, built 1162; hospital founded, 1546; re-built from 1750 to 1770.
 Basingwork abbey, Flintshire, 1131.
 Bastile at Paris, the foundations laid April 23, 1369; not finished till 1383; destroyed by the mob, and the governor killed for resisting them, July 14, 1789.
 Bath hospital, Somerset, built 1733.
 Battersea bridge built, 1772; church re-built 1776.
 Battle abbey, Sussex, built 1067.
 Beaulieu abbey, Hampshire, built 1204.
 Beauchief abbey, Derbyshire, built 1183.
 Beaumaris castle, Anglesea, built 1295.
 Beckford's, Mr. Alderman, statue, erected in Guildhall, London, 1770.
 Redford priory built, 1000; re-built, 1223; bridge built 1224.
 Bees, St. priory, Cumberland, founded 1120.
 Beeston castle, Cheshire, built 1180, rebuilt 1201.
 Belfast bridge, Ireland, built 1682; bank built, 1787.
 Bergham abbey, Sussex, built 1160.
 Berkeley castle, Gloucestershire, began by Henry I. 1103; finished by Henry II.
 Bernard castle, Durham, built 1270.
 Berry Pomperoy castle, Devon, built 1070.
 Bethlehem hospital, built 1553; re-built 1675.
 Beveston castle, Gloucestershire, built 1076.
 Beverley church, in Yorkshire, built 711.
 Biledaws, abbey, Shropshire, built 1153.
 Billing, Little, priory, Northamptonshire, built 1067.
 Binton abbey, Dorsetshire built 1172.
 Bingham priory, Norfolk, built 1206.
 Birkhedde priory, Cheshire, built 1189.
 Bishop Auckland's palace, Durham, re-built 1665.
 Bishop's-gate, London, pulled down and sold, 1761.
 Blackfriar's bridge voted for in Common Council, 1755; bill passed, May 17, 1756; and the first stone laid, October 31, 1760; passable, 1766; finished, 1770; cost 150,840l. Toll houses built, June, 1773; burnt by the rioters, and re-erected, June 7, 1780; toll taken off, June 24, 1785; Sunday toll took place, June 21, 1786; bridge paved, 1792.
 Blantyre priory, Scotland, built 1295.

Remarkable Buildings

- Bliburgh priory, Suffolk, built 1110.
 Bodiam castle, Sussex, built 1139.
 Bodleian library, Oxford, re-built and founded, 1598.
 Bolton abbey, Yorkshire, built 1120; castle built 1297.
 Bothell castle, Northumberland, built 1330.
 Botolph's priory Colchester, built 1109.
 Bow bridge first built, 1087.
 Bow church, Cheapside, built 1673; present tower finished, 1680.
 Bowes castle, Yorkshire, built out of the ruins of a Roman fort.
 Boxgrove priory, Sussex, built 1110.
 Bradenstoke priory, Wilts, built 1076.
 Bradsole abbey, Kent, built 1191.
 Bramber castle and church, Sussex, built before the Conquest.
 Brazen-nose college, Oxford, founded 1513.
 Brecknock castle built, 1089; priory built 1100.
 Bridewell (late a palace of king Henry VIII.) London, built 1522; converted to an hospital, 1553.
 Bridgewater castle and bridge, Somersetshire, built 1204.
 Bridgenorth castle, Shropshire, built 800.
 Brinkburn priory, Northumberland, built 1331.
 Bristol cross, built 1373; taken down and removed to Stourhead, 1760; Exchange built, 1741; bridge bill, passed, May 22, 1760.
 British Lying-inn Hospital, Brownlow-street, London, instituted 1749.
 Brodie castle, Scotland, built 1113.
 Bromholm priory, Norfolk, 113.
 Brougham castle, Westmoreland, built 1070.
 Brunspeth castle, Durham, built 1140.
 Buckfastre abbey, Devon, 918.
 Buckingham-house, in St. James's-park, built 1703; bought for the residence of queen Charlotte, for 21,000l. 1760; her first residence there, May 19, 1762.
 Buckingham castle, built 918.
 Buckland priory, built 1278.
 Bugden palace, Huntingdonshire, built 1480.
 Burgh castle, Staffordshire, built by the Romans.
 Burlington pier, built 1697.
 Burnham priory, Bucks, built 1266.
 Burrough chapel, Somersetshire, was standing in 900.
 Burton abbey, Staffordshire, built 1004.
 Bury castle, Suffolk, built 1020.
 Butley priory, built 1171.
 Byland abbey, Yorkshire, 1134.
 Bysham abbey, Berks, 1338.
 Caerlaveroc castle, Scotland, built 1638.
 Caldor priory, Cumberland, built 1134.
 Calshot castle, Hampshire, built 1540.
 Cambridge castle, built 1063; Senate-house, began 1722.
 Canterbury castle, built 1075; cathedral, built 1184; West-gate, built 1387.
 Cardigan castle, built 1160.
 Carew castle, Pembrokeshire, built 1100.
 Carisbrook castle, built 692; re-built 1616.
 Carlisle castle, built 680; city walls built 690; both repaired 1097, and 1484.
 Cartmel monastery, Lancashire, built 188.

Remarkable Buildings.

- Castle-acre priory, Norfolk, built 1090.
 Castle-acre monastery, Yorkshire, built 1085.
 Castle Cornet, Guernsey, built 1100.
 Castle Rising castle, Norfolk, built 1204.
 Castle Russian castle, Isle of Man, built 960.
 Castle Town castle, Isle of Man, built 960.
 Castles, 1100 built in England, between 1140 and 1154.
 Catherine-hall, Cambridge, founded 1475.
 Catherine-hill chapel, Surrey, built 1230.
 Charing-cross erected as it now is, 1678.
 Charter-house, built 1371; converted into an hospital, 1611.
 Chatham, earl of, statue erected to, in Guildhall, 1782.
 Cheapside-cross demolished, May 2, 1643.
 Chelsea college began, 1609; finished 1690; cost 150,000*l.* physic garden began 1732; bridge began, 1762.
 Chertsey abbey founded, 664.
 Chelmsford bridge, built 1100; prison built 1777.
 Chester castle re-built 1084; cathedral founded 660; St. John's church founded 689; water tower built 1322.
 Chichester built, by Cissa, 540; cathedral, built 1115.
 Childham castle, Kent, erected before 182.
 Christ church college, Oxford, began 1515; completed 1523.
 Christ church priory, Hampshire, built 1060.
 Christ college, Cambridge, founded 1505.
 Christ hospital, London, founded 1552.
 Cirencester abbey, founded 1182.
 Circus at Rome, built 605 B. C. contained 150,000 persons.
 Cisbury fort, Wiltshire, built by Cissa, 547.
 City road, near London, made 1761.
 Clare-hall, Cambridge, founded 1326.
 Clapham church built, 1777.
 Clarendon press printing-office, Oxford, founded 1711.
 Clerbury castle, Shropshire, built 1160.
 Clerkewell monastery, founded 1098; burnt by a mob 1381; new church, first stone laid, Dec. 18, 1788.
 Cleve abbey, Somerset, founded 1198.
 Clithero castle, Lancashire, built 1171.
 Clun castle, Salop, built 1140.
 Clunokvaur abbey, Caernarvonshire, built 1616.
 Cocker-mouth castle, Cumberland, built 1069.
 Cockersand abbey, Lancashire, built 1200.
 Cocklepark tower, Northumberland, built before 1200.
 Colchester, built 125 before Christ; monastery of St. John, built 1097; castle, built 912.
 College of the Four Nations, at Paris, built 1670.
 Cold Norton priory, Oxfordshire, built 1160.
 Combe abbey, Warwickshire, built 1150.
 Combermere abbey, Cheshire, built 1134.
 Common-pleas, court of, in Westminster-hall, built 1741.
 Compters of London, built near Newgate, 1789 to 1791, cost 20,473*l.* building.
 Companile of St. Marco, at Venice, built 1154.
 Coningsberg castle, Yorkshire, existed in 489.
 Corne castle, Dorset, built 970.
 Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, founded 1351.

Remarkable Buildings.

- Corpus Christi college, Oxford, founded 1516.
 Cottonian library settled for the public, 1701; damaged by fire, October 25, 1731.
 Covent-garden square, built 1633; church repaired, 1789.
 Covent-garden theatre built, 1733; enlarged 1792.
 Coventry abbey, built 1043.
 Coverham abbey, Yorkshire, built 1280.
 Cowling castle, Kent, built 1481.
 Cowes castle, in the Isle of Wight, built 1540.
 Cranburn priory, Dorset, built 980.
 Creak priory, Norfolk, built 1205.
 Crickhaith castle, Caernarvonshire, built 1206.
 Cripplegate, London, pulled down and sold for 911. July, 1760
 Cross, St. hospital, Winchester, built 1132.
 Croxton abbey, Staffordshire, built 1180.
 Croyland abbey, Lincolnshire, built 718; destroyed by the Danes, 867; re-built, 945.
 Cummer abbey, Marionethshire, built 1200.
 Custom-house, London, first built, 1559; burnt down and re-built 1718.
 Dacre castle, Cumberland, built before 925.
 Dartington temple, Devon, built 1123.
 Davington nunnery, Kent, built 1158.
 David's St. cathedral, built 1180; palace built 1335.
 Dartford priory, Kent, built 1372.
 Deal castle, Kent, built 1559.
 Denbigh abbey, built 1330; castle built, 1280.
 Dennis' abbey, in France, built 1140.
 Devizes castle, built 1136.
 Dionisiu's priory, Hampshire, built 1124.
 Dolwyddelan castle, Caernarvonshire, built 500.
 Domo, at Pisa, built 1061.
 Dorchester cathedral first built, 686.
 Domitian's palace, at Rome, built in 80.
 Domus dei house, at Dover, built 1240.
 Dormitory, at Westminster school, rebuilt 1719.
 Dorno, in Florence, began 1300, finished 1444.
 Dover castle, built by Julius Cæsar, 50 years before Christ; tower, built 47; old church built 156; priory built 1150; pier built 1549.
 Drury-lane theatre, built 1662; destroyed by fire, 1672; re-built 1674; pulled down, 1791; re-built 1794.
 Dublin castle, Ireland, built 1220; Parliament-house began 1720, cost 40,000l.; destroyed by fire, February 27, 1792; Custom-house began, 1781.
 Dudley castle, Staffordshire, built 700; priory built 1160.
 Dulwich college, built 1619.
 Dunbar built 1187 before Christ.
 Dunmow priory, Essex, built 1110.
 Donnington castle, Berks, built 1260.
 Dunoon castle, Scotland, built long before 1334.
 Dunstable priory, founded 1132.
 Dunstaburg priory, Northumberland, built 1280.
 Dunstaffnage castle, Scotland, built 1307.
 Durham castle, built 1069.
 Eastby abbey, Yorkshire, built 1152.
 Eastbury priory, Sussex, built 1270.

Remarkable Buildings.

- Eastburn house, Essex built 1572.
 East Grinstead tower fell down, Nov. 12, 1785.
 East India House, Leadenhall street, London, built 1726, enlarged 1799.
 Edgar's tower, Worcester, built 975.
 Edinburgh castle, built 950; first fortified, 1074; palace of Holyrood house built 1528; Register Office, built 1774; New College foundation laid 1789; New Bridewell, ditto. 1791.
 Edystone light-house, near Plymouth, first built, 1696; blown down Nov. 26, 1703; re-built, 1706; burnt down Dec. 1755; re-built Oct. 1759; again burnt down, 1770; re built 1774.
 Edmonsbury St. monastery, Suffolk, built 633; re-built 1028; the arches near the East-gate. 1148.
 Egremont castle, Cumberland, built 1070.
 Elizabeth castle, Jersey, built 1586.
 Ely monastery, built 566; destroyed by the Danes, 870; re-built 1109; bishop's house, in Holborn, built 1290; pulled down and converted into buildings. 1780.
 Eltham palace, built 1290.
 Emanuel college, Cambridge, founded 1584.
 English college, at Rome, built 854.
 Escorial, in Spain, built 1562.
 Esher-place, Surrey, built 1414.
 Ethelbert's tower, in Canterbury, built 1047.
 Eton college, built 1441; re built 1569.
 Ewelme palace, Oxfordshire, built 1424.
 Excise-office, in Broad-street, London, built 1774.
 Exeter castle, built 680; cathedral began 1064; completed 1485; new bridge began 1770; country court-house, built 1776; theatre built 1783.
 Exeter college, Oxford, built 1316.
 Exeter conduit, built 1486.
 Eynsham abbey, Oxfordshire, built 1005.
 Farley castle, Somersetshire, burnt 1342.
 Farnham castle, Surrey, built 1128.
 Feversham abbey, Kent, built 1147.
 Fishmonger's hall burnt, Feb. 10, 1761.
 Flaxley abbey, built 1110; destroyed by fire 1777.
 Fleet-market opened, Sept. 30, 1737; obelisk erected 1775; Fleet prison burnt by the rioters, June 7, 1780.
 Flint castle, built 1135.
 Florence bridge, built 1330.
 Ford abbey, Devonshire, built 1133.
 Fotheringhay castle, Northamptonshire, built 1408.
 Foundling hospital, London, incorporated 1739; building began, 1742; opened 1756.
 Fountains abbey, Yorkshire, built 1132.
 Fountain, in Piazza Navona, in Rome, built 1632.
 Fountain de Trevi, at Rome, built 1751.
 Freemason's hall, Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, built 1775; consecrated May 28. 1776.
 French Protestants hospital, London, incorporated 1718.
 Frithelstoke priory, Devon, built 1222.
 Fulham bridge, built 1727.
 Furness abbey, Lancashire, built 1127.
 Galway college, Ireland, founded by Edward VI. 1551.
 Gateside monastery, Durham, founded 653.

- George's, St. Hospital, Hyde park-corner, instituted Oct. 19, 1733.
 George's, St. church, Bloomsbury, London, built 1730.
 George, fort, in the East Indies, built 1620.
 Germans, St. priory, Cornwall, built 937.
 Gervis abbey, Yorkshire, founded 1145.
 Giles's St. church, London, re-built 1731.
 Glastonbury abbey, Somerset, built 690; re-built 954.
 Gleaston castle, Lancashire, built 1340.
 Gloucester monastery, founded 710.
 Godalmin bridge, in Surrey, built, began July 1782.
 Godstow nunnery, Oxfordshire, consecrated 1138.
 Gonvil and Cains college, Cambridge, founded 1348,
 Goodman's fields theatre opened 1729.
 Gray's-inn re-built 1687.
 Grace Dieu nunnery, Leicester, 1151.
 Green castle, Caernarvonshire, built 1138.
 Greenwich hospital began to be built 1696.
 Greenwich hospital instituted 1694; first began to receive disabled seamen, 1737; had the Derwentwater estate given it 1735; injured by a fire, Jan. 1779; chapel re-built and opened for service, Sept. 2, 1789.
 Gresham college, founded 1681; pulled down 1771; and the excise office built upon the spot, 1774.
 Gretham hospital, in Durham, built 1220.
 Guildford castle, Surrey, built before 1036; tower fell down, April 23, 1700.
 Guildhall, London, built 1416; council-chamber 1425; the front and porch 1431; burnt 1666; repaired 1669; beautified 1762; front re-built 1789.
 Guy's hospital, Southwark, built 1721.
 Gysburgh priory, Yorkshire, founded 1119.
 Hackney-coach office, in Surrey-street, Strand, London, burnt down 1770; removed to Somerset-place, 1782.
 Hadley castle, Essex, built 1306.
 Hagmon priory, Salop, built 1100.
 Hales Owen abbey, Shropshire, built 1215.
 Hales abbey, Gloucestershire, built 1246.
 Halling-house, Kent, built 1183.
 Hampton-court palace, built 1525; bridge began 1750.
 Harlach castle, Merionethshire, built by the Britons; re-built 876.
 Harwood nunnery, Bedfordshire, built 1150.
 Hastings castle, Kent, built 1070.
 Havard college, New England, built 1650; burnt down and re-built 1764.
 Haverfordwest castle, built about 1700.
 Haugmond abbey, Shropshire, built 1110.
 Hawardon castle, Flintshire, built 1250; demolished 1643.
 Henry VII's. chapel, Westminster, built Jan. 18, 1502.
 Heralds college, instituted 1340; house built 1670.
 Hereford cathedral, built 1107; western tower fell 1786.
 Hertford college, Oxford, founded 1740.
 Hertlebury castle, Worcestershire, built 1268.
 Hever castle, Kent, built 1340.
 Hick's hall, Smithfield, London, built 1612; pulled down 1782.
 Hick's hall, Clerkenwell, foundation laid May 20, 1779; finished 1782.
 Higham Ferrars college, Northamptonshire, built 1422.
 Hinchinbrook priory, Huntingdonshire, built 1074.
 Holland priory, Lancashire, founded 1319.

Remarkable Buildings.

- Holyrood abbey, Edinburgh, built 1228; repaired 1758.
 Holyhead, Anglesea, church, built 1291.
 Holy-cross church, Tipperary, in Ireland, built 1169.
 Hyde abbey, Hampshire, built 904.
 House of Commons, Westminster, repaired 1348.
 Holdenby house, Northamptonshire, built 1585.
 Holm Cultram abbey, Cumberland, built 1115.
 Horse Guards, Westminster, built 1758.
 Huntingdon castle, built 921.
 Hurst castle, Hampshire, built 1539.
 Hurstmonceaux castle, Sussex, built before 1066.
 Hylton castle, Durham, built 930.
 James's St. built, 1530; converted to a palace, and the park made, 1536.
 Jerusalem temple, built 1094 before Christ.
 Jesuit's church, in Rome, built 1573.
 Jesus college, Cambridge, founded 1496.
 Jesus college, Oxford, founded 1571.
 India-house, Leadenhall-street, London, built 1726.
 John's St. college, Cambridge, founded 1508.
 John's St. college, Oxford, founded 1557.
 John's St. church, Millbank, Westminster, consecrated June 24, 1728; burnt Sept. 26, 1742; repaired 1743.
 John's, St. monastery, near Smithfield, London, built 1098; burnt down by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381.
 John of Gaunt's house, near Lincoln, built 1397.
 Ipswich tower, at Rye, built 1160.
 Ipswich college, built 1524.
 Irish hospitals—Smith's school, incorporated 1669; Blue-coat hospital, incorporated 1670; Royal, near Kilmainham, ditto, 1683; Dublin work-house, established 1728; Charitable infirmary, opened 1728; Stephen's hospital, incorporated 1730; St. Patrick's, founded 1745; incorporated 1746; Lying-in hospital, established 1745; incorporated 1757; Mercer's incorporated 1750; St. Nicholas's, opened 1753; Lock instituted 1755; Charitable loan ditto, 1757; Venereal opened, 1758; Dublin hospital, ditto, 1762.
 Islington church, Middlesex, re-built Aug. 28, 1751.
 Katharine hall, Cambridge, founded 1472.
 King's bench prison, in St. George's-fields, Southwark, built 1751; enlarged 1776; burnt by rioters, June 7, 1780; re-built 1781; 50 apartments burnt, July 14, 1799.
 King's college, Cambridge, founded 1541.
 King's college Aberdeen, founded 1500.
 Kenelworth castle, Warwickshire, built 1120; priory built 1106.
 Kew bridge built of wood, 1759; of stone, began 1783, opened Sept. 23, 1789.
 Kirkham priory, Yorkshire, built 1122.
 Kirkstall abbey, Yorkshire, built 1153.
 Kirkstead abbey, Lincolnshire, built 1139.
 Knaresborough castle, Yorkshire, built 1100.
 Lacock nunnery, Wilts, built 1133.
 Lambeth chapel, founded 1169; palace built 1184.
 Lancaster castle, built 124, by Agricola, the Roman general.
 Landaff cathedral, built 1120.
 Lanecroft priory, Cumberland, built 1169.
 Lapark castle, Scotland, founded 1314.

Remarkable Buildings.

- Languard fort, Essex, built 1618.
 Latton priory, built before 1270.
 Launceston castle, Cornwall, built by the Romans.
 Leadenhall, London, built 1446.
 Leeds castle, Kent, built 857; re-built 1071.
 Leeds priory, Essex, built 1306.
 Leicester abbey, built 1143.
 Leith bridge, near Edinburgh, had the first stone laid Sept. 23, 1788.
 Leith Wet Docks, founded 1801.
 Lewis priory and castle, Sussex, built 1078.
 Litchfield cathedral, built 565; re-built 1148.
 Lilleshul priory, Salop. built 1104.
 Lincoln college, Oxford, founded 1427.
 Lincoln's-inn-square inclosed with rails, 1737.
 Lincoln's-inn, London, built 1229; converted from the bishop of Chichester's palace to an inn of court, 1310; theatre built 1695.
 Lincoln's-inn chapel, finished 1626; new buildings erected 1782.
 Lincoln cathedral, built 1060; castle built by the Romans.
 Lincoln palace, built 1149.
 Lincluden abbey, Scotland, founded 1165.
 Lindisfarne monastery, Northumberland, founded 651; re-built 1014.
 Llanstephen castle, Caernarvonshire, built 1138.
 Llanthony monastery, Monmouthshire, built 1110.
 Lock hospital, Knightsbridge, instituted 1746.
 London-bridge built of wood, 1016; burnt 1136; re-built with timber, 1163; built with stone, began in 1176, finished 1209; houses on it pulled down, and the whole repaired, 1758; (the temporary bridge having been burnt, April 11, 1758), and made passable again for carriages in ten days.
 London water-works erected on the bridge, 1782; burnt 1779.
 London dispensary instituted 1770.
 London hospital, Mile-end, instituted 1740; foundation laid June 10, 1752; incorporated 1758; medical theatre opened Oct. 27, 1785.
 London lying-in hospital, in Brownlow-street, London, instituted March 30, 1750.
 London stone, in Cannon-street, first placed there by the Romans, 15 before Christ.
 London wall, built 306.
 London work-house, Bishopsgate-street, instituted 1611.
 Louth Park abbey, Lincolnshire, built 1139.
 Louvre, in Paris, built 1552; its front built 1688.
 Ludgate, London, sold and pulled down, 1760.
 Ludlow castle, Salop, built 1097.
 Luggershal castle, Wilts. built 1199.
 Lulworth castle, Dorset. built 1610.
 Luke's St. hospital, Moorfields, began July 31, 1751; built in the City Road, 1785.
 Lying-in hospital, in Old-street, began to be built 1770.
 Lyme castle, Kent, built before 791.
 Magdalen college, Oxford, founded 1479.
 Magdalen college, Cambridge, founded 1519.
 Magdalen hospital instituted, in Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, 1759; in St. George's fields, built 1772.
 Maison dieu hospital, Dover, 1229.
 Malmesbury abbey, built 642; castle built 1134.
 Mannorbeer castle, Pembrokeshire, built 1082.

Remarkable Buildings.

- Mansion-house, London, built 1730; inhabited 1752.
 Marcellus's theatre at Rome, built in 80.
 Marischal college, Aberdeen, founded 1593.
 Maria del Fiore, at Florence, built 1300.
 Mark's palace, at Venice, built 450.
 Marsh castle, Guernsey, built by the Danes.
 Marine Society house, Bishopsgate-street, London, began April 30, 1773.
 Mark's, St. church, at Venice, built 826.
 Martin's St. church, in Canterbury, built 182.
 Martin's St. in the fields, Westminster, built 1726.
 Mary's St. abbey, York, built 1088.
 Mary's St. priory, Thetford, built 1104; old house built 1075.
 Mayfield's place, Sussex, built 988.
 Maxtoke castle, Warwickshire, built 1346; priory built 1337.
 Mercer's chapel, London, built 1187.
 Merchant Taylor's school, founded 1568.
 Merlin's cave, in Richmond gardens, made 1735.
 Merton college, Oxford, founded 1247.
 Mettingham castle and college, Suffolk, built 1335.
 Meuse, Charing-cross, Westminster, built 1732.
 Michaelham priory, built 1230.
 Michael, St. or Vale castle, Guernsey, built 1100; church built 1117.
 Michael, St. mount monastery, Cornwall, built 1030.
 Middleham castle, Yorkshire, built 1190.
 Middlesex hospital, instituted 1745; built 1755; house of correction finished, 1794.
 Middleton abbey, Dorset, built 938.
 Minerva's temple, at Athens, built 450 before Christ.
 Montacute priory, Somerset, built 1070.
 Montgomery castle, re-built 1093.
 Monument, London, began 1671; finished 1677; repaired 1786.
 Moorgate, London, sold for 1661. and pulled down 1761.
 Moorfields, London, levelled and planted, 1614; quarters formed, gravelled, and planted, 1740; division wall pulled down 1754; road made to cross it, 1786; formed into an elegant square 1791.
 Morpeth castle, Northumberland, built about 1230.
 Mont Orgueil castle, Jersey, built 1000.
 Mount, St. Michael, on the coast of France, built 966; completed 1070.
 Mole, at Athens, built 120.
 Museum, the British, (late Montagu-house), purchased by parliament, and vested in the public, 1758; inhabited by the military, 1780.
 Museum, the Leverian, built by Mr. Parkinson, 1786.
 Naworth castle, Cumberland, built 1330.
 Neath abbey, Glamorganshire, built 1150; castle built 1090.
 Nether hall, Essex, built 1280.
 Netley abbey, Hants, built 1239; castle built 1540.
 Newark castle, Nottinghamshire, built 1140.
 Newark priory, Surrey, built 1191.
 Newcastle-on-the-Tyne castle, built 1081; bridge re-built 1779.
 Newcastle-under-Lyne castle, built 1340.
 New church, Strand, London, opened Feb. 1, 1720-1.
 New college, Oxford, founded 1375.
 New cut from the river Lee to Limehouse, opened Sept. 17, 1770.
 New Forest, Hampshire, made 1079.

Remarkable Buildings.

- New Newgate, in the Old Bailey, London, built 1776 ; burnt by the rioters, June 6, 1780 ; restored 1781.
- New River first brought to London, 1614 ; their office in Salisbury court, built 1770.
- Newton's, Sir Isaac, statue erected in Trinity college, Cambridge, July 5, 1755.
- Newsted abbey, Nottinghamshire, built 1160.
- Norton priory, Ches ire, built 1210.
- Norham castle, Durham, built 1100.
- Norwich cathedral, began 1096.
- Nottingham castle, built 1068.
- Notre Dame church, in Paris, built 1270.
- Nuneaton nunnery, Warwickshire, built 1170.
- Nutley abbey, Bucks, built 1162.
- Oakham castle, Rutlandshire, built 1162.
- Odiham castle, Hants, built 1190.
- Oda's dyke, made 774.
- Okehampton castle, Devon, built 1058.
- Old Bailey Sessions-house, London, built 1773.
- Olveston priory, Lincolnshire, built 1160.
- Opera-house, Hay-market, opened 1704 ; burnt 1789 ; and the foundation of a new one laid April 3, 1790 ; and used as a play-house, September 22, 1791.
- Oransey abbey, Scotland, built 567.
- Oriel college, founded 1337.
- Orford castle, Suffolk, built 1066.
- Oswego fort, on Lake Ontario, America, built 1727 ; re-built in 1759.
- Osyth's, St. priory, Essex, built 1120.
- Ottery priory, Devon, built 1060.
- Ouse bridge, at York, re built 1566.
- Oxford castle, built 1074 ; theatre, built 1169 ; library, built 1745 ; hospital began May 4, 1772 ; observatory built 1772.
- Paisley monastery, Scotland, founded 1160.
- Pantheon, at Rome, built 25 before Christ.
- Pantheon, in Oxford road, London, first opened Jan. 27, 1772 ; converted to an opera-house, March, 1791 ; burnt down, Jan. 14, 1792 ; re-built, 1795.
- Park, St. James's, drained by Henry VIII. 1537 ; improved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use, 1668 ; decoy removed, and drains filled up, 1775.
- Parliament house, Dublin, built 1729, at the expence of 40,000l. but was destroyed by fire, Feb. 27, 1792.
- Pavensey castle, Sussex, built by the Romans.
- Paul's St. London, built on the foundation of on old temple of Diana, 610 ; burnt 964 ; re-built 1240, having been 150 years in building ; the steeple fired by lightning, 1443 ; re-built, having been in great part burnt down, 1631 ; totally destroyed by fire, 1666 ; first stone of the present building laid, 1675 ; finished 1710 ; and cost 1,000,000l. first service performed, Dec. 2, 1697.
- Paul's St. school, 1510.
- Peele castle, in the Isle of Man, built before 1245.
- Peele castle, Lancashire, built 1140.
- Pembroke college, Oxford, founded 620.
- Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, founded 1343.
- Pendragon castle, Westmoreland, destroyed 1341 ; repaired 1660.

Remarkable Buildings.

- Penmon priory, Anglesea, built 540.
 Peterborough cathedral, built 1200.
 Peterhouse college, Cambridge, founded 1257.
 Peter's St. at Rome, began 1514, finished 1629.
 Pharos, of Alexandria, built 282 before Christ.
 Physic garden, Oxford, began 1652.
 Physic garden, Chelsea, began 1632.
 Physic garden, Cambridge, began 1763.
 Physicians college, London, founded 1519.
 Piazza Fountain Navona, at Rome, built 1680.
 Picts walls between England and Scotland, built 85, by Agricola, repaired by Urbicus, 144; Adrian built one from Newcastle to Carlisle, 121; Severus from sea to sea, 203.
 Pictou castle, Pembrokehire, built before the Conquest, and is now entire.
 Plashey castle, Essex, built by the Romans.
 Pontefract, or Pomfret castle, Yorkshire, built 1069.
 Porchester castle, Hampshire, built by the Romans.
 Powis castle, Montgomeryshire, built 1110.
 Powderham castle, Devonshire, built 970.
 Propyleum, at Athens, built 432 before Christ.
 Putney bridge, built 1726.
 Pyramids, in Egypt, built 1430 before Christ.
 Pythagoras' school, Cambridge, built 1092.
 Queen's college, Oxford, founded 1340.
 Queen's college, Cambridge, founded 1448.
 Raby castle, Durham, built 1020.
 Radclivian library, Oxford, began building, May 12, 1737; opened April 13, 1749.
 Ramsey abbey, Huntingdonshire, built 969.
 Raine's charity commenced 1750.
 Ranza castle, Arran isle, Scotland, built before 1380.
 Ravensworth castle, in Yorkshire, built 1030.
 Reading abbey, founded 1130.
 Reculver abbey, Kent, built 669.
 Restormel castle, Cornwall, built 1100.
 Rheims cathedral, built 840.
 Rhudland castle, in Wales, built before the Conquest; re-built 1063; repaired 1281.
 Rialto, at Venice, built 1570.
 Richmond bridge, Surrey, began building Aug. 23, 1774; finished 1777; palace built 1498.
 Richmond castle, Yorkshire, built 1070.
 Richborough castle, Kent, built by the Romans.
 Rippon monastery, Yorkshire, built 677.
 Rivaulx abbey, Yorkshire, built 1132.
 Roche abbey, Yorkshire, built 1147.
 Rochester bridge, built 1392; cathedral, 610; repaired, 1080; castle, built 1070.
 Rockingham castle, Northamptonshire, built 1070.
 Roll's chapel, Chancery-lane, London, built 1332; master's house, built Sept. 18, 1717.
 Roman highways made in Britain, 415.
 Rome's wars built, and the sewers made, 602; the great circus made, which would contain 150,000 persons, and the temple of Janus, built 207.
 Rothsay castle, Isle of Bute, Scotland, built before 1262.

Remarkable Buildings.

- Round Towers, in Ireland, were built about 838; were called *Clochtheach* or House of the Bell, and were built by the Danes, or Ostmen.
- Royal Exchange, London, built 1566; titled Royal by queen Elizabeth, Jan. 29, 1571; burnt 1666; re-built 1670; repaired and beautified, Sept. 28, 1769.
- Royal Observatory, in Greenwich-park, built 1675.
- Royal Society academy, Strand, London, first stone laid June 4, 1776.
- Rumsey abbey, Hants, built 972.
- Saltwood castle, Kent, built by the Romans.
- Salisbury cathedral, began building April 28, 1220; finished 1258, cost 40,000 marks.
- Sampson's St. church, at Guernsey, 1111.
- Sandford castle, Dorset, built 1540.
- Sancta Casa, or the Holy House of Loretto, pretended to have been brought by angels from Palestine into Illyria, in 1291; pillaged by the French, Feb. 12, 1797, when the statue of the Madona was conveyed to Paris.
- Sandal castle, Yorkshire, built 1317.
- Sandown castle, Kent, built 1539.
- Sandgate castle, Kent, built 1540.
- Sandwich bridge, built 1756.
- Saturn's temple, in Rome, built 467 before Christ.
- Saviour's St. church, Southwark, built 1098.
- Savoy palace, Strand, London, built 1245; converted to an hospital, 1549; burnt down March 2, 1776.
- Sawley abbey, Yorkshire, built 1147.
- Scarborough castle, built 1140; re-built 1170.
- Scone abbey, near Perth, founded 1114; burnt by the populace at the Reformation, 1599; afterwards re-built; Charles II. was the last king crowned in the present kirk. All the Scottish monarchs having been crowned in this abbey.
- Severus's wall, built in the North of England 203.
- Sewdley castle, Gloucestershire, built 1442.
- Shap monastery, Westmoreland, founded 1189.
- Shakespeare's monument, Westminster abbey, erected 1741.
- Sherborn castle, Dorset, built 1107.
- Shrewbury abbey, Salop, built 1033; castle built 1084.
- Sion abbey, Middlesex, built 1414.
- Sion college, London wall, built 1624.
- Simpson's hospital, Dublin, for blind and gouty men, established and built 1780.
- Six clerk's office, Chancery-lane, London, built 1776.
- Skipton castle, Yorkshire, built about 1070.
- Small-pox hospital, Cold bath-fields, instituted Sept. 26, 1746.
- Somerset-house, Strand, London, built 1549; pulled down 1776, and began to be re-built in its present taste; the Navy-office, Pipe-office, Victualling-office, and other public offices, removed into it in 1783; terrace fell down, Dec. 26, 1788; had 306,134 9d. granted by parliament to defray the expence of its erection to the year 1788, and 1500l. addition in 1798.
- Somerton castle, near Newark, Lincolnshire, built 1305.
- Sophia St. at Constantinople, built 566.
- Sorbonne, at Paris, founded 1250.
- Southwell palace, Newark, Nottinghamshire, built 1518.
- Stadthouse, at Amsterdam, built 1649; finished 1656.
- Stafford castle, built 1070.

Remarkable Buildings.

- Stamford castle, Lincolnshire, built 922.
 Strassburgh cathedral, built 1035 ; St. Tower, 1049.
 Stratford-upon-Avon monastery, built 1070.
 St. Stephen's chapel, now the House of Commons, Westminster, built 1115.
 Stratflour abbey, Cardiganshire, built 1164 ; re-built 1238.
 Stonehenge erected by Ambrosius, 476.
 Swansea castle, Glamorganshire, built 1113.
 Sydney Sussex college, Cambridge, founded 1598.
 Tamworth castle, Warwickshire, built 914.
 Tavistock monastery, Devon, built 961.
 Temple, London, founded by the Knights-templars, 1185 ; Middle Temple-hall, re-built 1572 ; their present church built 1240.
 Temple-bar built 1672.
 Tenby castle, Pembrokeshire, built 1079.
 Tedbury church, Gloucestershire, re-built at the expence of 3,658l. 16s. and the pavement and pews cost 1000l. 17s. addition ; opened October 1781.
 Tewkesbury abbey, Gloucestershire, built 1102.
 Theobald's house, Herts, pulled down, 1765.
 Theseus's temple, at Athens, built 428 before Christ.
 Thetford monastery, founded 1103.
 Thomas's St. hospital, Southwark, founded 1553.
 Thornbury castle, Gloucestershire, built 1510.
 Thorney abbey, Cambridgeshire, built 972.
 Thornton college, Lincolnshire, built 1174.
 Thuilleries, in Paris, built 1577.
 Tilbury fort, built 1145.
 Tiltey abbey, Essex, built 1152.
 Tintern abbey, Monmouthshire, built 1131.
 Tiverton castle, Devonshire, built 1110.
 Tower of London, built 1078 ; walled in 1099.
 Tower of the Winds at Athens, built 550 before Christ.
 Tower at Pisa, built 1174.
 Trajan's pillar erected in Rome, 114.
 Trajan's piazza built at Rome in 100.
 Treasury-office, Westminster, built 1732.
 Trematon castle, Cornwall, built before the Conquest, and yet entire.
 Trinity house, London, founded 1515 ; incorporated 1685, built on Tower-hill, 1795.
 Trinity college, Cambridge, founded 1536.
 Trinity college, Oxford, founded 1555.
 Trinity hall, Cambridge, founded 1350.
 Tunbridge castle, built 1090 ; priory, built 1094.
 Topholme priory, near Lincoln, built 1160.
 Tynemouth castle and priory, Northumberland, built 700.
 Tychfield abbey, Hampshire, built 1232.
 Valde Grace, in Paris, built 1666.
 Vatican library, founded 1448.
 Valle Crucis abbey, Denbighshire, built 1200.
 Versailles palace, France, began 1697 ; finished 1708.
 Ulverscroft priory, Leicestershire, built 1167.
 University college, Oxford, founded 872.
 Upnor castle, built 1561.
 Wadham college, Oxford, founded 1613.
 Walmer castle, Kent, built 1539.

Remarkable Buildings.

- Walsingham priory, Norfolk, built 1070.
 Waltham abbey, 1063; cross built 1292.
 Walton bridge, erected 1747; re-built 1786.
 Warden monastery, Bedfordshire, built 1136.
 Warwick castle, built 912; re-built 1072.
 Weverley abbey, in Surrey, built 1128.
 Welch hospital, Gray's-inn-lane, London, erected 1772.
 Wells cathedral, built 704.
 Westmalling abbey, Kent, founded 944.
 Welnock abbey, Salop, built 1031; monastery, 680.
 Westham abbey, Essex, founded 1154.
 Westminster abbey, built by Ethelbert of Kent, on the spot where stood the Temple of Apollo, 914, re-built 1065; again re-built 1269; made collegiate, 1560; towers built 1732, and north porch repaired, 1750.
 Westminster bridge, began Sept. 13, 1738; first stone laid, Jan. 29, 1738-9; centre arch finished, March 3, 1741-2; last arch, Aug. 1746; pier sunk and repaired, Sept. 1, 1747; opened for passengers, Nov. 17, 1750; and cost 426,650l.
 Westminster hall, built by William Rufus, 1098; re-built 1399, by Richard II. repaired 1748; slated 1750; beautified and repaired 1782.
 Westminster infirmary, instituted 1720.
 Westminster lying-in hospital, instituted 1765.
 Westminster palace, built, 1098; burnt 1298; again 1540.
 Westminster school, founded 1070; again by queen Elizabeth 1560.
 Wetherhall priory, Cumberland, built 1086.
 Weymouth castle, built 1539.
 Whalley abbey, Lancashire, built 1178.
 Whitehall, Westminster, built by Cardinal Wolsey, 1545; damaged by fire 1600; consumed June 5, 1697-8; gateway pulled down and carried to Windsor, 1746.
 Wharfedale monastery, Yorkshire, founded 1075.
 Whorewell nunnery, built 979.
 Whigmore castle, Herefordshire, built 1074.
 Winchcomb monastery, Gloucestershire, founded 800.
 Wichelsea monastery, built 1310; castle, 1543.
 Winchester college, founded 1387; cathedral built 1366; palace began 1683; north gate, built 1290.
 Winds, tower of, at Athens, built 540 before Christ.
 Windsor castle, built 1364; chapel built 1473; college founded 1543; terrace made 1587; chapel thoroughly repaired and opened, October 17, 1790.
 Wingfield castle, Suffolk, built before the Conquest.
 Winfred's Well chapel, built 1490.
 Witham priory, Essex, built 913.
 Woolsey college, Ipswich, founded 1529.
 Wolverhampton cathedral, founded 996.
 Wooburn abbey, Bedfordshire, founded 1145.
 Woodstock park made, the first in England, 1123.
 Woolwich church, re-built 1732; academy finished 1741.
 Worcester college, Oxford, founded 1713; incorporated 1744.
 Worcester cathedral, built 1055.
 Worksop abbey, Nottinghamshire, built 1103.
 Wymondham monastery, founded 1105.

York monastery, founded 1072; cathedral built 628; re-built 1075; St. Mary's abbey, built 1088; Ouse bridge, built 1566; castle built, by William the Conqueror, re-built 1701; mansion-house, built 1728.
 Yarrow monastery, Durham, built 674.
 Zecca, at Venice, built 1570.

SECT. XII.

ACADEMIES INSTITUTED ON THE CONTINENT, &c.

AMERICA, province of Massachusetts bay, arts and sciences, 1780.
 Berlin, 1700, a literary society incorporated with it, 1744. Prussian sons of nobility, 1769; architecture, 1799.
 Bologna, for physic and mathematics, 1690; arts and sciences, 1714.
 Brest, military, 1682.
 Caen, Belles Lettres, 1705.
 Copenhagen, polite arts, 1753.
 Cortona, etruscan, 1726.
 Cremona, 1560; renewed, 1607, under the title of Desuniti.
 Dromingholm, polite arts, 1753.
 Dublin, arts, 1750.
 Erfurt, sciences, 1755.
 Florence, Belles Lettres, 1272. De la Crusca, 1582.
 Genoa, for painting, sculpture, &c. 1751.
 Germany, natural history, 1652. Military 1752 and 1763.
 Haerlem, sciences, 1760.
 Lisbon, royal, historical, 1722.
 Lyons, sciences, Belles Lettres, 1700; royal societies of physic, mathematics, and arts, united in 1758.
 Madrid, painting, sculpture, and architecture, 1753.
 Mantua, Villegante, for sciences, 1704.
 Marseilles, Belles Lettres, history, and criticism, 1726.
 Milan, sciences, 1719.
 Natural Philosophy, &c. 1796.
 Nismes, royal, 1682.
 Padua, Recovrati, for poetry, 1610.
 Paris, Sorbonne, for divinity, 1256; painting, 1391; music, 1543; eloquence and poetry, 1635; royal, of inscriptions and Belles Lettres, 1663; painting and sculpture, 1648; architecture, 1671; royal, of surgery, 1731; agriculture, 1761; royal military, 1751; natural philosophy, 1796.
 Parma, Innominati, 1550; Cremona, 1560; renewed as Desuniti, 1607.

Companies, &c. Incorporated.

- Perousa, of the *Insensati*, 1561; of *Filirgiti*, or the lovers of industry, 1574; improved, 1652.
 Petersburg, sciences, 1724; military, 1732; school of arts, 1764.
 Philadelphia, sciences, 1749.
 Prussian academies reformed, 1750.
 Rome, *Umoristi*, for poetry, 1611; *Fantascici*, 1625; *Inseondi*, 1653; painting, 1665; English, 1752.
 Spain, royal military, 1751.
 Stockholm, royal, of science, 1739; *Belles Lettres*, 1753; agriculture, 1781.
 Turkey, military, 1775.
 Toulon, military, 1682.
 Upsal, sciences, 1728.
 Verona, at first music, 1543.
 Warsaw, languages, history, and chronology, 1753.

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SECT. XIII.

COMPANIES, SOCIETIES, OFFICES, &c. INCORPORATED.

- A**FRICAN Company established, 1618, 1762.—In 1746, government owed the company 11,686,800*l.* and its divided capital amounted to 10,780,000*l.* both which continued to 1776.
 Agricultural societies established in England, 1787.
 American philosophical society instituted, Jan. 2, 1672.
 Amicable society incorporated, 1706.
 Antiquarian society incorporated, Nov. 2, 1751.
 Antiquarian society, at Edinburgh, instituted, Dec. 18, 1780.
 Apothecaries' company, London, incorporated, 1617.
 Armourers' company, London, incorporated, 1423.
 Artillery company revived, 1610.
 Artists, society of, London, incorporated, Feb. 26, 1765.
 Arts and Sciences, society of, London, instituted, 1753.
 Arts and Sciences, society of, established at New York, 1765.
 Arts, Royal, at London, instituted, 1768.
 Augmentation office established, 1704.
 Bankers' company, London, incorporated, 1307.
 Bank of Amsterdam founded, 1609.
 Bank of Venice, 1157.

Companies, &c. Incorporated.

- Bank of Rotterdam, 1635.
 Bank of England established, 1693.—Bank notes at 13 and 14 per cent. discount, and 15 and 20; also paid 3 per cent. on their bank notes once in three months, 1697.—The dividend on their stock raised from 5 to 7 per cent. March 19, 1788.
 Bank of Scotland established, 1695;
 Bank of Copenhagen, 1736.
 Bank of Berlin, 1765.
 Bank Caisse d'Escompte, in France, 1776.
 Bank at Petersburg, 1786.
 Barber-Surgeons' company, London, incorporated, 1301.
 Barnard's Inn society, Chancery lane, commenced, 1443.
 Blacksmiths' company, London, incorporated, 1577.
 Blackwell-hall Factors company, London, established, 1516.
 Boyers' company, London, incorporated, 1620.
 Brewers' company, London, incorporated, 1438.
 Bricklayers' company, London, incorporated, 1568.
 British herring fishery, incorporated, 1750.
 British linen company erected, 1746.
 British Museum established, 1753.
 British Society incorporated, for extending the fisheries, 1786.
 Butchers' company, London, incorporated, 1604.
 Cabinet council first constituted, April 25, 1670.
 Cap Makers' company, London, incorporated, 1650.
 Card Makers' company, London, incorporated 1629.
 Carpenters' company, London, incorporated, 1314.
 Charitable corporation instituted, 1708; abolished, 1731.
 Chatham chest first established, 1532.
 Chelsea water-works company incorporated, 1722.
 Clement's Inn society established, 1471.
 Clergymen's widows and orphans corporation established in England, July, 1670.
 Clergymen's sons, &c. society, established in Scotland, Oct. 1794.
 Clifford's Inn society began, 1345.
 Clock-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1632.
 Cloth-workers company, London, incorporated, 1422.
 Coach-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1677.
 Comb-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1650.
 Commissioners of Sewers first appointed 1425.
 Companies first established in London, 1193.
 Cooks' company, London, incorporated, 1481.
 Coopers' company, London, incorporated, 1501.
 Cordwainers' company, London, incorporated, 1410.
 Curriers' company, London, incorporated, 1605.
 Cutlers' company, London, incorporated, 1417.
 Drapers' company, London, incorporated, 1439.
 Dublin society incorporated, 1750.
 Dyers' company, London, incorporated, 1469.
 East-India company, at Embden, established, 1750.
 East-India company established, 1600; their stock then consisted of 72,000l. when they fitted out four ships; and meeting with success, they have continued ever since.—India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent. 1683.—A new company established, 1693.—The old one re-established, and the two united, 1700.—Agreed to give government 400,000l. per annum for four years, on condition that they might continue unmolested, 1769.

- In great confusion, and applied to parliament for assistance, 1773.—
Judges sent from England by government, faithfully to administer the
laws there, to the company's servants, April 2, 1774.—Board of controul
instituted, 1784.
- East-India company of Sweden erected, March, 1731.
East-India company of France, established, 1627.—Abolished by the Na-
tional Assembly, and the trade laid open, Jan. 26, 1791.
East-India company of Holland incorporated, 1602.
East-land company incorporated, 1579.
Embroiders' company, London, incorporated, 1591.
English copper office incorporated, 1691.
Excise office formed, 1643.
Fan-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1709.
Farriers' company, London, incorporated, 1673.
Felt-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1604.
First-fruits office established, 1543.
Fishermen's company, London, incorporated, 1687.
Fishmongers' company, London, incorporated, 1687:
Fletchers' company, London, incorporated, 1526.
Founders' company, London, incorporated, 1614.
Frame-work-knitters' company, London, incorporated, 1664.
Freemasons' hall built, Queen-street, Lincoln-inn-fields, 1775.
Fruiterer's company, London, incorporated, 1604.
Furriers' company, London, incorporated, 1509.
Furnival's-Inn society began, 1563.
Gardeners' company, London, incorporated, 1616:
Girdler's company, London, incorporated, 1448.
Glass-sellers' company, London, incorporated, 1664.
Glaziers' company, London, incorporated, 1637.
Glovers' company, London, incorporated, 1556.
Gold and Silver Wire-drawers' company, London, incorporated, 1623.
Goldsmiths' company, London, incorporated, 1327.
Gray's-Inn society began, 1357; house built, 1687.
Grocers' company, London, incorporated, 1429.
Gunsmiths' company, London, incorporated, 1638.
Haberdashers' company, London, incorporated, 1407.
Hackney-coach office established, June 24, 1694.
Hamburgh company began in England, 1269.
Hand-in-Hand fire office incorporated, 1696.
Hatband-makers company, London, incorporated, 1638.
Hawkers and Pedlars licence office, 1697.
Herald's college instituted, 1340.
Herring fishery established, Sept. 2, 1750.
Highland society for agriculture instituted, Feb. 1785.
Horners' company, London, incorporated, 1638.
Hudson's Bay company incorporated, 1670.
Humane society instituted, 1774.
Innholders' company, London, incorporated, 1515.
Irish working schools society incorporated, Oct. 1773.
Ironmongers' company, London, incorporated, 1464.
Joiners' company, London, incorporated, 1564.
Lead office established, 1692.
Leather-sellers' company, London, incorporated, 1442.
Lincoln's-Inn society established, 1310.
London Assurance-office charter granted, 1716.

Companies, &c. Incorporated.

- London incorporated, and obtained their first charter for electing magistrates, 1208.
- Loriners' company, London, incorporated, 1488.
- Lyon's-Inn society established, 1420.
- Marine society established, 1756; to whom W. Hicks, esq. left 300l. per annum, 1763.
- Masons' company London, incorporated, 1677.
- Medical society at Dublin instituted, 1785.
- Mercers' company, London, incorporated, 1393.
- Merchant-tailors' company, London, incorporated, 1466.
- Mine and battery company incorporated, 1568.
- Mines, Royal, established, 1565.
- Mint-office in the Tower established, 1066.
- Mississippi scheme, 1720.
- Musicians' company, London, incorporated, 1604.
- Navy-office founded, Dec. 4, 1644.
- Needle-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1656.
- New-Inn society founded, 1485.
- Ostend company erected, Jan. 1722-3; abolished, March, 1731-2.
- Paper-stainers' company, London, incorporated, 1580.
- Painting, academy of, in London, incorporated, 1768.
- Parish-clerks, London, incorporated, 1232.
- Patten-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1670.
- Penny-post office established, 1683; improved, 1794.
- Pensioners, the band of, established, 1590.
- Pewterers' company, London, incorporated, 1474.
- Phoenix Insurance-office established, 1782.
- Physicians' college incorporated, Sept. 23, 1518.
- Pin-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1636.
- Plasterers' company, London, incorporated, 1500.
- Plumbers company, London, incorporated, 1611.
- Post-office, General, established, Dec. 27, 1660.
- Poulterers' company, London, incorporated, 1503.
- Preston guild, established, 1172.
- Promotion of Christian knowledge, society for the, established, 1699.
- Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, society for the, incorporated, 1701.
- Propagation of the Gospel in New England, society for the, incorporated, Feb. 7, 1662.
- Raine's charity began to portion out four young women, 1758.
- Reformation of manners, society for, formed, 1698.
- Royal Exchange assurance office charter granted, 1716.
- Royal miners company incorporated, 1564.
- Royal society, London, instituted, Dec. 30, 1660; incorporated, 1663.
- Royal society of arts, instituted in London, 1768.
- Royal society of musicians, 1785.
- Russia company incorporated, 1555.
- Sadlers' company, London, incorporated, 1280.
- Salt office established, 1694; duties formed, June 15, 1702.
- Salterns' company, London, incorporated, 1558.
- Scots corporation began, 1665.
- Scriveners' company, London, incorporated, 1616.
- Seamen's widows corporation erected, Oct. 13, 1732.
- Secretary of state's office began, 1530.
- Shipwrights' company, London, incorporated, 1610.
- Sick wounded seamen's incorporation began, June 24, 1747.

Companies, &c. Incorporated.

- Silk-throwsters' company, London, incorporated, 1629.
 Sion college, London-wall, founded, 1623; incorporated, 1664.
 Skinners' company, London, incorporated, 1327.
 Soap-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1628.
 Societies first established in London, 1198.
 South-Sea company began, May 6, 1710.—Its bubble, 1720.—Its directors estates, to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* value, seized, 1721.—Compounded with Mr. Knight, their cashier, for 10,000*l.* who had absconded with 100,000*l.* in 1720; and he returned to England, 1743.
 Spectacle-maker's company, London, incorporated, 1630.
 Stamp-office established, 1164.
 Staple's-Inn society established, 1415.
 Starch-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1632.
 Stationers' company, London, incorporated, 1556.
 Sun fire office projected, 1706.
 Surgeons' company, London, incorporated, 1745.
 Tallow-chandlers' company, London, incorporated, 1463.
 Temple founded by the Knights Templars, 1185; abolished 1311.
 Temple, three societies of the, (Inner, Middle, and Outer), 1340; founded, 1560.
 Thave's-Inn society established, 1519; dissolved, 1768.
 Tin-plate workers' company, London, incorporated, 1670.
 Tobacco-pipe makers company, London, incorporated, 1663.
 Trinity house founded by sir Thomas Spert, 1512; incorporated, 1635.
 Turkey company incorporated, 1579.
 Turners' company, London, incorporated, 1604.
 Victualling office instituted, Dec. 10, 1663.
 Vintners' company, London, incorporated, 1437.
 Union fire office incorporated, 1714.
 Upholders' company, London, incorporated, 1627.
 Wardrobe, Great, in Scotland-yard, established, 1485.
 Watermans' company, London, incorporated, 1550.
 Wax-chandlers' company, London, incorporated, 1484.
 Weavers' company, London, incorporated, 1164.
 Welch copper office incorporated, 1694.
 Westminster fire office established, 1717.
 Wheelwrights' company, London, incorporated, 1670.
 Wine-licence office established, 1661.
 York-buildings water-works company incorporated, 1691.

SECT. XIII.

REMARKABLE EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF
THE OLD TESTAMENT,*Arranged in the Order of their Dates.*

- 4004 **T**HE creation of the world began, according to archbishop Usher, on Sunday, Oct. 23, and in the year before the vulgar era of the birth of Christ, as given in the Hebrew text, 4004; in the LXX, 5872; in the Samaritan, 4700; of the Julian period, 710.—Adam and Eve were created on Friday, Oct. 28; they are placed in Paradise, but are soon tempted and fall; sentence is passed upon them by God, who encourages them at the same time with the promise of the seed of the woman; they are banished Paradise.
- 4003 The birth of Cain, the first who was born of a woman.—Abel is born soon after.
- 3875 Abel is murdered by Cain, because his sacrifice was more acceptable to God.
- 3874 Seth born, whose offspring was the children of God, by way of distinction from those of Cain, who were named the children of men.
- 3017 Enoch, for his piety, is translated to Heaven.
- 2469 The term of 120 years is allowed by God for the repentance of the world, before the deluge; this is communicated to Noah, who is sent to them as a preacher of righteousness.
- 2349 On the tenth day of the second month, which was on Sunday, November 30, God commanded Noah to enter into the ark with his family, &c. and on Sunday, Dec. 7, it began to rain, and rained 40 days; and the deluge continued 150 days.
- 2348 The ark rested on Mount Ararat, on Wednesday, May 6; the tops of the mountains became visible on Sunday, July 19; and on Friday, Dec. 18, Noah came out of the ark with all that were with him.—He built an altar, and sacrificed to God for his deliverance.
- 2247 The Tower of Babel is built about this time, by Noah's posterity, in the valley of Shinar, upon which God miraculously confounds their language, and thus disperses them into different nations.
- 1996 Abram the patriarch, born at Ur, in Chaldæa; died 1821, aged 175.
- 1927 Sarah, wife to Abraham, born; died 1859, aged 127.
- 1925 Chedorlaomer, king of Elam, subdues the five kings of Sodom, Gomorrah, Adama, Seboim, and Zoar.

- 1921 The covenant of God made with Abram when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan, on the 15th of Abib, or Wednesday, May 4, which begins the 430 years of sojourning.—Abram and Lot go into Egypt for famine, and return the next year, when they separate, the one for Sodom and the other to Hebron.
- 1912 The five kings rebelling against Chedorlaomer are defeated by him.—He plunders Sodom, and carries off Lot captive.—Abram pursues and defeats Chedorlaomer, and rescues Lot.—On his return he receives the benediction of Melchizedek king of Salem, the priest of the Most High God.
- 1910 Ishmael is born to Abram by Hager; died 1773, aged 137.
- 1897 The covenant is renewed by God with Abram, in memorial of which circumcision is instituted, and his name changed to Abraham.—The cities of Sodom, &c. are destroyed for their wickedness by fire from Heaven.—Lot, with his wife and two daughters, leave Sodom beforehand, being warned; his wife looking back is turned into a pillar of salt.
- 1896 Isaac born to Abraham by Sarah, 90 years old; died in 1716, aged 180.
- 1871 The faith of Abraham is proved in offering to sacrifice his son Isaac, who was then 25 years old.
- 1836 Esau and Jacob are born to Isaac by Rebecca, after above 19 years barrenness.
- 1821 Abraham dies, being 175 years old.
- 1759 Jacob, having received his father's blessing, goes to Haran to his uncle Laban, and marries his two daughters.
- 1739 Jacob returns into Canaan, after a 20 years servitude under Laban.
- 1731 Dinah, Jacob's daughter, is ravished by Shechem.—He and all his people are treacherously put to death on the third day after circumcision, by Simion and Levi.
- 1728 Joseph is sold into Egypt by his brethren.
- 1715 Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dreams, and is promoted.—The seven years of plenty begin.
- 1703 The seven years of famine begin; and the year after Joseph's ten brethren come into Egypt for corn.
- 1706 Joseph discovers himself to his brethren, and at Pharaoh's desire sends for Jacob and his family into Egypt.
- 1704 All the money in Egypt and Canaan is collected by Joseph into Pharaoh's treasury; and the year following they sell him their herds and flocks.
- 1702 The property of all the lands in Egypt is sold to Joseph, who let them out with a perpetual tax of the fifth part of their produce.
- 1689 Jacob on his death-bed adopts Manasseh and Ephraim, the two sons of Joseph; and, collecting all his children, blesses them, and foretells many things, particularly the coming of the Messiah; he died aged 147, having resided 17 years in Egypt.
- 1635 Joseph foretells the egress of the Israelites from Egypt, and dies aged 110, having been prefect of Egypt for eighty years.—His death concludes the book of Genesis, which contains a period of 2369 years.
- 1574 Aaron born; and the year after Pharaoh publishes an edict for drowning all children of the Israelites.
- 1571 Moses born, and three months after exposed among the flags on the banks of the river, where he is found by Thermutus, Pharaoh's daughter, who adopts and educates him in all the learning of the Egyptians.
- 1531 Moses being 40 years of age, visits the Israelites his brethren; and,

observing their oppression, kills an Egyptian, whom he found smiting an Hebrew, and then flies into Midian, where he continues 40 years, and married Zippora the daughter of Jethro.

- 1491 God appears to Moses in a burning bush, and sends him into Egypt, where he performs a number of miracles, and afflicts Pharaoh with ten successive plagues, till the Israelites were allowed to depart, to the number of 600,000, besides children, on Tuesday the 5th of May, which completed the 430 years of sojourning; and on Monday, May 11. Moses opened miraculously a passage for the Israelites through the Red Sea into the desert of Etham, when Pharaoh with all his host following them, were drowned.—They come out about the 22d of June, to the desert of Sinai, near Mount Horeb, where they continued near a year, during which time Moses receives from God, and delivers to the people, the Ten Commandments, and the other laws, and sets up the tabernacle, and in it the ark of the covenant.
- 1452 The five Books of Moses are written in the land of Moab, where he dies the year following, aged 110.
- 1451 The Israelites under Joshua pass the river Jordan, and enter Canaan, on Friday, April 30.—Jericho is taken by Joshua, and after that the city of Ai.—He makes a treaty with Gibeon, and defeats the five kings of the Amorites, while the sun and moon stood still.—The Israelites began to till the lands they had conquered, so that the period of the sabbatical year commences from this autumn.
- 1445 Joshua makes a division of the land of Canaan among the tribes of Israel, and rests from his conquests, upon the sabbatical year, which begins from the autumnal equinox.
- 1426 Joshua dies in his retirement at Timnath-serah, aged 110.
- 1413 The Israelites having sunk into idolatry after the death of Joshua, are now in servitude under Cushan, king of Mesopotamia, and continue so for eight years.
- 1405 Othniel, the first of their judges, defeats Cushan, and gives rest to Israel, in the 40th year after the rest given by Joshua.
- 1390 The tribe of Benjamin almost totally destroyed by the other eleven tribes, for their cruel usage of the wife of a Levite. It happened while Phineas was high priest.
- 1343 The Israelites relapsing into idolatry, are again in servitude under Eglon king of Moab, for 18 years.
- 1325 Ehud the Benjamite, being a second judge in an embassy, kills Eglon, and so relieves them from their second bondage, in the 80th year from their rest under Othniel.—A little after this, Shamgar killed 600 Philistines, with an ox goad.
- 1305 The Israelites returning to their former wickedness upon Ehud's death, are delivered by God into the hands of Jabin king of Canaan. This third servitude continued 40 years.
- 1285 Deborah the prophetess, and third judge of Israel, with Barak general of the Israelites, defeats the Canaanites under Sisera, at the waters of Megiddo.—Sisera is killed by Jael the wife of Heber.—Upon this battle was composed the beautiful song of Victory, in Judges. chap. v.—The land of Israel had rest in the 40th year after the rest given by Ehud.
- 1252 The fourth servitude of the Israelites, under the Midianites, which continues 7 years.
- 1245 Gideon, the fourth judge of Israel, routs the Midianites with only 300 men, and slew their two kings, Zebah and Zalmunna.—He is

Remarkable Events in the Old Testament

- offered the kingdom of Israel, which he refuses.—The land had rest in the 40th year after the rest given by Deborah, and 200 years after that of Joshua.
- 1236 Upon Gideon's death Abimilech, his natural son, murders his seventy brothers upon one stone, and makes himself king of Israel for three years.
- 1206 The Israelites being given to idolatry, are delivered by God into the hands of the Philistines and Ammonites. This is their fifth servitude, and continues 18 years.
- 1188 Jephtha, the seventh judge of Israel for six years.—He defeats the Ammonites, and rashly makes a vow which deprives him of his daughter.—He chastises the insolence of the Ephraimites, having killed 42,000 of them in a battle.
- 1182 Ibzan, the eighth judge of Israel, for seven years.
- 1175 Elon, the ninth judge of Israel, for ten years.
- 1165 Abdon, the tenth judge of Israel, for eight years.
- 1157 Eli the high priest, the eleventh judge of Israel, for 40 years.
- 1156 The sixth servitude of the Israelites under the Philistines, which continues 40 years.
- 1136 Sampson kills 1000 Philistines with the jaw bone of an ass.
- 1117 Sampson is betrayed to the Philistines, being deprived of his strength.—Upon his return he pulled down the Temple of Dagon on their heads, and with himself there perished more than he had ever killed before.—The Israelites being encouraged by the disaster attacked the Philistines, but are defeated with the loss of 4000 men.—They send then for the ark from Shiloh, renew the battle, but are again defeated with the loss of 30,000 men and of the ark.—Eli hearing this, fell down, broke his neck, and died.
- 1116 Samuel, the twelfth and last judge of Israel, for 21 years.—The Philistines having placed the ark in the temple of Dagon, are smitten with emerods, and send it back after seven months possession.
- 1096 The Philistines are defeated by Samuel, at Eben-ezer.
- 1095 The Israelites asked for a king, which is granted them, though with God's displeasure; and Saul is anointed by Samuel to be their king.
- 1093 Saul defeats the Philistines.—Before this they did not allow him a smith in all his kingdom.—Saul is rejected of God for disobedience with regard to the Amalekites; and David, when 22 years old, is anointed by Samuel to be king after Saul.
- 1062 David, finding that Saul sought his life, retires into the deserts of Judah.
- 1056 David retires among the Philistines, who give him Ziklag, where he is one year and six months.
- 1055 Saul consults the witch of Endor, and is totally defeated by the Philistines next day upon Mount Gilboa.—Three of his sons are slain, upon which he kills himself.
- 1048 Jerusalem taken by David from the Jebusites, and made the seat of his kingdom.
- 1034 David is reproved by Nathan for his adultery, &c and repents.
- 1023 Absalom rebels against David, and takes Jerusalem; but is defeated and killed by Joab.
- 1012 Solomon begins the building of the temple, 480 years after the going out from Egypt.
- 1004 The temple is solemnly dedicated on Friday, Oct. 30, 1000 before Christ.

- 992 Solomon finishes the building of his palace, which, with that of the temple, employed him 20 years.
- 975 The division of the kingdom of Judah and Israel.—Jeroboam sets up two golden calves, one at Dan and the other at Bethel, to prevent his subjects going to worship at Jerusalem.
- 971 Sesac king of Egypt takes Jerusalem, and carries off the treasures of the temple and of the palace.
- 941 Zerah the Ethiopian, with 1,000,000 of men, totally defeated by king Asa, in the valley of Zephathah.
- 940 Benhadad king of Syria attacks Baasa king of Israel, and takes several of his cities.
- 896 Elias the prophet is taken up into heaven.
- 878 Athaliah queen of Judah is put to death by order of the high priest Jehoiada, surnamed Johanan.
- 839 The army of Hazael king of Syria desolates great part of the kingdom of Judah.
- 807 Ahab is killed by the Syrians in the battle of Ramoth Gilead, according to the prophecy of Micaiah; upon this the Moabites revolt, having been tributary from the days of king David.
- 787 Amos prophecies against Jeroboam second king of Israel.
- 785 Hosea the prophet lived; died in 721.
- 771 Azariah king of Judah, presuming to burn incense, is struck with leprosy, which continues till his death.
- 757 Isaiah the prophet begins to prophesy, and continues it for above 60 years.
- 731 Habakkuk the prophet flourished about this time.
- 721 Samaria taken after three years siege, and the kingdom of Israel, finished by Salmanasar king of Assyria.
- 717 Tyre is besieged in vain for about five years, by Salmanasar king of Assyria.
- 710 Senacherib's army destroyed by an angel in one night, to the amount of 185,000 men.
- 677 Manasse's king of Judah is taken prisoner, and carried in chains to Babylon.
- 641 Amon king of Judah is treacherously put to death by his domestic servants.
- 627 Jeremiah the prophet; died, 577.
- 626 Zephaniah the prophet flourished.
- 608 Josiah king of Judah is slain in battle at Megiddo, in the spring, by Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt.
- 605 The beginning of the captivity.
- 597 Jehoiachin king of Judah is carried away captive by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon.
- 587 The city of Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of eighteen months, June 9.
- 586 The temple of Jerusalem is burnt on the seventh day in the fifth month.
- 558 Daniel the prophet lived.
- 528 Haggai and Zachariah the prophets flourished at this time.
- 458 Ezra is sent from Babylon to Jerusalem with the captive Jews, and the vessels of gold and silver, &c. by Artaxerxes, in the seventh year of his reign, being 70 weeks of years, or 490 years, before the crucifixion of our Saviour.
- 456 Nehemiah the prophet lived.
- 436 Malachi, the last of the prophets.
- 400 The History of the Old Testament finishes about this time.

SECT. XIV.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, COUNCILS, SACRED WRITINGS, &c.

ACTS of the Apostles written, 63.

Adam and Eve created, 4004 B. C.

Advent sunday first observed, 433; the number determined, 1000.

Agnus Dei, or "O Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world," &c. first appointed in the Litany, 687.

Agnus Dei's first consecration, 1566.

All Saints festival instituted, 625.

All Souls festival established, 1604.

Altars in churches first used, 135; first consecrated, 271; first erected in Britain, 634.

Anathemas first brought into the church, 387.

Andrew's, St. festival instituted, 359.

Annates, or first fruits, instituted, 1306.

Annunciation of the Virgin Mary observed, 350.

Anthems first introduced into the church service, 386.

Apparitors first instituted, about 1234.

Appeals to Rome first practised from England, 697.

Archdeacon, the first in England, 1075.

Articles of religion, six published by Henry VIII, 1536.—Forty-two published without the consent of parliament, 1552.—The 42 reduced to 39, Jan. 1563; received the authority of parliament, 1571.—One hundred and four drawn up by archbishop Usher, for Ireland, 1615; established, 1634.

Ascension day first commemorated, 68.

Assumption of the Virgin, festival of, instituted, 813.

Athanasian creed said to be written, 340.

Auricular confession first introduced, 1215.

Augsburg confession of faith made, 1550.

Banns, publication of, for marriage, instituted, 1210.

Bartholomew's, St. festival instituted, 1130.

Beads first used in the Papists devotion, 1073.

Bells introduced into churches, 458; first consecrated, 968; baptised, 1000.

Benefices began about 500. The following account of those in England is given as the fact by Dr. Burn, viz.

1071 livings not exceeding 10l. per annum.

1467 livings above 10l. and not exceeding 20l. per annum.

| | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|------|
| 1126 | - | 20l. | - | 30l. |
|------|---|------|---|------|

| | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|------|
| 1049 | - | 30l. | - | 40l. |
|------|---|------|---|------|

| | | | | |
|-----|---|------|---|------|
| 884 | - | 40l. | - | 50l. |
|-----|---|------|---|------|

5597 livings under 50l. per annum.

It must be 500 years before every living can be raised to 60l. a year, by queen Anne's bounty; and 399 years before any of them can exceed 50l. a year. On the whole there are above 11,000 church preferments in England, exclusive of bishoprics, deanries, canonries, prebendaries, priest-vicars, lay-vicars, secondaries, &c. belonging to cathedrals, or choristers, or even curates to well benefited clergymen.

Bible history ceases, 340 B. C.—Septuagint version made, 284.—First divided into chapters, 1253.—The first English edition was in 1536.—The first authorized edition in England was in 1539.—The second translation was ordered to be read in churches, 1549.—The present translation finished, Sept. 1611.—Permitted by the pope to be translated into all the languages of the Catholic states, Feb. 28, 1759.—The following is a dissection of the Old and New Testament:

| <i>In the Old Testament.</i> | | <i>In the New.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|
| Books | 30 | 27 | 66 |
| Chapters | 929 | 260 | 1,189 |
| Verses | 23,214 | 7,969 | 31,173 |
| Words | 592,493 | 181,253 | 773,692 |
| Letters | 2,728,100 | 838,380 | 3,566,480 |

The Apocrypha has 183 chapters, 6081 verses, and 125,185 words. The middle chapter, and the least in the Bible, is the 117th Psalm; the middle verse is the 8th of the 118th Psalm; the middle line is the 2d Book of Chronicles, the 4th chapter, and 16th verse. The word *and* occurs in the Old Testament 35,535 times; the same word in the New Testament occurs 10,684 times. The word *Jehovah* occurs 6,855 times.

Old Testament.—The middle book is Proverbs; the middle chapter is the 29th of Job; the middle verse is the 2d Book of Chronicles, 20th chapter, and the 13th verse; the least verse is the 1st Book of Chronicles, 1st chapter, and 1st verse.

New Testament.—The middle is the Thessalonians 2d; the middle chapter is between the 13th and 14th of the Romans; the middle verse is the 17th of the 17th chapter of the Acts; the least verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of the Gospel by St. John.—The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra has all the letters of the alphabet in it.—The 19th chapter of the 2d Book of Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah, are alike.—The Book of Esther has 10 chapters, but neither the words of Lord or God in it.

Bishops, their translation first instituted, 239.—Were appointed by the people, 400.—First in England, 694.—First in Denmark, 939.—Made barons, 1072.—Presidency settled, 1075.—Banished England, 1208.—Consented to be tributary to Rome, 1245.—Deprived of the privilege of sitting as judges in capital offences, 1388.—The first that suffered death in England by the sentence of the civil power, 1405.—Six new ones instituted, 1530.—Elected by the king's *conge d'Elire*, 1535.—Held their sees during pleasure, 1547.—Form of consecration ordained, 1549.—Seven deprived for being married, 1554.—Several burnt for not changing their religion, 1555.—Fifteen consecrated at Lambeth, 1559.—Expelled Scotland, 1689.—Twelve impeached and committed for protesting against any law passed in the house of lords during the time the populace prevented their attending parliament, 1641.—Their whole order abolished by parliament, Oct. 9, 1646.—Nine restored, and eight new ones consecrated, Oct. 25, 1660.—Regained their seats in the house of peers, Nov. 30, 1661.—Seven committed to the Tower, for not ordering the king's declaration for liberty of conscience to be read throughout their dioceses, 1688, they were

tried and acquitted.—Six suspended for not taking the oaths to king William, 1689; deprived, 1690.

Bishoprics of England and Wales, according to the antiquity of their institution.—London, an archbishopric and metropolitan of England, founded by Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, 185.—Llandaff, 185.—Bangor, 516.—St. David's, 519, the archbishopric of Wales, from 550 till 1100, when the bishop submitted to the archbishop of Canterbury as his metropolitan.—St. Asaph's, 547.—St. Augustin, or Austin, made Canterbury the metropolitan archbishopric, by order of pope Gregory, 596.—Wells, 604.—Rochester, 604.—Winchester, 650.—Ditchfield and Coventry, 656.—Worcester, 679.—Hereford, 680.—Durham, 690.—Sodor and Man, with jurisdiction of the Hebrides in Scotland, 838.—Exeter, 1050.—Sherborne, changed to Salisbury, 1066.—York, archbishopric, 1067.—Dorchester, changed to Lincoln, 1070.—Chichester, 1071.—Thetford, changed to Norwich, 1088.—Bath and Wells, 1088.—Ely, 1109.—Carlisle, 1133.—The following six were founded upon the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII. Chester, Peterborough, Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, Westminster, 1533; Westminster was united to London, 1550.—Canada made a bishopric, 1793.

Revenues attached to the several bishoprics of Great Britain and Ireland, per annum:

England.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|-------|-------------------------|---|---|-------|
| Canterbury | - | - | £8000 | St. Asaph | - | - | £1500 |
| York | - | - | 7000 | Carlisle | - | - | 1800 |
| London | - | - | 6200 | Llandaff | - | - | 1600 |
| Durham | - | - | 8700 | Peterborough | - | - | 1700 |
| Winchester | - | - | 7400 | Gloucester | - | - | 2200 |
| Ely | - | - | 4000 | Rochester | - | - | 2400 |
| Worcester | - | - | 3400 | Litchfield and Coventry | - | - | 2800 |
| Salisbury | - | - | 3500 | Bangor | - | - | 1200 |
| Norwich | - | - | 5000 | Chester | - | - | 2700 |
| Lincoln | - | - | 3200 | Oxford | - | - | 2800 |
| Hereford | - | - | 3000 | Exeter | - | - | 2700 |
| Chichester | - | - | 2200 | St. David's | - | - | 400 |
| Bath and Wells | - | - | 2400 | Bristol | - | - | 1500 |

Ireland.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|-------|-----------------|---|---|-------|
| Armagh | - | - | £8000 | Cork | - | - | £2700 |
| Dublin | - | - | 5000 | Cloyne | - | - | 2500 |
| Tuam | - | - | 4000 | Down | - | - | 2300 |
| Cashell | - | - | 4000 | Dromore | - | - | 2000 |
| Derry | - | - | 7000 | Leigh and Ferns | - | - | 2200 |
| Clonfert | - | - | 2400 | Kildare | - | - | 2600 |
| Clogher | - | - | 4000 | Raphoe | - | - | 2600 |
| Kilmore | - | - | 2600 | Meath | - | - | 3200 |
| Elphin | - | - | 3700 | Killaloe | - | - | 2300 |
| Killala | - | - | 2900 | Ossory | - | - | 2000 |
| Limerick | - | - | 3500 | Waterford | - | - | 2600 |

Burial places first permitted in cities in England, 742.—Forbidden within towns in Poland, 1792.

Canada made a bishopric of 2000*l.* per annum, 1793.

Candle-light first introduced into churches, 274.

Canon-law first introduced into England, 1147.

Canonical hours for prayers instituted, 391.

- Canonization first introduced by papal authority, 993.
- Cardinals were originally the parish priests at Rome.—Title began to be used, 308.—College of, founded by pope Pascal I. 817.—Did not elect the popes till 1160.—Wore the red hat, to remind them that they ought to shed their blood if required for religion, and were declared princes of the church, 1222.—The cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separated, and a vacancy in the papal chair for two years, 1314.—Cardinal Carassa was hanged by order of Pius IV. 1560; as was cardinal Poli, under Leo X.—Title of eminence first given them by pope Urban VIII. about 1630.
- Catechism, a short one published by the bishop of Winchester, 1552.
- Catholic, was given the Roman Christians, 38.
- Christian, the term of distinction first given the disciples of Christ at Antioch, 40.
- Christianity was propagated in Spain, 36.—In Britain, 60; or, as others say, in the 5th century.—In Franconia and Flanders, in the 7th century.—In Lombardy, Thuringia, and Hesse, in the 8th century.—In Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and Russia, in the 9th century.—In Hungary and Slavonia, in the 10th century.—In Vandalia and Prussia, in the 11th century.—In Pomerania and Norway, in the 12th century.—In Livonia, Lithuania, and part of Tartary, in the 13th century.—In Slavonia, part of Turkey, and the Canary Isles, in the 14th century.—In Africa, at Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century.—Made great progress in Prussia, both the Indies, and in China, by the Protestant faith, in the 19th century.—Re-instated in Greece, &c. in the 17th century.
- Christmas-day first observed as a festival, 98.
- Churches first began to be built in England, at Babingley, in Norfolk, 638.—Fifty new ones ordered by parliament to be built, 1711.
- Churches first built for Christians, 214.
- Church-music first introduced into worship, 350.—Choiral service first used in England at Canterbury, 677.—Changed throughout England from the use of St. Paul's to that of Sarum, 1418.—First performed in English, May 8, 1559.
- Church-wardens and overseers instituted, 1127.
- Church-yards first consecrated, 317.—Admitted into cities, 740.
- Circumcision instituted, 1897 B. C. when Abraham was 99, and Ishmael 13 years old.
- Commandments given to Moses, 1424 B. C.
- Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, translated into the Saxon language, 781.
- Common Prayer published in English, with the authority of parliament, 1548.
- Conception of the Virgin, festival of, instituted, 1387.
- Conclave for the election of popes, first ordered, 1274.
- Concubines allowed the priests, 1132.
- Confession, auricular, introduced, 1254.
- Confirmation took place, 190.
- Consecration of churches instituted, 153.
- Consecration of bishops, the form ordained, 1549.
- Copes instituted, 256.
- Corpus Christi, the festival of, appointed, 1265.
- Councils.—That at Jerusalem, when the first controversy was discussed, 48.—At Antioch, 269.—At Arles, 314, at which three English bishops were present.—The first Nicene one, when 328 fathers attended, against Arius, 325.—The first at Constantinople, when pope Damasus presided, and

150 fathers attended, 381.—That at Sardis, when 176 fathers attended, 400.—The first at Ephesus, when pope Celestine presided, and 200 fathers attended, 431.—That at Chalcedon, when pope Leo presided, and 600 fathers attended, 451.—The second at Constantinople, when pope Virgilius presided, and 165 fathers attended, 553.—One called the Milevetan council, 568.—At Constantinople, 600.—At Rome, 649.—The third at Constantinople, when pope Agatho presided, and 289 fathers attended, —The second at Nice, when pope Adrian presided, and 350 fathers attended, 787.—The fourth at Constantinople, when pope Adrian presided, and 101 fathers attended, 869.—That at Vercellus, when pope Leo IX. presided, 1053.—The Lateran one, when pope Calixtus II. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1112.—The second Lateran one, when pope Innocent II. presided, and 1000 fathers attended, 1139.—The third Lateran one, when pope Alexander III. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1175.—The fourth Lateran one, when pope Innocent III. presided, and 1185 fathers attended, 1215 and 1217.—At Lyons, 1255 and 1274.—That at Vienna, when pope Clement V. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1311.—One at Constance, when pope John XXII. and Martin V. presided, 1414.—The sixth Lateran one, when pope Julian III. and Pius IV. presided against Luther, 1546.—There have been several other provincial councils, and others, as that of Avignon in France, and at Bituria in Tuscany, 1431.—At Tours, in France 1448.—At Florence, in Italy, 1449.—At Toledo, in Spain, 1473.—At Aspurgh, in Germany, 1548.—At Cologn, in Germany, 1549.—At Mentz, in Almaine, 1449.—At Numantia, in Spain, 1550.

Creation of the world, 4004 B. C.

Creed, Lord's Prayer, &c. permitted in the Saxon language, 746.

Crucifixes painted in churches and Chambers, first introduced, 461,

Crusade, the first, 1096.

Cup, sacramental, restored to the laity, 1547.

Dedication of churches introduced by bishops.

Dispensations first granted by the pope, 1200.

Dissenters first separated from the church of England, 1571.

Easter established, 68.—Controversy determined, 667.

Elevation of the Host introduced, 1222.

Epiphany, the feast of; instituted, 813.

Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, 1689.

Exaltation of the Cross instituted, 629.

Fasts established, 138.

Festival of the Jews, the principal, being the feast of the tabernacles, is celebrated by them to this day; it was instituted by Moses in the wilderness, 1490 B. C. but was celebrated with the greatest magnificence for fourteen days, upon the dedication of the temple of Solomon, 1005 B. C. They carried boughs loaded with fruit in procession.

Festivals of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost or Whitsuntide, first ordered to be observed by all Christians, 68.—Rogation days appointed, 469.—Jubilees in the Romish church instituted by pope Boniface VIII. 1300. At first they were observed every hundred years, but future popes reduced them to fifty, and then to every period of twenty-five years.

First fruits and tenths instituted by Clement V. 1306.—First collected in England, 1316.—Granted by queen Anne for the relief of poor clergy, Feb. 7, 1704.

Fonts instituted, 167.

Food, animal, permitted for man's use, 2357 B. C.

- Fools, festival of, at Paris, held Jan. 1, and continued for 240 years, in which all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed, 1198.
 Gloria Patri, the doxology of, first used, 382.
 Godfathers and godmothers first appointed, 130.
 Hallelujah and Amen first introduced by Haggai the prophet, 584 B. C.
 Holy Ghost, descent of, May 24, 34.
 Holy war undertaken, 1096.
 Holy water first used in churches, 120.
 Homilies drawn up by archbishop Cranmer, 1547.
 Huguenots, Protestants, first so called in France, 1560.
 Idolatry first abolished in Kent, 641.
 Image worship introduced, 715.—suppressed in England, 1546.—In Hungary and Germany, 1735.
 Independence, such as hold the independency of the church, or that each congregation may govern themselves in religious matters. Presbyterians and Anabaptists are now agreed with them; the Anabaptists always were. Their first meeting house founded in England was that by Mr. Henry Jacobs, 1616.
 Impropropriations.—Before the destruction of the monasteries by Henry VIII. 1539, many livings were in their possession. The great tythes they kept themselves, allowing the small tithes to the vicar or substitute that served the church. At the suppression of the monasteries Henry VIII. disposed of these great tithings among his favourites.
 Indulgencies first disposed of for money, 1190.
 Inquisition, court of, began, 1204.—Abolished in Naples, 1782.—In Tuscany, 1785.
 Invocation of the Virgin and Saints began to be practised, 593.
 James's epistle written, 59.
 James's, St. festival of, instituted, 1029.
 January 30, ordered to be observed as a fast, 1660.
 Jeremiah wrote his lamentations, 610 B. C.
 Jesus Christ was born, Monday, Dec. 25, A. M. 4004; year of Rome, 725.—His baptism by John, and his first ministry, 30.—Celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its room, on Thursday, April 2.—Was crucified, April 3, at three o'clock in the afternoon; arose, April 5; and ascended, Thursday, May 14, following, in the 33d year of his age.
 John, St. the baptist's festival instituted, 488.
 John, St. the Apostle, wrote his Epistles, 92.
 John, St. the Evangelist, wrote his Revelation, 96; his Gospel, 97.—His festival instituted, 313.
 Joshua, Book of, written, 1415 B. C.
 Jubilee among the Christians at the end of every century, instituted by pope Boniface VIII. 1300; this was celebrated afterwards every 50 years, by order of Clement VI.—Urban VI. reduced it to every 33d year; and Paul II. to every 25 years; at which period it is now fixed.
 Jude, St. wrote his Epistle, 71.—Festival instituted, 1020.
 Kirielyeson brought first into the Litany, 590.
 Kissing the pope's foot first practised, 709.
 Knee ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, 1275.
 Latin and Greek churches united, 1004.
 Lent, the fast of, instituted, 142.—In Kent, 640.
 Lights first used in churches in the day time, 409.
 Litapies first used in churches, 443.
 Litany first used in England, in English, 1543.
 Liturgy first read in Scotland, 1638.

- Lollards procrib'd by the English parliament, 1406.
 Lucius, the first Christian king in Britain, 180.
 Luke, St. wrote his Gospel, 55.—Feast instituted, 1130.
 Mark, St. wrote his Gospel, 44.—Feast instituted, 1090.
 Marriage in Lent forbid, 354.—Forbid the priests, 1015.—First celebrated in churches, 1226.
 Martin's St. festival instituted, 812.
 Matthew, St. wrote his Gospel, 44.
 Mahomet began his opinions, 604.
 Mass first used in Latin, 394.—Introduced into England, 680.—Elevation required prostration, 1201.
 Matthias's, St. festival instituted, 1090.
 Maunday Thursday ceremony commenced, 1362.
 Methodism under George Whitfield began, 1739.
 Michael's, St. festival instituted, 437.
 Monks first associated, 328.
 Nativity of the Virgin Mary instituted, 695.
 Nicene creed made, 325.
 Nonjurors began to pray for George III. and his family on May 25, 1788.
 Organs first used in churches, 751.
 Patronages of churches began, 402.
 Papal usurpation took place, 607.
 Pardons at coronations first granted in England, 1327.
 Passover instituted, Monday, May 4, 1491; celebrated in the New Temple, April 13, 515 B. C.
 Paul, St. wrote his first Epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Galatians, 51.—First Epistle to the Thessalonians, 52; second Epistle, 53.—Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon, 62; to the Hebrews, 63.—First Epistle to Timothy, and that to Titus, 65.—Second Epistle to Timothy, 66.—Festival instituted, 813.
 Penance first enjoined as a punishment, 157.
 Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses, written, 1452 B. C.
 Pentecost established, 68.
 Peter, St. wrote his first Epistle, 60; his second epistle, 66.
 Peter-pence first granted to the pope, 689.
 Peter, St. and Paul's festival instituted, 813.
 Pix, or box, to contain the host, ordered by the Lateran council, 1215.
 Pope, the title of, formerly given to all bishops.—The emperor, in 606, confined it to the bishops of Rome, and then their power began.—Hygenus was the first bishop of Rome that took the title, 154.—Leo I. elected, May 10, 440, died 461.—The pope's supremacy over the Christian church first established by Boniface III. 607.—The custom of kissing the pope's toe introduced, 708.—Pope Stephen III. was the first who was carried to the lateran on men's shoulders, 752.—The pope's temporal grandeur commenced, 755.—Sergius II. was the first pope that changed his name on his election, 844.—John XIX. a layman, made pope by dint of money, 1024.—The first pope that kept an army was Leo IX. 1054.—They assumed authority carried to such excesses as to excommunicate and depose sovereigns, and to claim the presentations of all church benefices, by Gregory VII. and his successors, from 1073 to 1500.—Pope Gregory obliged Henry IV. of Germany, to stand three days, in the depth of winter, bare-footed, at his castle gate, to implore his pardon, 1077.—Pope Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry IV's crown off his head while kneeling, to shew his prerogative of making and unmaking kings, 1191.—

The pope's authority first introduced into England, 1079; abrogated by parliament, 1534.—The pope demanded an annual sum for every cathedral and monastery in Christendom, but refused, 1226.—Collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England, 1226.—Residence of the popes removed to Avignon, where it continued 70 years, 1303.—Their demand on England refused by parliament, 1363.—Three at one time, all pretending infallibility, 1414.—Leo X. made a cardinal at 14 years old; elected pope, March 11, 1513, aged 36; died, 1521.—Clement VII. began to reign, who brought pluralities to their consummation, making his nephew Hippolito cardinal de Medicis, commendatory universal, granting to him all the vacant benefices in the world for six months, and appointing him usufructuary from the first day of his possession, 1523.—Rome sacked, and clement imprisoned, 1527.—Moved their residence to Avignon, 1531.—The word Pope struck out of all English books, 1541.—Kissing the pope's toe, and some other, ridiculous ceremonies, abolished, and the order of Jesuits suppressed by the late pope Clement XIV. 1773.—Visited Vienna, to solicit the emperor in favour of the church, March, 1782.—Suppressed monasteries, 1782.—Destitute of all political influence in Europe, 1787.—Burnt in effigy in Paris, May 4, 1791.—Made submission to the French republic, 1796.—Expelled Rome, Feb. 15, 1798.

Praying toward the east first ordained by the pope, 532.

Predestination established, 470.

Prostration at the elevation of the mass ordained, 1201.

Protestantism tolerated in Germany, 1264.—In Bohemia, 1707.

Psalms of David translated by Sternhold and Hopkins, 1552.

Purification of the Virgin, festival of, appointed, 542.

Purgatory invented, 250.—Introduced into the church, 593.

Purple, the, given the cardinals by Paul II. 1465.

Reformation began, 1330; completed, 1547.

Registers, parochial, first appointed, 1538.

Religious houses dissolved in England by parliament, 1537.—In Germany, by the emperor Joseph, 1782 and 1785.

Rosary, or beads, first used in Romish prayers, 1093.

Sabbatical year, the first. 1451 B. C.

Sanctuaries instituted, 617.

Saturnalia festivals instituted in Rome, Dec. 407 B. C.

Scribes and Pharisees commenced, 31 B. C.

Scriptures ordered to be read in monasteries in Britain, 746.

Septuagint found in a cask, 217.

Shaving of priests first introduced, 169.

Simon, St. and Jude's festival first instituted, 1090.

Singing in churches established, 67.

Solomon wrote his Ecclesiastics, 981 B. C.

Sponsors first instituted, 130.

Sports allowed on Sunday, after service, 1617.

Standing at the reading of the Gospel introduced, 406.

Supremacy of the pope above the emperor introduced, 607.

Surplices first used in churches, 316.

Talmud, the, made, 117 B. C.

Tenths of church livings first collected in England, 1226.

Thomas's, St. festival instituted, 1130.

Tithes given by Moses to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B. C.—First granted to the church in England, 786.—Established by law by the Lateran council, 1200.

Tithes first collected in England, 750.

Transfiguration, festival of, first observed, 700.

Transubstantiation opposed by the English church, about 1000.—Received it between 1000 and 1066.

Trinity, the word first applied to the persons of the Godhead, 150.—Festival instituted, 835.

Trinity Sunday appointed by pope John, 1334.

Uction; extreme, practised in the first century.—In common use, 550.

Uniformity took place in England, 1662.

Virgins first consecrated, 159.

Visitation of the Virgin, festival of the, instituted, 1389.

Vulgate edition of the Bible discovered, 218.

Water mixed with wine in the Sacrament, first introduced, 122.

Whitehall preachers appointed, March 17, 1724.

Whitsuntide festival instituted, 813.

Wills, privilege of making, granted by Henry I. 1100.

Worshipping images introduced into England, 768.—Forbid in Hungary, 1785.

SECT. XV.

RELIGIONS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

AUSTRIA, an empire, Papists.

Bavaria, a kingdom, Papists.

Bohemia, a kingdom, Papists and Lutherans.

Brandenburgh, a marquisate, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.

Brunswick, a dukedom, Lutherans.

Cologne, an archbishopric, Papists.

Courland, a dukedom, Papists and Protestants.

Denmark, a kingdom, Lutherans.

England, a kingdom, church of England, and all others.

France, an empire, Papists.

Genoa, a republic, and the Jews tolerated.

Germany, an empire, Papists, Lutherans, and Calvinists.

Greece, part of Turkey, Mahometans, Jews, &c.

Hanover, a dukedom, Lutherans, Calvinists, &c.

Hesse Cassel, a landgraviate, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.

Hungary, a kingdom, Papists and Protestants.
Ireland, a kingdom, all religions tolerated.
Italy, a popedom, Papists.
Lucca, a republic, Papists.
Malta, an island, Papists.
Mantua, a dukedom, Papists.
Mecklenburgh Schwerin, a dukedom, Lutherans.
Mecklenburgh Strelitz, a dukedom, Lutherans.
Milan, a dukedom, Papists.
Modena, a dukedom, Papists.
Naples, a kingdom, Papists.
Netherlands, or United Provinces, a kingdom, Papists, Calvinists, &c. tolerated.
Norway, a kingdom, Lutherans.
Osnaburgh, a bishopric, Catholic and Protestant.
Palatine, a principality, Papists and Lutherans.
Parma and Placentia, a dukedom, Papists.
Piedmont, a principality, Papists.
Poland, formerly a kingdom, Papists and Lutherans.
Portugal, a kingdom, Papists.
Prussia, a kingdom, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.
Russia, an empire, Greeks, Calvinists, and Lutherans.
Sardinia, a kingdom, Papists.
Savoy, a dukedom, Papists.
Saxony, a dukedom, Papists and Lutherans.
Scotland, a kingdom, Presbyterians, Episcopacy tolerated.
Siberia, in the Russian empire, Greeks and Armenians.
Sicily, an island, Papists.
Spain, a kingdom, Papists.
Sweden, a kingdom, Lutherans.—Popery abolished, 1544.
Swisserland Cantons, a republic, six are Protestants, seven are Papists.
Tartary, an empire partly in Europe, Armenians, Mahometans, and Greeks.
Triers, an archbishopric, Papists.
Turkey, an empire partly in Europe, Mahometans, Jews, and Christians.
Tuscany, a dukedom, Papists.
United Provinces of North America, a republic, Protestants, &c.
Venice, a republic, Papists, Greeks, and Jews.

SECT. XVI.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS, SECTS, &c.

Are said to amount to 973 in the World, among which are the

ABSTINENTS, a sect that began 170.

Adamites, a sect of heretics, began 130; renewed, 1124.

Aguacobites, fanatics, began 701.

Albigenses held their origin, 1160.

Anabaptists began, 1525; arrived in England, 1549.

Anchorites began, 1255.

Antinomian sect began, 1538.

Antonines, began, 329.

Arian sect began, 290.

Arménian heretics began, 1229.

Augustines began, 339; first appeared in England, 1250.

Barnabites, foundation of, in France, 1533.

Basil's, St. began, 354.

Begging friars established in France, 1587.

Beguines began, 1208.

Benedictines, founded, 548.

Bethlemites began, 1248.

Bonhommes, began, 1257.

Brigentines began, 1370.

Brownists sect began, 1660.

Calvinists sect began, 1546.

Canons regular began, 400.

Capuchins began, 1525.

Cardinals began, 853; red hats given them, 1242; the purple, 1464; the title of Eminence, 1644.

Carmelites began, 1141.

Carmes established in France, 1254.

Carthusians began, 1084.

Catharine's St. began, 1373.

Celestines began, 1272.

Chaplins began, 1284.

Cisterians began, 1094.

Clareval began, 1114.

Religious Orders, &c.

- Crossed friars began, 1170.
 Dominicans began, 1215.
 Flagellantes, the sect of, arose 1259.
 Franciscans began, 1206; settled in England, 1217.
 Grey friars began, 1122.
 Hermits began, 1257; revived, 1425.
 Holy Trinity began, 1211.
 Humbled began, 1164.
 Jacobites began, 1198.
 Jesuans began, 1367.
 Jesuit's society began, 1536; expelled England, 1604; Venice, 1606; Portugal, September 1759; France, May 5, 1602; Spain, 1767; Naples, 1768; Rome and Prussia, 1773; order abolished, Aug. 17, 1773; in Prussia, and other States, 1776; revived in Russia, 1784.
 Jesus, the sisters of, society began, 1626.
 Lollards began, 1313.
 Lutheran sect began, 1517.
 Mahometan sect began, 622.
 Machinees sect began, 343.
 Methodism commenced, 1734.
 Minimes began, 1450.
 Minors began, 1009.
 Monks first associated, 328.
 Moravians, or *Unitas Fratrum*, appeared in Bohemia, 1457; in England, 1737.
 Muggletonians sprung from L. Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, 1647.
 Ophites began, 187.
 Orebites began, 1422.
 Pelagian sect began, 382.
 Penitent women began, 1494.
 Poor women began, 1212.
 Predestinarian sect began, 371.
 Protestants began, 1529.
 Puritans began, 1545.
 Publican sect came first to England, 1162.
 Quakers sect began, 1650.
 Quietists began, 1685.
 Repentants began, 1360.
 Sacramentarians began, 878.
 Swedenborgians sect began, 1780.
 Theatins founded, 1594; established at Paris, 1644.
 Trinitarians, order of, instituted, 1198.
 Tritheites arose, 560.
 Ubiquarian sect began, 1540.
 Unitarians began, 1553.
 Urselines established, 1198.
 Valley began, 1218.
 White coats began, 1396.
 White monks began, 1319.
 Whippers began, 1055.

SECT. XVII.

MILITARY AND RELIGIOUS KNIGHTS, AND TITLES OF
HONOUR

- A**DMIRAL, in France, 1286; the first in England, 1297.
Admiral, high, the first in England, 1387; held by commission since Nov. 1709.
- Ædiles first created at Rome, 971 B. C.
- Alcantara, order of knighthood instituted, 1160.
- Alexander St. knighthood began in Russia, 1700.
- Aldermen first appointed, 882.
- Aldermen of London first appointed, 1242.
- Amaranta, order of knighthood in Sweden, began 1653.
- Andrew St. order of the knighthood instituted in Scotland, 809; renewed in Scotland, 1452, 1605; in Russia, 1698.
- Angelic knights of St. George were instituted in Greece, 436.
- Anthony St. in Hainault, order of knighthood began in Germany, 1382; in Ethiopia, 357.
- Annunciation order instituted in Savoy, 1362.
- Annunciade, or St. Michael, order of knighthood, began in Mantua, 1618.
- Archdeacon, the first appointed in England, 1075.
- Argonauts, the, of St. Nicholas, order of knighthood, began in Naples, 1382.
- Avis, order of knighthood, began in Portugal, 1147.
- Band, order of knighthood, instituted in Spain, 1232.
- Bannerets first created in England, 1360; renewed by Henry VII. 1485.
- Baron, the title first by patent in England, 1388.
- Baronets first created in England, 1611.
- Baronets of Nova Scotia first created, 1625.
- Bath, order of knighthood instituted in England at the coronation of Henry IV. 1399; renewed 1725.
- Bear, order of knighthood began in Switzerland, 1213.
- Black Eagle, order of knighthood in Prussia, instituted 1701.
- Blaze St. order of knighthood at Acon, began 1250.
- Blood of Christ, order began in Mantua, 1608.
- Brandenburgh had its first Marquis, 925.
- Brician, order of knighthood, began in Sweden, 1366.
- Broom Flower, order of knighthood in France, began 1234.
- Brotherly love, order of knighthood, began 1708.
- Burgundian cross, order of knighthood, began 1535.

- Calatrava, order of knighthood, instituted in Spain, 1158.
 Carpet, order of, made in England, 1553.
 Catharine St. order of knighthood, began in Palestine, 1063.
 Catharine St. order of, in Russia, began 1715.
 Catholic Majesty, the title of, given the king of Spain by the Pope, 739.
 Censors first erected at Rome, 413 B. C.
 Champion of England first used, 1377.
 Christ, order of knighthood, began in Portugal, 1319; in Livonia, 1203.
 Christian Charity, order of knighthood, began in France, 1590.
 Christian King, the title first given Lewis IX. of France, 1469; annulled by the National Assembly, 1791.
 Cincinnatus order began in America, 1783.
 Common Council of London first appointed, 1208.
 Commissioners of sewers first appointed, 1425.
 Conception of the Virgin, order began, 1619.
 Concord, order of knighthood, began in Brandenburg, 1660.
 Consuls first made at Rome, 307 B. C.
 Cornwall, the first duke of, 1337.
 Coroners officers of the realm, in 925.
 Creation by patents to titles first used by Edward III. 1344.
 Crescent, order of knighthood, began in Naples, 1448.
 Crown royal, order of knighthood, began in France, 802.
 Decemviri, first creation of, 456 B. C.
 Defender of the Faith, the title of, given to the king of England, 1520.
 Dennis, St. order began in France, 1267.
 Dey of Tunis first appointed, 1570.
 Dictators began at Rome, 498 B. C.
 Doctor's degree began in England, 1607.
 Dog, order of knighthood, began 1070.
 Don, a title first taken by the king of Spain, 759.
 Dove of Castile, order of knighthood, began 1379.
 Dragon, order of knighthood, in Hungary, began 1413.
 Duke, title of, first given in England to Edward, son of Edw. III. March 17, 1336.
 Dukes, Grand, the first given to the Dukes of Tuscany by Pope Pius V. 1570.
 Duke, first created in Scotland, 1398.
 Ear of corn, order, began in Brittany, 1050.
 Earl, first used by king Alfred in 920, as a substitute for that of king.
 Earl, the first created in England, Oct. 14, 1066.
 Earl-Marshal, the first in England, 1383.
 Electors of Germany began 1298.
 Elephant, order of knighthood, began in Denmark, 1478.
 Eminence, the title of, first given to Cardinals, 1644.
 Ermine, order of knighthood, began in France, 1450; in Naples, 1463.
 Esquire, first used to persons of fortune not attendants on knights, 1345.
 Garter, order, began April 23, 1349; alteration in, 1557, and 1788. It is remarkable, that this is the only order which has been granted to foreign princes. Of this illustrious order there have been
 Eight Emperors of Germany,
 Five Kings of France,
 Three Kings of Spain,
 One King of Arragon,
 Seven Kings of Portugal,
 One King of Poland,

- Two Kings of Sweden,
 Six Kings of Denmark,
 Two Kings of Naples,
 One King of Sicily and Jerusalem,
 One King of Bohemia,
 Two Kings of Scotland,
 Five Princes of Orange,
 And 34 foreign Electors, Dukes, Margraves, and Counts,
 Garter, King of Arms, first appointed in England, 1420.
 Gennet, order of knighthood, began in France, 726; in Spain, 786.
 Generosity, order of knighthood, in Brandenburg, began 1685.
 Gens d'Arms order began, 360.
 Gentlemen, the first use of the distinction, 1430.
 George, St. order, began in Carinthia, 1279; in Spain, 1318; in England, 1349; in Austria, 1470; at Rome, 1496; in Genoa, time unknown; in Venice, 1200.
 George St. d'Alfama, order of knighthood, began 1201.
 Geron St. order of knighthood in Germany, began 1154.
 Gladiators, order of, began in Livonia, 1204.
 Golden Fleecé, order of knighthood, began in Flanders, 1492.
 Golden Shield and Thistle, order began, 1370.
 High Constable of England, the title discontinued but on particular occasions, 1521.
 Holy Ghost, order of knighthood, began in France, 1468; restored Jan. 1; 1559; abolished 1791; at Rome, 1198.
 Holy Trinity, order of knighthood, began 1211.
 Hospitallers, order of knighthood, began 1097.
 Hubert St. in Juliers, order of knighthood, began in Germany, 1473.
 James St. order of knighthood, began in Spain 1030; in Portugal, 1310; in Holland, 1290.
 Jesus Christ, order of knighthood, began in France, 1206; in Rome, 1320.
 John St. and St. Thomas, of Acon, order began, 1258.
 John, St. of Jerusalem, order began, 1099; removed to Rhode, 1300; to Malta, 1522; suppressed in England, 1540.
 Julian St. of Alcantara, order of knighthood in Spain, began 1176.
 King of England, the title first used, 820; of Ireland, 1542; of Great Britain, 1605.
 King of France, the title assumed by the king of England, and his arms quartered with the English, and the motto "Dieu et Mon Droit," first used, Feb. 21, 1340.
 King of the French began, 1791; abolished 1792.
 Knighthood first used in England, 897.
 Knighthood, all its orders abolished in France, July 30, 1791, by the National Assembly.
 Knot, order of knighthood, began in Naples, 1351.
 La Calza, order of knighthood, began in Venice, 1400.
 La Scama, order of knighthood in Spain, began 1420.
 Lazarus St. order of knighthood, began 366.
 Lily of Navarre, order of knighthood, began 1048, of Arragon, began 1408.
 Lord High Constables, the office hereditary, till 1521.
 Lord High Steward, the first appointed for a coronation was Thomas, second son of Henry IV.; the first for the trial of a peer, was Edward, earl of Devon, on the arraignment of John, Earl of Huntingdon, in the same reign.
 Lord Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.

- Lord Steward of the Household, so called since 1540; before he was stiled Grand Master of the Household.
- Loretta, order of knighthood, began at Rome, 1587.
- Louis St. order of knighthood, began May 10, 1693; abolished 1791.
- Lord Danes, a title used in London, 1000.
- Lord Mayors of London first appointed annually, 1208.
- Majesty, the title first used to Henry VIII. of England.
- Malta, knights of, alias Knights Hospitallers, alias Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; the foundation of that order laid; by opening a house for the reception of pilgrims at Jerusalem, 1048; became a regular monastic order 1099; and a military order, 1118; took Rhodes, and were called Knights of Rhodes, 1310; being expelled from thence by the Turks, the Emperor Charles V. gave them the island of Malta, 1523, and they were called the Knights of Malta; expelled England, 1540; did great exploits against the Infidels, 1595; conspiracy at Malta to destroy the order, for which 125 Turkish slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749.
- Marian Knights.—*See Teutonic Order.*
- Mark St. order began at Venice, 830; revived 1562.
- Mary St. the Glorious, order of knighthood, began in Italy, 1233; at Rome, 1618.
- Mary St. de Merced, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1218.
- Mary-Theresa, or Royal Order for Ladies in Spain, instituted 1792.
- Marshals, of France instituted, 1436; abolished, 1791.
- Martyrs, the order of knighthood, in Palestine, began 1319.
- Master of the ceremonies first appointed, 1063.
- Mauritians, order of knighthood began in Savoy, 1430; restored, 1572.
- Merit, a military order of knighthood in Prussia, instituted 1730.
- Michael, St. order of knighthood, began in France, 1469; in Germany, 1618; in Naples, time unknown.
- Montejia, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1223.
- Moon, order of knighthood, began in Sicily, 1464.
- Mauntjoy, order of knighthood, began 1615; ceased, 1221.
- Noble Passion, order of knighthood, in Saxe Weissenfels, began 1704.
- Oak of Navarre, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 722.
- Ordo Disciplinarum, order of knighthood in Bohemia, began by the Emperor Sigismund.
- Our Lady and St. George of Montesa, order of knighthood in Spain, 1317.
- Passion of Jesus Christ, order of knighthood in France, began 1382.
- Patrick, St. order of, in Ireland, began Feb. 25, 1783.
- Paul St. order of knighthood; began at Rome, 1540.
- Peers of France began, 778; abolished 1790.
- Peers, 12 created at once by queen Anne, 1711; 60 made in seven years preceding, 1718.
- Peter St. order of knighthood, began in Rome, 1520.
- Pius, order of knighthood, at Rome, began 1560.
- Piet Laureat, the first in England, 1487.
- Pope, the title first assumed, 154.
- Porcupine, order of knighthood, began in France, 1393.
- Portgrave order, began in Livonia, 1196.
- Precious Blood.—*See Blood of Christ.*
- Prince of Wales, the title of, first given to the king's eldest son, 1286.
- Redemption, order of knighthood, began 1212.
- Red Eagle, in Prussia, revived 1792.
- Round Table, order of knighthood, began, 516; revived, 1344.
- Rosary, order of knighthood, began in Spain, time uncertain.

- Rupert St. order of knighthood, began in Germany, 1702.
 Saviour St. order of knighthood, began in Spain 1118.
 Secretaries of State first appointed, 1530.
 Sepulchre, order of knighthood, began in Palestine, 1092.
 Seraphims, order of knighthood, began in Sweden 1334.
 Sheriffs first appointed, 1079.
 Sheriffs in London first appointed, 1189.
 Ship, order of knighthood, began 1252.
 Ship and Double Crescent, order of knighthood, began in France, 1269,
 Sincerity, order of knighthood, in Saxony, began 1690.
 Slaves of Virtue, order of knighthood, in Germany, began 1662.
 Star, order of knighthood, began in France; disused, 1455.
 Stephen, St. order of knighthood, began at Florence, 1561.
 Swan, order of knighthood, in Cleves, time immemorial.
 Sworn, order of knighthood, in Cyprus, began 1195; in Sweden in 1528.
 Templars, Knights, the first military order established, 1118; all of them
 arrested in France in one day, being charged with enormous crimes and
 great riches, when 59 of them were burnt alive in Paris, Oct. 13, 1307;
 destroyed by Philip of France, 1342.
 Teste Mori, order of knighthood, in Wurtemberg, began 1652.
 Teutonic, or Marian order, began 1192; abolished 1322; revived in Prussia,
 1522.
 Thistle, order began, 812; instituted 1540; revived, 1703.
 Thistle of Bourbon, order began, 1370.
 Thomas St. or St. John of Acon, the same.
 Titles of honour, abolished in France by the National Assembly, 1790.
 Tribunes of the people began at Rome, 495; military ones, with consular
 powers created, 445 B. C.
 Trinitarians, order in Spain began, 1594.
 Truxillo, order of knighthood began in Spain, 1227.
 Tusini, order of knighthood, in Bohemia.
 United Ladies for the Honour of the Cross, order of knighthood, in Ger-
 many, began 1666.
 Virgin of Mount Carmel, order began in France, 1607.
 Virgin Mary, order of knighthood, began 1233.
 Virgin Mary the most Glorious, order of knighthood, began at Rome
 1618.
 Viscount, the first in England, Feb. 12, 1440.
 Wales, Prince of, title began, 1281.
 Warfare of Christ, order of knighthood, began in White Russia, 1225, in
 Poland, 1705.
 Wing of St. Michael, order of knighthood, began in Portugal, 1165.
 Woldimer St. order of knighthood, established in Russia, 1622.

SECT. XVIII.

EMINENT PAINTERS, ENGRAVERS, &c. &c.

- A**ALAST, Everard, born 1602, died 1658.
 Aalast, William, born, 1632.
 Aarsens, Peter, born 1519, died 1585.
 Aartgen, Leyden, died 1564, aged 66.
 Adam, L. S. sculptor, died 1759.
 Agatharcus, the inventor of perspective scenery in theatres, died 460, B. C.
 Aggos, Robert, died 1679, aged 60.
 Agoracrites, the sculptor, died 150 B. C.
 Albani, Francis, of Bologna, died 1660, aged 82.
 Alberti, sen. of Florence, born 1450, died 1508.
 Alberti, jun. of ditto, born 1552, died 1615.
 Aldegraft, Albert, flourished, 1580.
 Allegri, Antonio, historical painter, born 1494, died 1534.
 Algardi, Alexan. of Bologna, died in 1654.
 Amerigi, born 1569, died 1609.
 Amphion, flourished 388 B. C.
 Anderson, Henry, flourished 1660.
 Angelica, born 1487, died 1545.
 Angeli, Philippo, of Rome, died 1609, aged 40.
 Angelo, Philippo, of Venice, born 1570, died 1610.
 Angelo, Michael, delle Battaglie, born 1600, died 1660.
 Angelo, Michael, Buonarotti, born 1474, died 1564.
 Angelo, Michael, Campidiglio, born 1610, died 1670.
 Angelo, Micheal, de Carravagio, born 1569, died 1600.
 Augurers, Francis and Martin, sculptors, died 1686 and 1689.
 Michini, Ludovico, engraver, died 1540.
 Antiphiles flourished 382 B. C.
 Antonello, of Messina, who first introduced painting in oil into Italy, born 1390, died 1480.
 Apelles flourished 334 B. C.
 Apolidorus flourished 404 B. C.
 Aretin, Peter, died 1556, aged 65.
 Aristides flourished 300 B. C.
 Atland, James-Anth. born 1668, died 1744.
 Audrand, Gerard, died 1703.
 Audod, James-And.-Jos. died 1766.

- Bacici, the Genoese, born 1639, died 1709.
 Bacon, John, the sculptor, died Aug. 6, 1799.
 Backhuysen, Ludolph, a Dutchman, born 1631, died 1709.
 Baldovinetti, born 1366, died 1448.
 Balechou, engraver, born 1719, died 1764.
 Bamboccio, Peter, born at Haerlem, 1584, died 1644.
 Bandinelli, of Rome, born 1487, died 1559.
 Barbieri, Giovanni, Francesco, born 1590, died 1666.
 Barent, born 1534, died 1582.
 Barlo, Francis, died 1702, aged 72.
 Barry, James, painter, died Feb. 22, 1806, aged 64; he gave to the Society of Arts the paintings in their room in the Adelphi.
 Bartholet, Flem. Liegois, died 1675.
 Bartoli, Pietro Santo, died 1700.
 Bartolomeo, of Florence, born 1469, died 1517.
 Bartholme, of Holland, born 1620, died 1660.
 Bassano, Francisco da, the eldest, born 1551, died 1594.
 Bassano, James du Pont, born 1510, died 1592.
 Bassano, Geo Baptista, died 1613, aged 60.
 Bassano, Leandro, died 1623, aged 65.
 Battista, Franco, died 1561.
 Bathieux, M. died Dec. 18, 1792, aged 91.
 Baur, William, died 1640.
 Beal, Mary, born 1632, died 1697.
 Becafumi, Dominica, of Sienna, born 1484, died 1544.
 Beccafumi Sanese, Dominico, died 1549.
 Beenbergh, Barth, of Utrecht, died 1660.
 Beck, David, born 1621, died 1656.
 Belle Stephano, a Florentine, born 1610, died 1664.
 Bellini, Gentile, of Venice, born 1421, died 1501.
 Bellini, Giacomo, of ditto, born 1400, died 1450.
 Bellori, John Peter, died 1696.
 Bemini, of Naples, born 1599, died 1680.
 Bennari, Gened, of Italy, born 1597, died 1667.
 Berghem, Nicholas, born at Amsterdam, 1624, died 1665.
 Bernardi, John, engraver, died 1555.
 Berrettini, Pietro, born 1596, died 1699.
 Bertin, Nich. born 1664, died 1736.
 Bianchi, Peter, born 1694, died 1734.
 Bianchini, Francis, born at Verona, 1662, died 1729.
 Bibiena, Ford. Galli, of Bologna, died 1740.
 Bie, Adrian de, born 1594.
 Bischof, John de, born 1646, died 1686.
 Cornelius, born 1630, died 1674.
 Biset, Charles Emanuel, born 1633.
 Blanchard, of France, born 1600, died 1638.
 Bloemart, Ab. of Holland, born 1567, died 1647.
 Bloemart, Cornelius, engraver, died 1680.
 Bogdani, an Italian, died 1710.
 Bol, Hans, of Mechlin, born 1534, died 1593.
 Bologne, John of, died 1600.
 Bolonese, of Italy, born 1606, died 1680.
 Bolwert, Scheldt, engraver, flourished 1656.
 Borcht, of Brussels, born 1583.
 Bordone, of Venice, born 1513, died 1587.
 Bergognone, Giacomo, born 1605, died 1680.

- Beromeo, Francis, of Florence, born 1446, died 1517.
 Boschaerets, Thos. Vuiltebois, born 1603, died 1670.
 Bosse, Abraham, engraver, flourished 1650.
 Both, of Holland, born 1600, died 1650.
 Boticelia, of Florence, born 1437, died 1515.
 Bouchardon, Edm. sculptor, born 1698, died 1762.
 Boucher, Francis, born 1704, died 1770.
 Bouillogne, Bon, born 1649, died 1717.
 Bouillogne, Louis, born 1654, died 1734.
 Bourdon, Sebast. of France, born 1616, died 1662.
 Boydell, John, Esq. engraver, Alderman of London, the great improver of the graphic art in England, died Dec. 11, 1805, aged 86.
 Bramantino, of Milan, born 1400, died 1450.
 Brandi, Hiacinto, of Landfrane, born 1632, died 1691.
 Breda, John Van, born 1683, died 1750.
 Brentel, Francis, a Dutch painter, flourished 1635.
 Bresank, Hants, flourished 1619.
 Brescia, of Italy, born 1527, died 1592.
 Bretsynder, Michael, flower painter, died 1605.
 Bruegel, or Old Bruegel, born 1565, died 1750.
 ——— John, of Brussels, born 1575, died 1642.
 ——— Peter, born 1586, died 1600.
 Brill, Matthew, a Dutchman, born 1550, died 1584.
 ——— Paul, of Antwerp, born 1554, died 1626.
 Broschi, of Urbino, born 1538, died 1612.
 Brocklandt, a Dutchman, born 1553, died 1583.
 Brower, Adrian, a Dutchman, born 1608, died 1640.
 Bruges, or John Vaneyck.—*See Vanuyck.*
 Brun, Charles le, born 1619, died 1690.
 Brunellaschi, born 1387, died 1446.
 Bruxellensi, of Brussels, died 1629.
 Buckthorne, Joseph, a Dutchman, flourished 1670.
 Buck, Samuel, the engraver and draftsman, died aged 23, Aug. 1779.
 Buffelmaco, a Florentine, born 1262, died 1340.
 Bunel, of Blois, born 1553.
 Buonacorti, born 1505, died 1547.
 Buonaroti, Michael-Angelo, a Florentine, born 1474, died 1564.
 Byrne, William, engraver, died Sept. 24, 1805.
 Cadore, a Venetian, born 1477, died 1576.
 Jagliaro, or Paul Veronese, died 1583.
 Cajetino, Scipio, contemporary with Raphael, died 1534.
 Calcar, a Venetian, born 1646.
 Caliari, Paulo, an Italian, born 1532, died 1588.
 Callot, James, a French engraver, born 1593, died 1635.
 Calvert, a Dutchman, born 1552, died 1619.
 Cambiagio, a Genoese, born 1527, died 1583.
 Campagnola, Dom. a Venetian, flourished 1518.
 Cangiage, or Cambiasi, died 1585.
 Cantarini, Simon, died 1648.
 Carlone, John, died 1630. --
 Carra, Mons. French painter, died April 16, 1793.
 Carracci, Antonio, an Italian, born 1583, died 1618.
 Carravaggio, Polidora, an Italian, born 1495, died 1543.
 Carpi, an Italian, born 1501, found out the art of painting in chiaro oscuro, with three plates, to imitate drawings; died 1556.
 Carracci, Annib. an Italian, died 1606, aged 49.

- Carracci Augustin, of Boulogne, born 1557, died 1602.
 ——— Ludovico, born 1557, died 1613.
 Caruci, Jacob, of Venice, born 1493, died 1556.
 Casauben, Fred. a German, born 1623, died 1690.
 Cassana, Nicolo, born 1659, died 1713.
 ——— Giovanni, born 1664.
 Cases, Peter James, died 1754, aged 79.
 Casolan, of Sienna, born 1552, died 1596.
 Cassentino, founder of the academy at Florence, lived in 1350.
 Cassteels, P. flourished 1726.
 Castagna, of Florence, born 1410, died 1480.
 Castelli, Berard, born 1557, died 1629.
 ——— Valerio, born 1625, died 1659.
 Castiglione, Benedict an Italian, born 1616, died 1670.
 Castlefranco, of Venice, born 1477, died 1511.
 Cavillini, an Italian, born 1304, died 1373.
 Cavedone, James, born 1580, died 1660.
 Cazes, Fran. born 1676, died 1754.
 Certo, Guichino, an Italian, born 1590, died 1667.
 Ceerxozzi, an Italian, born 1600, died 1660.
 Cellini, Benevento, born 1500, died 1570.
 Champagne, of Brussels, born 1602, died 1674.
 Change, Du, engraver, died 1757, aged 90.
 Cheveau, Francis, engraver, died 1676.
 Chemin, Catharine Du, died 1698.
 Chiari, Joseph, died 1727, aged 73.
 Cibber, Carus Gabriel, sculptor, died about 1700.
 Cignani, Car. an Italian, born 1728, died 1719.
 Cigoli, Lodov. of Florence, born 1559, died 1613.
 Ciambuz, Giovanni, of Florence, born 1240, died 1300.
 Cipriani, died Dec. 14, 1785.
 Circiniano, of Florence, born 1512, died 1612.
 Claude de Lorraine, born 1603, died 1682.
 Clerk, Seb. le, French engraver, born 1637, died 1714.
 Cleyn, Francis, a Dutchman, flourished 1660.
 Clovio, Giulo, of Rome, born 1498, died 1578.
 Cochin, Charl. Nich. engraver, died 1574, aged 66.
 Codazzo, Vivano, an Italian, born 1599, died 1674.
 Coech, or Koeck, died 1451.
 Colombal, Nich. born 1646, died 1717.
 Coloni, Adam, a Dutchman, died 1685.
 ——— Adrian, his son, died 1701.
 Comte, Louis le, sculptor, died 1694.
 ——— Florent le, died 1712.
 Conca, Sebast. an Italian, born 1676, died 1764.
 Cook, Henry, born 1642, died 1700.
 Cooper, Samuel, of London, born 1609, died 1702.
 Coques, Gonzales, born 1618, died 1684.
 Cornelle, Michael, died 1708.
 Corregio, Anton. All-gri da, born 1494, died 1534.
 Cort, Corn. born 1536, died 1578.
 Cortessi, Olmius, an Italian, born 1605, died 1680.
 Cortona, Pet. da, an Italian, born 1596, died 1669.
 Cosimo, Pietro, of Florence, born 1441, died 1521.
 Courtois, James, stiled la Bourguignon, born 1621, died 1670.
 Cousin, John, sculptor, died 1589.
 Couston, Nicholas, sculptor, died 1739.

- Craen, Luke Van, of Savoy, flourished in 1509.
 Dac, John, of Cologne, flourished 1580.
 Daffier, N. of Geneva, engraver, died after 1752.
 Dandini, Pietro, born 1646, died 1712.
 Dankerts, a Dutchman, born 1561, died 1634.
 Dante, Vincent, died 1576.
 De la Notte Ghirardo, flourished in 1570.
 D'Arpino, Gios. an Italian, born 1560, died 1640.
 De-la-fosse, a Frenchman, born 1640, died 1719.
 De Bernes, Fr. a Dutchman, 1692.
 De Launay, a French engraver, died 1792, aged 53.
 Delhays, John Baptist, born 1730, died 1765.
 Diepenbec, a Dutchman, born 1608.
 Dobson, William, of London, burnt 1610, died 1647.
 Dolci, Carlo, an Italian, born 1616, died 1686.
 Dominichino, born at Bologna, 1581, died 1641.
 Donatella, or Donato, a Florentine, born 1303, died 1466.
 Dorigny, Fr. born 1616, died 1665.
 Dow, Gerard, born at Leyden 1613, died 1680.
 Doughet, an Italian, born 1600, died 1663.
 Drevet, Peter, French engraver, died 1739, aged 42.
 Duchange, Gasp. engraver, born 1660, died 1754.
 Dupont, Gainsborough, painter, died Jan. 20, 1797.
 Duperron, M. Anquetil, born Dec. 7, 1731, died Jan. 1805.
 Durer, Albert, a German, inventor of cutting on wood, born 1471, died 1527.
 Zeckhout, Vand. a Dutchman, born 1621, died 1674.
 Eginton, Francis, the painter upon glass, died March 26, 1805.
 Ellis, Mr. the engraver, died July 1793.
 Elsheimer, born 1574, died 1620.
 Zyk, John ab. commonly called John of Bruges, inventor of oil painting, 1410, died 1441.
 Fabriaco, an Italian, died 1480, aged 88.
 Fabriano, Gentile da, an Italian, born 1332, died 1412.
 Fage, Raymond de la, eminent designer, died 1690.
 Faithorn, William, engraver, died 1690.
 Farinato, an Italian, born 1522, died 1606.
 Ferri, an Italian, born 1634, died 1689.
 Fetti, Domin, an Italian, born 1589, died 1624.
 Flinks, Godfrey, of Cleves, born 1616, died 1660.
 Florentino, an Italian, born 1302, died 1337.
 Floris, a Dutchman, born 1520, died 1570.
 Forest, John, born 1636, died 1712.
 Fosse, Charles de la, born 1640, died 1716.
 Foquieres, a Dutchman, born 1580, died 1659.
 Francesca, a Florentine, born 1372, died 1458.
 Francia, Francisco, of Bologna, born 1450, died 1518.
 Francis, Simon, born 1605, died 1671.
 Francischini, an Italian, born 1648, died 1729.
 Franco, Baptist, a Florentine, born 1498, died 1561.
 Francois, John-Charles, engraver, born 1717, died 1769.
 Frank, Francis, died 1640.
 — Mr. died Feb. 10, 1792.
 Fresnoy, Charles-Alphonso du, born 1611, died 1666.
 Friminet, a Parisian, born 1567, died 1664.
 Fuller, Isaac, died 1676.

- Gabbini, Ant-Dom. born 1652, died 1726.
 Gaddi, a Florentine, born 1239, died 1312, the restorer of Mosaic in Italy.
 — Angelo, a Florentine, born 1323, died 1387.
 Gaddi Jaddeo, a Florentine, builder of their famous bridge, born 1300, died 1350.
 Gaclon, Alex. Van. died 1762, aged 56.
 Gaetano, Scipio, died 1588, aged 38.
 Gainsborough, Mr. died Aug 2, 1788.
 Galantini, Hippolito, born 1627, died 1706.
 Galletti, Filippo, born 1664, died 1742.
 Galloche, Louis, died 1761, aged 91.
 Gambarini, Giuseppe, born 1679, died 1720.
 Garamond, Claude, engraver, died 1561.
 Garbieri, Lorenzo, born 1590, died 1654.
 Garbo, an Italian, born 1491, died 1524.
 Garobolo, born 1431, died 1559.
 Garrard, Mark, born 1561, died 1635.
 Garzi, Louis, died 1721, aged 81.
 Gaspar, John Bapt. died 1691.
 Gand, Henry, engraver, died 1639, aged 69.
 Gentileschi, an Italian, born 1563, died 1647.
 Gerbier, St. Balthazar, born 1592.
 Gherlandio, Dom. a Florentine, born 1449, died 1493.
 Gibson, Richard, died 1690, aged 75.
 Gille Claude (or Claude of Lorraine) born 1600, died 1622.
 Gillot, Claude, engraver, born 1673, died 1722.
 Gilpin, Saurey, died March 8, 1807, aged 73.
 Giordino, Luc. an Italian, born 1626, died 1705.
 Giorgione, an Italian, born 1478, died 1511.
 Gioseppino, born 1560, died 1640.
 Giottino, a Florentine, born 1324, died 1356.
 Giotto, an Italian, born 1276, died 1336.
 Girtin, Tho. died Nov. 9, 1802.
 Goltzius, Henry, the engraver, born 1558, died 1617.
 — Hubert, engraver, born 1526, died 1583.
 Gonnelli, John, sculptor, died blind 1673.
 Gontier, John and Louis, painters on glass, died in the 7th century.
 Goyen, John Van, born at Leyden, 1596, died 1656.
 Gozzoli, Ben. a Florentine, born 1400, died 1478.
 Greenhill, John, died 1676.
 Griffier, John, of Utrecht, born 1658, died 1713.
 Grignon, Reynolds, the engraver, died September 14, 1787.
 Grimaldi, Francisco, an Italian, born 1606, died 1680.
 Grim. Sam. Jerom. died April 16, 1794.
 Gros, Peter le, sculptor, born 1666, died 1729.
 Guaspre, Dughart, born 1613, died 1675.
 Guercino, an Italian, born 1590, died 1666.
 Guido, Reni, an Italian, born 1593, died 1642.
 Hall, Mr. the engraver, died April 6, 1797.
 Halle, Claude-Guy, born 1651, died 1786.
 Hals, Frank, a Dutchman, born 1590, died 1666.
 Hamilton, William, died Dec. 1801.
 Hanneman, Adrian, died about 1680.
 Hayman, Francis, died Feb. 2, 1776.
 Head, George, died Dec. 18, 1800.
 Heem, John David, of Utrecht, born 1604, died 1671.
 Helmbrocker, Theod. born 1624, died 1694.

- Iemskirk, a Dutchman, born 1493, died 1574.
 Ighmore, Jos. born June 13, 1692, died March 3, 1780.
 Illiard, Nicholas, of London, born 1547, died 1619.
 Jgarth, William, died 1765, aged 64.
 Iolbein, Hans, born 1498, died in London, 1554.
 Jollar, Wenceslaus, engraver; born 1607, died 1677.
 Jondicooter, Melch, a Dutchman, born 1636, died 1693.
 Jondius, a Dutchman, born 1573.
 Jonthorse, Gerard, a Dutchman, born 1592.
 Hoskins, John, flourished 1630.
 Houston, Mr. Mezzotinto engraver, died Aug. 4, 1775.
 Hudson, the painter, died 1760.
 Huysym, John Van, a Dutchman, born 1682, died 1749.
 Jamesone, George, born at Aberdeen 1586, died 1644.
 Janseens, Abraham, painter, born at Antwerp, 1569.
 Jardin, Karel du, born at Amsterdam 1640, died 1678.
 Jarvis, Charl. died 1739.
 Jode, Peter de, engraver, died 1632.
 Johannes ab Eyk, commonly called John of Bruges, inventor of oil painting, born 1370, died 1441.
 Jordaens, James, a Dutchman, born 1594, died 1678.
 Jordano, Lucco, born 1632, died 1705.
 Jouvenet, Francis, born at Rouen 1644, died 1717.
 Julien de Parma, hist. painter, died 1799, aged 63.
 Ketel, Cornelius, flourished 1560.
 Kneller, Sir Godfrey, born at Lubeck 1648, died 1726.
 Kouc, Peter, engraver in wood, died 1550.
 Lairesse, Gerrard, engraver, born 1640, died 1711.
 Lambert, George, died 1765.
 Lanerink, Pros. Hen. a German, born 1628, died 1692.
 Laneret, Nicholas, born 1690, died 1743.
 Lanfranco, Giov. an Italian, born 1581, died 1647.
 Languean, Remi, died 1691.
 Lanier flourished 1636, died 1660.
 Lanture, a Fleming, 1580.
 Lapi, Arnolfo, the architect of Florence, died 1300, aged 60.
 Largilliers, Nich. born 1656, died 1746.
 Laroon, Marcel. born at the Hague 1653, died 1705.
 Laurati, Pietro, flourished in the 14th century.
 Lauri, Filip, an Italian, born 1623, died 1694.
 Lazari, an Italian, born 1444, died 1514.
 Leblon, Mich. of Francfort, died 1650.
 Lely, St. Peter, a German, born 1617, died 1680.
 Lemens, Balthazar, a Dutchman, died in London, 1704.
 Lemput or Remee, Remigius, died in London, 1680.
 Lens, Bernard, died 1740.
 Le Seur, Charles, born at Paris 1617, died 1655.
 Licinio, Gio, an Italian, born 1434, died 1540.
 Ligorio, a Neapolitan, born 1493, died 1573.
 Lingleback, John, born 1625.
 Lippi, Filippo, a Florentine, born 1371, died 1486.
 ——— jun. ditto, born 1428, died 1505.
 ——— Lurentius, died 1664.
 Loir, Nicholas, born 1624, died 1679.
 Lomazzo, born 1538.
 Lombardo, born 1500.

- Lorenzetti, Aub. of Sienna, flourished 1630, died aged 83. He was the first that painted storms.
- Lorrain, Robert la, sculptor, born 1666, died 1743.
- Loton, John, of Holland, died 1681.
- Loth, Gio. Carlo, of Munich, died 1698.
- Lucas, de Leyden, died in 1555, aged 40. His print of a bag-piper sold in Holland for 16l.
- Luth, Benedetto, of Florence, born 1566, died 1624.
- Maas, D. a Dutch painter, flourished in 1696.
- Mabuse, John, died 1560.
- Mac Ardell, James, engraver, died 1765.
- Magnard, Mich. born 1604, died 1668.
- Maio, a Dutchman, born 1500, died 1559.
- Malton, James, engraver, died July 27, 1803.
- Mander, Charles Van, born 1539, died 1607.
- Mantegna, Andr. an Italian, born 1431, died 1517.
- Maratti, Carlo, an Italian, born 1625, died 1713.
- Margaritone, of Arezzo, inventor of the art of gilding with leaf gold on bole armoniac, died 1275, aged 77.
- Mario, Nuzzi, a Neapolitan, died 1673.
- Marot, Francis, died 1719, aged 52.
- Maso, surnamed Finiguerra, inventor of the engraving on copper-plates, flourished 1450.
- Masolino, an Italian, flourished 1432.
- Massaccio, a Florentine, born 1417, died 1443.
- Matham, of Haerlem, born 1571, died 1631.
- Mathurin, of Florence, died 1526.
- Matsys, Quintian, died 1529.
- Maturin, a Florentine, born 1492, died 1527.
- Mazuoli, of Parma, born 1503, died 1540. He invented etching with aqua-fortis.
- Medina, sir John, born 1660, died 1711.
- Memmi, Simoni, of Sienna, born 1285, died 1345.
- Metolli, Aug. of Bologna, died 1660.
- Meulen, Vand. born 1634, died 1680.
- Meyer, Felix, born 1653, died 1713.
- Miel, John, the Fleming, born 1559, died 1664.
- Mieres, Francis, born at Leyden 1635, died 1681.
- Mignard, Peter, born 1610, died 1695.
- Mignon, Abraham, a German, born 1639, died 1660.
- Mile, Francis, a Dutchman, born 1648, died 1680.
- Mitian, Jerome, born at Brescia 1528, died 1590.
- Modena, Pellegrino da, flourished 1520.
- Mola, Pietro Francesco, born 1609, died 1665.
- Monnoyer, John Bapt. born 1635, died 1699.
- Montper, the Fleming, died 1650.
- Moore, Mr. landscape painter, died at Rome, Nov. 1793.
- More, sir Antonio, born 1519, died 1575.
- Morel, several of this name in the 16th century.
- Moreland, George, died Oct. 29, 1804, aged 39.
- Mortimer, Mr. John, born 1743, died Feb. 5, 1779.
- Moser, John Michael, died Jan. 24, 1783.
- Murillo, Bart. an Italian, born 1613, died 1685.
- Mutian, of Lombardy, died 1589.
- Mytens, Daniel, a Dutchman, 1656.
- Nanteuil, Robert, engraver, born 1630, died 1678.

- Battier, John-Mark, died 1766.
 Betscher, Gasp. a Bohemian, died 1634.
 Beaulant, a Dutchman, born 1584, died 1635.
 Beel, del Abate, of Modena, born 1512, died 1552.
 Borden, Fred. the designer, died 1742.
 Buzzzi, born 1599, died 1673.
 Borrici, de Agobbio, flourished 1275.
 Bozzi, John, engraver, born 1663, died 1731.
 Oliver, Isaac, died 1617, aged 61.
 ——— Peter, his son, died 1764, aged 60.
 Bpie, John, esq. born 1761, died 1807.
 Bragagna, And. a Florentine, born 1329, died 1389.
 Brt, Adam Van, born 1557, died 1641.
 Bstade, Adrian Van, a Dutchman, born 1610, died 1685.
 Btho, Venius, born at Leyden 1556, died 1634.
 Baas, Crispin, engraver, flourished 1610.
 Bace, Michael Angelo, born 1610, died 1670.
 Bagan, born 1525, died 1605.
 Bagni, Gio-Bap. engraver, born 1557, died 1629.
 Balma, James, sen. born 1460, died 1556.
 ——— jun. born 1544, died 1628.
 Banguis, Greek painter, 437 before Christ.
 Barmegiano, an Italian, born 1504, died 1540.
 Barocel, Joseph, born in France 1648, died 1704.
 ——— Peter, died 1739.
 ——— Charles, died 1752.
 Bantre, Peter and John, engravers, Peter died 1744.
 Bassari, an Italian, born 1654, died 1714.
 Bassignani, a Florentine, born 1559, died 1639.
 Batinier flourished 1520.
 Bellegrino, Tiffaldi, of Bologna, died 1591, aged 70.
 ——— of Modena, died 1530.
 Bembrook, Thomas, died 1732.
 Benni, J. Fr. a Florentine, born 1483, died 1559.
 Benny, Edward, died Nov. 17, 1791.
 Bens, Geo. of Nuremberg, engraver, flourished 1510.
 Berrier, Francis, born 1590, died 1655.
 Berugino, Pierro, of Perouse, died 1524, aged 78.
 Beruzzi, Balth. of Sienna, born 1500, died 1536.
 Besara, Simon da, an Italian, born 1612, died 1648.
 Beterness, of Antwerp, born 1580.
 Bettitot, John, famous for enamel, born at Geneva 1607, died 1691.
 Bieard, died 1768.
 Bicart, Bernard, engraver, born 1673, died 1733.
 ——— Stephen, engraver, died 1721.
 Bickett, Mr. William, reviver of painted glass, died Oct. 14, 1795, aged 65.
 Bierce, Edward, died 1712.
 Bierino, del Vago, born 1500, died 1547.
 Bietro, del Francisca, died 1443.
 ——— Cosmo, died 1521.
 Biles, Roger de, born 1635, died 1709.
 Bilon, Germain, sculptor, died 1590.
 Binturriccio, of Sienna, born 1466, died 1513.
 Biombo, Seb. a Venetian, born 1485, died 1547.
 Biper, Francis, died about 1742.
 Bisani, Andrew, sculptor, died 1389.
 Bisano, Giounito, a Grecian, sent for to Florence by the Senate, 1236.

- Pitua, Nicholas, engraver, died 1671.
 Poilly, Francis, engraver, born 1622, died 1693.
 ——— Nicholas, engraver, born 1696.
 Polenburch, a Dutchman, born 1590, died 1667.
 Polidore, de Caravagio, born 1495, died 1543.
 Polliolo, Ant. a Florentine, born 1436, died 1498.
 Polygnatus died 1410 before Christ.
 Pouré, Paul, sculptor, flourished 1562.
 Ponca, born 1510, died 1592.
 Pontorma, James, born 1493.
 Porta, a Venetian, born 1515, died 1654.
 Potter, Paul, a Dutchman, born 1625, died 1564.
 Pourbus, Peter, died 1580, aged 40.
 ——— Francis, died 1622.
 Poussin, Gaspar, an Italian, born 1600, died 1663.
 ——— Nich. a Frenchman, born 1594, died 1665.
 Primaticcio, Francesco, of Bologna, died 1570.
 Procaccini, Julius Cæsar, born 1548, died 1627.
 ——— an Italian, born 1556, died 1626.
 Propertia, de Rossi, of Bologna, sculptor, died 1530.
 Prorogenes, of Rhodes, flourished 308 before Christ.
 Pughet, Peter-Paul, a Frenchman, born 1623, died 1695.
 Puntormio, an Italian, born 1493, died 1556.
 Quellinus, Erasmus, of Antwerp, born 1607.
 ——— Arthur, sculptor, flourished 1640.
 Quesnoy, Francis de, of Brussels, sculptor, born 1570, died 1645.
 Quintin, Mesius, or Matsys, the Blacksmith of Antwerp, died 1520.
 Rabel, John, flourished in the 16th century.
 Raibolini, Fr. of Bologne, born 1450, died 1518.
 Rambouts, Theod. of Antwerp, died 1642.
 Ramsey, Allen, died Aug. 10, 1784, aged 71.
 Ranc, John, born 1674, died 1735.
 Raoux, Peter, born 1677, died 1734.
 Raphael, d'Urbino, born at Urbino 1483, died 1520.
 Ravenet, Mr. the engraver, died aged 69, 1774.
 Raymond, John, died Aug. 25, 1784.
 Reggio, Raphael da, born 1552, died 1580.
 Regillo, Antonio, born 1484, died 1548.
 Regnaurdin, Thomas, sculptor, died 1706, aged 79.
 Rembrant, a Dutchman, born 1606, died 1668.
 Reni, Guido, an Italian, born 1575, died 1643.
 Restaut, John, born 1692, died 1768.
 Reynolds, sir Joshua, died Feb. 24, 1792, aged 69.
 Ribera, Joseph, called also l'Espagnolet, died 1656.
 Ricci, Sebastian, born at Venice 1659, died 1724.
 Rigand, Hyacinth, born 1663, died 1743.
 Riley, John, born 1646, died 1691.
 Rivaix, Anthony, died 1735, aged 68.
 Roestraben, Peter, flourished 1670.
 Rogers, Charles, born 1711, died 1784.
 Romanelli, an Italian, born 1617, died 1662.
 Romano, Julio, died 1546, aged 54.
 Romney, George, died Nov. 15, 1802.
 Rooker, Michael Angelo, engraver, died March 2, 1801.
 Rosa, Albo Carreira, born at Venice 1672, died 1755.

- Rosa, Salvat, an Italian, born 1614, died 1673.
 Roselli Cosmo, a Florentine, born 1416, died 1480.
 Rosso, an Italian, born 1496, died 1541.
 Rottenhamer, a Dutchman, born 1564, died 1604.
 Roubilliac, the statuary, died 1762.
 Rubens, sir Peter Paul, born 1577, died 1640.
 Ruysdaal, Jacob, born 1640, died 1682.
 Russici, John Francis, a Florentine, born 1446, died 1523.
 Rysbrac, John Michael, sculptor, died 1770, aged 78.
 Sacchi, Andrea, an Italian, born 1601, died 1661.
 Sadeler, J. engraver, of Brussels, born 1550, died 1600.
 ——— Raphael, of ditto, born 1555.
 ——— Gilles, of Antwerp, born 1570, died 1620.
 Salimbini, an Italian, born 1536, died 1583.
 Salvati, Francisco, a Florentine, born 1510, died 1563.
 ——— Gioseppe, born at Venice 1535, died 1585.
 Sandby, Mr. Thomas, died June 24, 1798.
 Sandrart, Joachim, born 1606, died 1676.
 Santerra, John Baptist, born 1651, died 1717.
 Sarazin, James, sculptor, died 1660.
 Sarto, And. del, born 1478, died 1580.
 Savory, a Dutchman, born 1576, died 1639.
 Scalcken, Godfrey, born 1643, died 1706.
 Schaverty, Christ, born at Inglestad 1550, died 1594.
 Schidoni, Bartholomew, an Italian, born 1560, died 1616.
 Schivoni, Andrea, born 1522, died 1582.
 Schorel, a Dutchman, born 1425, died 1592.
 Schnebhetir, Mr. Jacob, craftsman, died Feb. 21, 1794.
 Schut, Cornelius, a Florentine, born 1600.
 ——— his nephew, died 1676.
 Schwartz, born 1540, died 1594.
 Scorza, Sinibaldo, a Genoese, engraver, born 1621, died aged 41.
 Segers, Ger. a Dutchman, born 1591, died 1651.
 Seghers, Daniel, died 1669.
 Serres, Dom. died Nov. 6, 1793.
 Sherwine, Mr. Wm. the engraver, died Sept. 1790.
 Signoretti, Luca, of Cortona, born 1439, died 1521.
 Silvester, Israel, engraver, born 1621, died 1691.
 ——— Lewis, died 1760, aged 85.
 Simmoneau, Charles, engraver, died 1723.
 Sirllet, Flavius, engraver, died 1737.
 Slingeland, John Peter, born 1640, died 1691.
 Slotz, Rene, sculptor, born 1705, died 1764.
 Smith, Rene, mezzotinto scraper, died 1715.
 ——— Thomas, died 1767.
 Snyders, Francis, born at Antwerp, 1579.
 Solimani, an Italian, born 1657, died 1747.
 Spinello, Gasp. a Florentine, flourished 1330, died aged 77.
 Sprangher, Barthol. born 1526, died 1582.
 Squartione, Fr. an Italian, born 1391, died 1474.
 Stalpent, Adrianus, died 1660, aged 80.
 Steenwick, Henry, born 1550, died 1603.
 Stefano, Florentine, died 1550, aged 48.
 Stella, a Frenchman, born 1596, died 1647.
 Stone, John, statuary, died 1633.

- Stone, Nicholas, statuary, died 1647, aged 61.
 Stradano, born 1527, died 1604.
 Strado, born 1547.
 Strange, sir Robert, the engraver, died July 5, 1792.
 Streater, Robert, died 1680, aged 56.
 Seuer, Eustache le, born 1617, died 1655.
 Swanewelt, born 1620.
 Sybrecht, John, born 1650, died 1703.
 Tadda, Francis, sculptor, flourished 1350.
 Taffi, Andrea, a Florentine, born 1213, died 1281.
 Tempesta, Antonio, an Italian, born 1555, died 1630.
 Teniers, David, sen. of Antwerp, born 1582, died 1649.
 ——— jun. a Dutchman, born 1610, died 1694.
 Terberg, sir Gerard, born 1608, died 1691.
 Terwesten, Augustin, born 1649, died 1711.
 ——— Elias, died 1724.
 Testa, Pietus, born 1611, died 1650.
 Thew, Robert, engraver, died July 1802.
 Thomassin, engraver, died 1741, aged 53.
 Thornhill, sir James, died 1732, aged 57.
 Tiarini, Alessandro, died 1668, aged 91.
 Tibuldi, Perager, born 1512, died 1592.
 Tinelli, Tiberio, born 1588, died 1638.
 Tintoret, an Italian, born 1512, died 1599.
 ——— Mary, born 1650, died 1690.
 Titian, a Venetian, born 1477, died 1576.
 Torrentius, John, died 1640.
 Trotter, Thomas, engraver, died Feb. 14, 1808.
 Troy, Francis, died 1730.
 ——— John Francis, died 1752.
 Turpilius, flourished 69 before Christ.
 Tyssens, Peter, born 1625, died 1692.
 Uccel, Paolo, a Florentine, died 1432.
 Udine, Giovanni, da, born 1494, died 1654; celebrated for having been the
 reviver of stucco work.
 Vaga, Pierino del, a Florentine, born 1500, died 1547.
 Valentine de Columbiere, born 1600, died 1632.
 Van Balen, a Dutchman, born about 1540.
 Vandermeeren, John, died 1690, aged 63.
 ——— the younger, died 1688.
 Vandermeulen, born 1634, died 1690.
 Vauderneer, Eglon, a Dutchman, born 1643, died 1703.
 Vanderwerf, Adrian, a Dutchman, born 1659, died 1727.
 ——— Peter, born 1665, died 1718.
 Vandevelde, Adrian, born 1639, died 1672.
 ——— William, the old, born 1610, died 1693.
 ——— born 1633, died 1707.
 Vandiest, Adrian, died 1704, aged 49.
 Vandyck, sir Anth. born at Antwerp, 1599, died 1641.
 Vaneck, Hubert, born 1366, died 1426.
 ——— John, born 1370, died 1441. He first introduced oil-colours.
 Van Gorp, John, a Dutchman, born 1596, died 1656.
 Vandhysum, John, born 1682, died 1749.
 Vanloo, John Baptist, born 1684, died 1745.
 ——— Carlo, born 1705, died 1765.

Eminent Painters, &c.

- Vunmander Charles, born 1543, died 1616.
 Vannus, Francesco, born at Sienna, 1563, died 1610.
 Van Obstal, Gerrard, sculptor, died 1668, aged 73.
 Van Ouft, James, the old, died 1671, aged 71.
 ——— the younger, born 1637, died 1713.
 Van Ort, Adam, born 1557, died 1641.
 Van Orlay, Bernard, born 1490, died 1560.
 ——— Richard, born 1632, died 1732.
 Van Ostade, Isaac, born 1617.—*See Ostade.*
 Vanuden, Lucas, a Dutchman, born 1595, died 1666.
 Vargas, Ludovicus de, born 1528, died 1690.
 Vasari, George, an Italian, born 1514, died 1578.
 Vecchia, Palma, an Italian, born 1508, died 1556.
 ——— Pietro di, born 1605, died 1678.
 Vecelli, Francisco, born 1483.
 Veeninx, John Baptist, born 1621, died 1660.
 Venetiano, Dom. of Venice, where he introduced the use of oil colour,
 flourished 1476, aged 56.
 Venius, Otho, born 1556, died 1634.
 Verbruggen, Henry, born 1588, died 1640.
 Verelst, Simon, died 1710.
 Verheacht, Tobias, born 1556, died 1634.
 Verkolie, John, born 1650, died 1693.
 ——— Nicholas, died 1746, aged 73.
 Vermeye, John Cor. a Dutchman, whose beard touched the ground when
 he stood upright, born 1500, died 1559.
 Vernet, Mr. died 1790, aged 91.
 Voronese, Alexander, born at Verona 1600, died 1670.
 ——— Paul, an Italian, born 1532, died 1588.
 Verocchio, And. a Florentine, who first found out the method of taking off
 a likeness in plaster of Paris, born 1432, died 1488.
 Verrio, Anthony, died 1700.
 Verschuring, Hen. born 1627, died 1690.
 Vertue, Geo. the engraver, died July 20, 1756, aged 72.
 Vezelli, an Italian, born 1479, died 1554.
 Vinci, Leon. da, an Italian, born 1445, died at Paris, in the arms of Francis
 I. king of France, 1520.
 Viola, Gio. Baptisti, born 1572, died 1622.
 Vivares, Mr. Francis, the engraver, died Nov. 25. 1780.
 Vivani, Ottavio, born 1596, died 1674.
 Vivien, Joseph, born 1637, died 1737.
 Voet, Charles, died 1745, aged 75.
 Volterra, Daniel da, born 1509, died 1556.
 Vos, Martin, born 1520, died 1604.
 Vosterman, Lucas, engraver, flourished 1626.
 Vosterman, John, born 1643, died 1693.
 Vouët, Simon, a Frenchman, born 1582, died 1641.
 Vroom, Henry Cornelius, a Dutchman, born 1566.
 Wale, Samuel, professor of perspective, died Feb. 9, 1785.
 Walker, Robert, died about 1690.
 Warin, John, engraver, born 1604, died 1672.
 Watteau, Anthony, a Fleming, born 1684, died 1721.
 Wheatley, Francis, died June 28. 1801.
 White, Robert, engraver, died 1704.
 Wildens, John, born 1600, died 1647.

Wilton, Joseph, statuary, died Nov. 8, 1803.
 Wiffing, William, born 1656, died 1687.
 Woollett, William, the engraver, died May 23, 1785, aged 50.
 Worledge, Mr. the engraver, died March 1783.
 Worsdale, James, died 1767.
 Wouters, Francis, died 1659.
 Wouvermans, Philip, a Dutchman, born 1620, died 1668.
 Wright, Joseph, of Derby, died aged 63, on Aug. 29, 1797.
 Wycke, Thomas, born 1616, died 1686.
 ——— John, died 1702.
 Wynants, John, born 1600, died 1670.
 Zampieri, Dom. born 1581, died 1641.
 Zenodorus, sculptor, flourished in 64.
 Zeuxis, flourished 468 before Christ.
 Zuppo, Marco, an Italian, born 1450, died 1517.
 Zoust, Gerard, died 1681.
 Zucchiro, Taddeo, an Italian, born 1529, died 1566.
 ——— Fred. an Italian, born 1549, died 1609.
 Zuccharelli, an Italian, died Dec. 1788.
 Zumbo, Gaston, sculptor, born 1656, died 1701.

List of several of the most eminent Painters of the Old School—with a scale of their different merits; found among the papers of a distinguished Artist lately deceased.

| Composition. | Design. | Colouring. | Expression. |
|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| 14 | 14 | 10 | 6 |
| 8 | 10 | 10 | 8 |
| 12 | 16 | 9 | 8 |
| 14 | 15 | 6 | 10 |
| 6 | 8 | 17 | 8 |
| 4 | 6 | 14 | 8 |
| 10 | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| 16 | 16 | 8 | 16 |
| 18 | 18 | 16 | 8 |
| 15 | 17 | 13 | 12 |
| 13 | 13 | 15 | 11 |
| 12 | 15 | 5 | 1 |
| 11 | 10 | 14 | 1 |
| 15 | 17 | 9 | 11 |
| 8 | 9 | 18 | 1 |
| 18 | 10 | 10 | 1 |
| 6 | 13 | 9 | 2 |

School.

Name.

Lom. **ALBANO**, born 1578, died 1660
 Flem. Albert Durer, born 1470, died 1528
 Rom. Andrea del Sarte, born 1478, died 1530
 & Flor.
 Rom. Baroque, born 1528, died 1612
 Ven. James Bassan, born 1553, died 1613
 Ven. John Bellin, born 1421, died 1501
 Fr. Bourdon, born 1513, died 1538
 Fr. Le Brun, born 1620, died 1690
 Ven. Claude Lorraine
 Lom. Carracci, born 1557, died 1606
 Lom. Correggio, born 1494, died 1534
 Rom. Daniel de Voltera, born 1509, died 1556
 Flem. Diepembek, born 1608
 Lom. Dominichino, born 1581, died 1641
 Ven. Giorgioni, born 1477, died 1511
 Lom. Guercchino, born 1593, died 1666
 Lom. Guido, born 1575, died 1642

| <i>School.</i> | <i>Name.</i> | <i>Composition.</i> | <i>Design.</i> | <i>Colouring.</i> | <i>Expression.</i> |
|----------------|--|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Flem. | Holben, born 1498, died 1544 | 9 | 10 | 16 | 13 |
| Flem. | James Jourdans, born 1594, died 1678 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 6 |
| Flem. | Luc Jordano | 13 | 12 | 9 | 6 |
| Rom. | Julio Romano, born 1416, died 1500 | 15 | 16 | 4 | 14 |
| Lom. | Lanfranc, born 1581, died 1647 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 5 |
| Rom. | Leonardo da Vinci, born 1445, died 1520 | 15 | 16 | 4 | 14 |
| Flem. | Lucas de Leide, born 1495, died 1535 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| Rom. | Michael Angelo Buonarrotti, born 1474, and died 1564 | 8 | 17 | 4 | 8 |
| Lom. | Michael de Caravaggio | 6 | 8 | 16 | 0 |
| Ven. | Mutiens, born 1528, died 1590 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 4 |
| Flem. | Otho Venius, born 1556, died 1634 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 10 |
| Ven. | Palma the Elder, born 1460, died 1556 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 0 |
| Ven. | ----- the younger, born 1544, died 1628 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 0 |
| Rom. | Parnesan | 10 | 15 | 6 | 6 |
| Ven. | Paul Veronese, born 1532, died 1588 | 15 | 10 | 16 | 3 |
| Rom. | Perrin del Vague, born 1500, died 1547 | 13 | 16 | 7 | 6 |
| Rom. | Pietro de Cortona, born 1596, died 1669 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 6 |
| Rom. | Pietro Perugino, born 1524, died 1602 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 4 |
| Rom. | Polidore de Caravaggio, born 1595, died 1643 | 10 | 17 | 0 | 15 |
| Ven. | Pordenon | 8 | 14 | 17 | 5 |
| Fr. | Poussin, Nich. born 1594, died 1665 | 15 | 17 | 6 | 15 |
| Rom. | Primatrice, died 1570 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 10 |
| Rom. | Raphael, born 1483, died 1520 | 17 | 18 | 12 | 18 |
| Flem. | Rambrandt, born 1606, died 1668 | 15 | 6 | 17 | 12 |
| Flem. | Rubens, born 1577, died 1640 | 18 | 13 | 17 | 17 |
| Rom. | Salviati, Fra. born 1510, died 1563 | 13 | 15 | 8 | 8 |
| Fr. | Le Sueur, born 1617, died 1655 | 15 | 15 | 4 | 15 |
| Flem. | Teniers, born 1582, died 1649 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 6 |
| Rom. | Pietro Testa, born 1611, died 1650 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 6 |
| Ven. | Tintoret, born 1512, died 1594 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 4 |
| Ven. | Titian, born 1477, died 1576 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 6 |
| Flem. | Van Deik, born 1599, died 1641 | 15 | 10 | 17 | 13 |
| Rom. | Vanius, born 1556, died 1634 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 13 |
| Rom. | Tadec Zuccre, born 1529, died 1556 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 9 |

SECT. XIX.

EMINENT AND REMARKABLE PERSONS.

- AARON**, the first high priest of the Jews, born 1570, died 1453 B. C.
Aaron Ben-aser, a rabbi, flourished 475.
Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, killed his park keeper, Jan. 20, 1621, died Aug. 3. 1635, aged 71.
Abbadie, the rev. James, born 1658, died 1727.
Abdalla, son of Osmar, flourished 625.
Abel, John, the musician, died 1600.
Abelard, Peter, died 1142, aged 62.
Abercromby, sir Ralph, killed in Egypt, 1801.
Abernethy, John, the divine, born 1680, died 1740.
Abraham entertained three angels, 1897; offered up Isaac, 1871; died 1821 B. C. aged 175.
Abu. Bekr, died 624, aged 63.
Abulseda, the geographer, died 1345, aged 72.
Achilles died 1134 B. C.
Achmet III. emperor of the Turks, who encouraged printing in Constantinople, died 624.
Adam, died 3074 B. C.
Adams, John, the American ambassador, died Oct. 2, 1803.
Addison, Joseph, born 1672, died June 17, 1719.
Ado, the historian, died 875.
Adolphus of Nassau, emperor, deposed, 1293.
Adrian, the emperor, visited Britain, and built a strong rampart, died 138, aged 72.
Adrian IV. pope, an Englishman, died 1159.
Æschylus, the poet, died 456 B. C. aged 69.
Africanus, Julius, the historian, died 232.
Agamemnon, died about 904 B. C.
Agard, Arthur, the antiquarian, died 1615, aged 75.
Agathius flourished, 565.
Agilnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, who refused to crown Harold, died 1393.
Agis, died 241 B. C.
Aglionby, John, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1609.
Agnes, St. died 308, aged 13.
Agricola, the Roman general, died 98, aged 56.
Agricola, Rod. died 1485, aged 43.

- Agrippa, Cornelius, died 1534, aged 48.
 Agrippa, king of Judea, died 94, aged 54.
 Ahab, died 897 B. C.
 Ahaz, died 726 B. C.
 Ainsworth, Rob. born 1660, died 1743.
 Ajax, the son of Telamoh, flourished 1149 B. C.
 Ajax, the son of Teucer, flourished 1154 B. C.
 Akenside, Dr. Mark, born 1721, died June 23, 1770.
 Alban, St. the first English martyr, died 303.
 Alberoni, cardinal, died 1752, aged 88.
 Albertus, Magnus, died 1280.
 Albinus, the anatomist, died 1767.
 Albornus, cardinal, died 1367.
 Albumazer flourished 841.
 Alceus, the lyric poet, flourished 607 B. C.
 Alceus, the tragic poet, flourished 378 B. C.
 Alcibiades, the Athenian, died 404 B. C. aged 46.
 Alewyn, an Englishman, founded the university of Paris, 800.
 Alexander the Great, born 356.—Succeeded Philip, 336.—Founded the Grecian empire, 331.—Died at Babylon, March 21, 323 B. C. aged 32.
 Alexander III. pope, compelled the kings of England and France to hold his stirrups, died 1181.
 Alfred, son of Ethelred II. had his eyes put out by earl Godwin, and 600 of his train murdered at Guildford, 1036; died at Ely soon after.
 Algaretti, Italian critic, born 1736, died 1764.
 Allen, Ralph, of Prior Park, near Bath, died 1764.
 Alleyn, Edward, founder of Dulwich college, born 1556, died 1626.
 Ally Cawn, made a nabob by colonel Clive, June 23, 1755.
 Alphonsus X. of Castile, died 1284, aged 67.
 Alva, duke of, died 1582, aged 74.
 Ambrose, St. bishop of Milan, 374, died 397.
 Ambrosius Aurelius, chosen king of the Britons, and crowned at Stonehenge, 465, died 508.
 Americus Vesputius, discoverer of the continent of America, died 1520.
 Ames, Joseph, typographical historian, died 1759.
 Amyot, bishop of Auxerre, born 1514, died 1591.
 Anarcharsis, the Scythian philosopher, lived 554 B. C.
 Anacreon, died 474 B. C. aged 85.
 Ananias and his wife Sapphira struck dead, 33.
 Anastasius, died 518, aged 87.
 Anaxagoras, died 428 B. C. aged 70.
 Anaxandrides, the comic poet, flourished 378 B. C.
 Anaxarchus, flourished 340 B. C.
 Anaximander, died 547 B. C. aged 64.
 Anaximenes, died about 504 B. C.
 Anderson, sir Edmund, a law author, died 1605.
 Anderson, James, commercial writer, died 1764.
 André, major, hanged by the Americans for a spy, Oct. 2, 1730.
 Andrew, St. martyred, Nov. 30, 69.
 Andrews, bishop of Winton, born 1556, died 1626.
 Anronicus, the peripatetic, flourished 100 B. C.
 Anselmo, Thomas, a fisherman of Naples, who rose to great power, and was assassinated, born 1623.
 Anhalt, rev. George, prince of, born 1507, died 1557.

- An et. Peter, pilled and persecuted for his moral writings, died 1679, aged 75.
 Annibal, Carthaginian general, died 260 B. C.
 Auselm, died 1109, aged 76.
 Anson, admiral, died 1762, aged 62.
 Anstey, Christopher, author of the Bath Guide, &c. died Aug. 3, 1805, aged 80.
 Anstis, John, heraldic author, born 1669, died 1744.
 Anthony, Marc, died 30 B. C. aged 53.
 Anthony, the Great, St. died Feb. 14, 356, aged 105.
 Anthony, St. of Padua, died 1231.
 Antiochus, died 164 B. C.
 Antipater died 321 B. C.
 Antisthenes, the philosopher, lived 325 B. C.
 Antoninus Pius, emperor of the Romans, died 161.
 Antoninus, M. the orator, died 87 B. C. aged 56.
 Anvari, the Persian poet, died 1201.
 Apollodorus, the architect, flourished 104.
 Apollonius, the geometrician, lived 242 B. C.
 Appian, the historian flourished 123.
 Aquilian flourished 128.
 Aquinas St. Thomas, died 1274, aged 50.
 Aram, Eugene, executed for a murder committed 14 years before, 1759 aged 54.
 Arbuthnot, Dr. born 1611, died 1735.
 Arcesilaus, the academic, flourished 300 B. C.
 Archelaus, of Macedon, patron of learning, 440 B. C.
 Archilocus, invented iambic verse. 686 B. C.
 Archimedes, the mathematician, inventor of the sphere, killed at Syracuse, 208 B. C.
 Archytas, the inventor of the vice and pulley, shipwrecked 408 B. C.
 Ardevelt, Jacob. of Ghent, assassinated, 1345.
 Aretine, Peter, the poet, died 1556.
 Argyle, marquis of, beheaded May 27, 1661.
 Argyle, earl of, executed in Edinburgh, 1685.
 Arion, the musician, flourished 620 B. C.
 Ariosto, the Italian poet born 1474, died 1534.
 Aristarchus, the astronomer, died 260 B. C. aged 81.
 Aristarchus, the poet, alive 148 B. C.
 Aristides, the Grecian orator, lived 488 B. C.
 Aristobulus, the peripatetic, flourished 184 B. C.
 Aristonicus, strangled at Rome, 126 B. C.
 Aristomenes, the Messenian general, slain 668 B. C.
 Aristophanes, died 200 B. C. aged 80.
 Aristotle, died at Calcide, 322 B. C. aged 63.
 Arius, the heretic, died 336.
 Arkwright, sir Richard, inventor of the spinning jennies, died Aug. 3, 1792.
 Arminius, James, founder of a sect, died 1609.
 Armstrong, Dr. born 1732, died 1779.
 Arne, Dr. Thomas Augustine died 1778.
 Arne, Michael, the musician, died 1785.
 Arnobius, flourished 303.
 Arnold, Richard, English divine, died 1756.
 Arnold, Dr. musician, died Oct. 22, 1802.
 Arsaces, died 255 B. C.

- Arrowsmith, John, mathematician, flourished in the 17th century.
 Artabanus, died 229.
 Artaxerxes, king of Persia, died 242 B. C.
 Artemidours, flourished 146 B. C.
 Artemisia, wife of Mausolus, lived 350 B. C.
 Arthur, king of Britain, died about 532, aged 70;
 Arviragus, the general, flourished in 80.
 Arundel, rev. Thomas, died 1413.
 Arundel, earl of, who brought the Arundelian marbles to England, died 1645.
 Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, persecutor of the Lollards, died Feb. 19; 1414.
 Asaph, St. died 590.
 Ascham, the rev. Roger, born 1515, died 1563.
 Ascue, Anne, burnt for heresy; 1546.
 Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, killed 224 B. C.
 Ash, Dr. author of the English Grammar, &c. died aged 55; April 1775.
 Ashmole, Elias, the antiquary; born 1617, died 1692.
 Askew, Dr. Anthony, died Feb. 27, 1774, aged 52.
 Assneton, William, first proposer of the plan to provide for clergymen's widows, born 1611, died 1711.
 Athanasius, St. died 371, aged 73.
 Athenagoras, the Athenian philosopher, flourished 177.
 Atkins, sir Robert, died 1709, aged 88.
 Attalus, founder of the monarchy of Pergamos, and inventor of parchment, died 198 B. C.
 Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, committed to the Tower, Aug. 24, 1722; exiled May 27, 1723; died Feb. 22, 1731, aged 69.
 Attila, the Hungarian tyrant, died 454.
 Avison, Charles, the musician, died 1770.
 Aubrey, John, the antiquary, born 1665, died 1700.
 Augustin, St. father of the Latin church, born 354; baptized 387, died 431.
 Augustin, St. landed on the isle of Thanet, 597; made the first archbishop of Canterbury; died 694.
 Aurelian, the Roman emperor, the first who wore a diadem, assassinated 275.
 Aurengzebe died 1707, aged 90.
 Ausonius Decimus Magnus, died about 394.
 Ayloff, sir Joseph, the antiquary, died 1781, aged 72.
 Ayscough, George Edward, dramatic writer, died 1779.
 Azotius, John, a Spanish Jesuit, died 1603.
 Babington, Dr. Jervase, bishop of Worcester, born 1550, died 1610.
 Bacon, Roger, born 1214, died 1294.
 Bacon, Francis, lord Verulam, sent to the Tower, 1622; died April 9, 1626, aged 57.
 Baden, Professor, of the university of Copenhagen; died Nov. 6, 1804.
 Bagford, John, antiquary, died 1716, aged 65.
 Bajazet, sultan, conquered by Tamerlane, died 1413.
 Baker, Thomas, antiquary, born 1656, died 1740.
 Baker, Henry, natural philosopher; died 1774.
 Baldwin, the emperor, died 1206.
 Balchen, admiral, lost in the Victory man of war, Oct. 1744.
 Bale, bishop of Ossory, the historian, born 1495, died 1563.
 Baliol, John, founder of Baliol college, Oxford, died 1209.

- Ballard, George, died 1775.
 Balmerino, lord, beheaded for treason, Aug. 18, 1746.
 Balsham, Hugh, founder of Peterhouse, Cambridge, died 1283.
 Balzac, the French writer, born 1594, died 1654.
 Bancroft, a lord mayor's officer, died worth 30,000l. in 1729.
 Banks, John, tragic poet, died 1706.
 Barbarossa, the famous corsair, died 1517, aged 43.
 Barbeyrac, John, historian, &c. died 1747.
 Barclay, Alexander, died 1552.
 Barclay, John, died 1621, aged 37.
 Barclay, Robert, the Quaker, born 1648, died 1690.
 Baring, sir Francis, an eminent merchant of the city of London, died Sept. 1810.
 Barlowe, William, natural philosopher, died 1625.
 Barnwelt, John, Dutch statesman, beheaded 1619.
 Baronius died 1607, aged 69.
 Barratier, Phil., a Prussian, Hebrew lexicographer before 10 years of age; master of the mathematics, &c. at 12; died 1740, aged 19 years and 8 months.
 Barington, J. S. philosophical writer, &c. died 1734.
 Barrow, the reverend Dr. Isaac, died 1677, aged 46.
 Bartholomew, St. martyred, Aug. 24, 71.
 Barton, Elizabeth, Holy Maid of Kent, executed 1534.
 Basil, St. died 378, aged 51.
 Baskerville, John, of Birmingham, died Jan. 18, 1775.
 Baubin, Jasper, the botanist, died 1623.
 Bauttu, William, French writer, born 1588, died 1665.
 Baxter, rev. Richard, born 1615, died 1691.
 Baxter, William, died 1723, aged 72.
 Bayard le Chev. French warrior, died 1524.
 Bayer, the astronomer, died 1627.
 Bayle, Peter, died 1723, aged 59.
 Beattie, Dr. James, author of the *Minstrel*, &c. died Aug. 18, 1803.
 Beaumont, Francis, the poet, born 1555, died 1615.
 Beaumont, sir John, died 1623.
 Beaton, cardinal, murdered May 28, 1546.
 Beccari, Aug. first Italian pastoral poet, died 1550.
 Becket, Thomas, made chancellor to Henry II. 1157.—Made archbishop of Canterbury, 1162.—Impeached 1164.—Retired to France that year.—Reconciled to Henry, June 2, 1170.—Murdered in the cathedral church at Canterbury, Dec. 29, 1170.—Canonized by Alexander III. Ash-Wednesday, 1172.—His bones enshrined in gold, set with jewels, 1220.—Dis-mantled and stripped of its treasures by Henry VIII. 1541.
 Beckford, alderman, died 1770.
 Bede, Venerable, died 735, aged 70.
 Bedell, bishop of Kilmore, born 1570, died 1641.
 Bedford, duke of, made regent of France, 1422; died 1435.
 Bedloe, captain William, famous for his perjury, died 1680.
 Bellai, cardinal du, died 1560.
 Bellarmin, born in Italy, 1542, died 1521.
 Balleau, the French poet, died 1577.
 Bellisarius deprived of his dignities, 561; died 565.
 Bembo, cardinal of Venice, died 1547, aged 68.
 Benbow, John, a brave English admiral, died 1702.
 Bendlowes, Edward, English poet, died 1686.
 Benedict, St. founder of the Benedictines, died 546, aged 66.

- Beauséances, the French poet, born 1612, died 1691.
 Bentham, Edward, English divine, and writer of the History of Ely Cathedral, died 1776.
 Bentivoglio, cardinal, died 1644, aged 65.
 Bentley, the rev. Dr. Richard, born 1662, died 1742.
 Berenger, died 1088, aged 90.
 Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, died 1753, aged 73.
 Bernaro, St. died 1170.
 Bernard, Dr. Edward, the astronomer, born 1638, died 1696.
 Bernard, sir John, statue erected on the Exchange, died 1764, aged 80.
 Bernard, Peter Quesnel, a French writer, died 1773.
 Bernoulli, James, the mathematician, died 1705.
 Bernoulli, Daniel, died 1782.
 Berosus, the Chaldean historian, flourished 268 B. C.
 Bertholdus, who discovered gunpowder, died 1340.
 Berwick, duke of, killed in a siege, June 12, 1734.
 Bettenson, Mr. of Queen's-square, left 30,000l. to charitable uses; 10,000l. of it to Mr. Hettington's charity for the blind, Oct. 28, 1788.
 Betterton, the player, born 1635, died April 7, 1710.
 Beza, Theodore, born at Vezeai, 1519, died 1605.
 Bingle, John, born 1615, died 1662.
 Bidloo, the anatomist, born 1649, died 1713.
 Birch, rev. Dr. died 1766, aged 68.
 Biron, duke of, executed in the Bastille, Paris, 1602.
 Bisset, Dr. Robert, died May 13, 1805, aged 46.
 Black, Dr. Joseph, died Dec. 1799.
 Blackmore, sir Richard, died 1729.
 Blacks one, judge, author of the Law Commentaries, born 1723, died Feb. 14, 1780.
 Blackwell, Dr. executed at Stockholm, July 29, 1747.
 Blair, Dr. died 1782.
 Blair, Dr. Hugh, died Dec. 27, 1800, aged 83.
 Blake, admiral, born 1589, died 1657.
 Blake, John Bradley, botanist, born 1745, died 1773.
 Blandy, Miss, hanged at Oxford, April 6, 1752.
 Blois, Peter, the historian, died 1200.
 Blood, seized the duke of Ormond, with an intent to hang him at Tyburn, but was prevented, Dec. 6, 1670.—Attempted to steal the crown, May 9, 1671.—Died Aug. 24, 1680.
 Blount, sir Charles, born 1654, died 1693.
 Blount, sir Thomas Pope, born 1649, died 1697.
 Blow, John, the musician, born 1648, died 1708.
 Boadicea, queen of the Britons, burnt London, and killed 70,000 of the inhabitants.—Poisoned herself, 61.
 Boccaccio, born in Fiescany 1313, died 1375.
 Bochart, Samuel, of Rouen, born 1599, died 1667.
 Bodley, sir Thomas, born 1544, died 1612.
 Boerhaave, Dr. died Sept. 23, 1738, aged 69.
 Boetius, the historian, died about 1450.
 Boileau, the French poet, born 1630, died 1712.
 Bohemia, queen of, visited England, May 17, 1667, and died there.
 Bolingbroke, lord, died 1751, aged 73.
 Bonner, bishop of London, born 1512; deprived May 1550; died in the Marshalsea, Sept. 5, 1569.
 Booth, Batten, the player, born 1681, died May 1733.
 Borgia Cæsar, killed himself, March 12, 1508.

- Borlace, rev. William, the antiquary, died 1766.
 Borlase, Dr. died April 26, 1773, aged 82.
 Boscawen, admiral, died 1761, aged 50.
 Bossu, Renelle, died 1680.
 Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, born 1627, died 1704.
 Boswell, Mr. James, born 1740, died May 19, 1795.
 Bougainville, the navigator, was killed at Paris, Aug. 10, 1792.
 Boulter, archbishop of Armagh, who gave 30,000*l.* to charitable uses, died 1742.
 Bourignon, Mad. the enthusiast, born 1617, died 1680.
 Boursalt, Edme, Fr. French writer, born 1631, died 1701.
 Bowles, the widow, of West Hannay, Berks, died April 4, 1749, aged 124.
 Bowyer, William, the printer, born 1699, died Nov. 18, 1777.
 Boyce, Dr. the organist, died Feb. 9, 1779, aged 69.
 Boyer, the lexicographer, born 1664, died 1729.
 Boyle, Richard, earl of Cork, born 1566, died 1634.
 Boyle, Roger, inventor of the orrery, born 1621, died 1679.
 Boyle, Robert, the philosopher, died 1691, aged 65.
 Boyle, Charles, earl of Orrery, born 1676, died 1731.
 Boyse, John, a divine, and one of the translators of the Bible, born 1560, died 1643.
 Bøyse, Samuel, born 1703, died 1749.
 Braddoe, general, killed at du Quesne, July 9, 1755.
 Bradley, Dr. James, the astronomer, born 1692, died 1762.
 Brady, rev. Dr. Nicholas, born 1659, died 1726.
 Brahe, Tycho, a famous astronomer, born 1546, died 1601.
 Bray, Dr. Thomas, deviser of propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, born 1656, died 1730.
 Brerewood, Edward, mathematician and antiquary, born 1565, died 1613.
 Breval, John Durant, dramatic writer, died 1739.
 Brice, Andrew, of Exeter, died Nov. 7, 1773, aged 75.
 Bright, Mr. of Malden, in Essex, died Nov. 10, 1756, who weighed 44 stone, or 616 pounds, aged 29.
 Briggs, Henry, mathematician, born 1556, died 1630.
 Briggs, Dr. William, died 1704.
 Brinley, Mr. the duke of Bridgewater's engineer, born 1716, died Sept. 27, 1772.
 Britton, Thomas, the musical small-coal man, died 1714.
 Brook, Roger, of Halifax in Yorkshire, died Oct. 8, 1568, aged 133.
 Brooke, sir Robert, died 1558.
 Brooke, lord Fulke Greville, stabbed by his servant, Sept. 30, 1623, aged near 70.
 Brooke, John Charles, Somerset herald, crushed to death at the Haymarket theatre, Feb. 3, 1794, aged 45.
 Brookey, John, of Broad Rush Common, in Devon, was 135 years old, and was living there July 1778.
 Brown, R. founder of the Brownists, died 1036, aged 89.
 Brown, Thomas, died 1704.
 Brown, William, the poet, born 1590, died 1645.
 Brown, count. celebrated general, slain 1757, aged 52.
 Brown, sir Thomas, physician, antiquary, &c. died 1682.
 Brown, Edward, natural historian, died 178.
 Brown, Moses, a divine, born 1703, died 1787.
 Browne, Isaac Hawkins, the poet, born 1706, died 1760.
 Browne, sir William, physician, born 1692, died 1774.

Eminent and Remarkable Persons.

- Bruce, Robert, Scotch general and king, 1306, died 1329.
 Bruno, founder of the Carthusians, died 1101, aged 71.
 Brutus, Junius, died 509 B. C.
 Brutus, Marcus, died 24 B. C. aged 43.
 Bryant, Jacob, an eminent scholar, died Nov. 14, 1804, aged 83.
 Bruyere, French author, born 1664, died 1699, aged 56.
 Bucer, Martin, born 1491, died 1557.
 Buchanan, Dr. William, author of *Domestic Medicine, &c.* died Feb. 25, 1805, aged 76.
 Buchanan, George, Latin poet, born 1506, died 1582.
 Buckingham, duke of, killed at Portsmouth by Felton, Aug. 23, 1623, aged 35.
 Buckingham, George Villiers, duke of, born 1627, died 1688.
 Buckingham, John Sheffield, duke of, born 1649, died Feb. 24, 1721.
 Bude, William, French writer, born 1467, died 1540.
 Budgell, Eustace, English writer, born 1685, drowned himself 1736.
 Bunyan, John, born 1628, died 1688.
 Bull, Dr. John, musician, born 1563, died 1620.
 Burgh, James, ingenious Scotch author, died 1775.
 Burgo, Luc. de, the first European writer on algebra, died 1494.
 Burke, Edmund, died July 8, 1797, aged 68.
 Burkitt, rev. William, born 1650, died 1703.
 Burleigh, lord Exeter, made minister of state to queen Elizabeth 1560, died 1598.
 Burman, Peter, the commentator, died 1741.
 Burnet, bishop of Sarum, born 1643, died 1715.
 Burrow, sir James, law writer, died 1782.
 Bushy, rev. Dr. Richard, born 1606, died 1695.
 Butler, Samuel, author of *Hudibras*, born 1612, died 1680.
 Byng, admiral, misbehaved off Minorca, May 20, 1756; brought prisoner to Greenwich, Aug. 9, 1756; tried at Portsmouth and condemned, Jan. 28, 1757, shot at Portsmouth, on board the *Monarch* ship of war, March 14, 1757.
 Byram, John, inventor of short-hand, born 1691, died 1763.
 Byron, lord, tried for murder and acquitted, April 16, 1765.
 Cabot, Sebastian, died 1557, aged 70.
 Cade, Jack, the rebel, killed by Alexander Iden, 1451.
 Cadmus, first king of Thebes, 1094 B. C.
 Cæsalpinus, And. the first systematic writer of botany, born 1519, died 1603.
 Cæsar, after fighting 50 pitched battles, and slaying above 1,192,000 men, was killed in the senate house, 44 B. C.
 Cæsar, sir Julius, the antiquary, died 1639.
 Gaillie, Nic. Lon. de la, astronomer, died 1762, aged 49.
 Caius, or Kayes, John, the antiquary, died 1573.
 Cælius, Amb. the lexicographer in eight languages, died 1510.
 Caligula died 41, aged 29.
 Callimachus, the inventor of wildfire, died 670.
 Callimachus, the inventor of the Corinthian order of architecture, flourished 540 B. C.
 Calmet, the learned Benedictine, died in France, Oct. 25, 1757, aged 86.
 Calonne, Charles Alexander de, minister to Louis XVI. died Oct. 30, 1802.
 Calvert-Bernard, of Andover, went from Southwark to Calais, July 17, 1720, in one day, and returned the same evening.
 Calvin died at Geneva, May 27, 1564, aged 45.
 Cambray, Fenelon, archbishop of, died 1716, aged 64.

Eminent and Remarkable Persons

- Cambden, the historian, died Nov. 2, 1623, aged 72.
 Cameron, Dr. Archibald, executed at Tyburn, 1753.
 Cameron, Mary, died at Inverness, aged 130, May 1785.
 Camoens, Portuguese poet, died 1579, aged 50.
 Campbell, Dr. the author, died Dec. 20, 1775, aged 67.
 Candauses, king of Lydia, 735 B. C.
 Candiac, John James, who knew his letters at 13 months old, and at seven years was master of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, &c. died 1725, aged 7.
 Canning, Elizabeth, tried and transported, 1754, died 1773.
 Canton, John, natural philosopher, born 1718, died 1772.
 Caracalla died 217, aged 43.
 Caractacus, king of the Britons, carried prisoner to Rome, 52.
 Caradoc, of Llancarvan, the Welch historian, died 1157.
 Cardan, Jer. died 1576.
 Carew, Thomas, died 1639.
 Carey, Harry, musician, poet, &c. died 1744.
 Carlos, Don. prince of Spain, poisoned by order of his father, through jealousy, 1568.
 Carneades, a philosopher, died 128 B. C. aged 90.
 Carte, Thomas, the historian, died 1724.
 Cartes, Rene des, philosopher, born 1596, died 1650.
 Casaubon, Isaac, born at Geneva, died 1614, aged 54.
 Casaubon, Meric, born at Geneva, 1599, died 1671.
 Casimir III. of Poland, died 1370.
 Caslon, William, letter-founder, died Jan. 24, 1766, aged 74.
 Cassander flourished 298 B. C.
 Cassandra flourished 1149 B. C.
 Cassini, J. Dom. mathematician and astronomer, died 1712.
 Catherine de Medicis, died 1589.
 Cato killed himself, Feb. 5, 45 B. C. aged 48.
 Catullus, born at Verona, 87 B. C.
 Cavallerius, Bon. inventor of indivisibles, died 1647.
 Cave, Edward, the compiler of the first periodical magazine, born 1691, died 1754.
 Cave, Dr. William, born 1637, died 1713.
 Cavedon, Tho. British circumnavigator, died 1592.
 Cavendish, W. duke of Newcastle, author, died 1676.
 Caverley, sir Hugh, the first person who used guns for the service of England, died 1389.
 Caxton, William, the first printer in England, 1474, died 1491, aged 70.
 Caylus, A. Claude, antiquary, died 1763.
 Cecrops, first king of Athens, 1556 B. C.
 Celsus, a great physician, flourished 150.
 Centlivre, Susan, died Dec. 1, 1723.
 Cervantes, Mich. de, born at Madrid, died 1620, aged 69.
 Chambaud, Lewis, died Sept. 22, 1776.
 Chambers, Ephraim, author of the Dictionary, died 1740.
 Chambers, sir William, architect, died March 8, 1796.
 Chandler, Sam. dissenting divine, died 1766.
 Chapman, George, born 1557, died 1635.
 Chaple, William, of Exeter, died Sept. 1781.
 Chappe, Claude, an ingenious Frenchman, inventor of the telegraph, died Jan. 31, 1805.
 Charlemagne died 813, aged 74.
 Charleton, Walter, physician, died 1707.

- Charlevoix, Peter, historian, died 1761.
 Charles XII. of Sweden, killed at Frederickshall, in Norway, Nov. 30, 1718, aged 36.
 Chatterton, Thomas, poet, born 1752, died 1770.
 Chaucer, Geoffrey, born 1338, died 1400.
 Chazelles, the French mathematician, died 1710.
 Cheneveau, Dr. Richard, the good bishop of Waterford, died Aug. 11, 1779.
 Cheselden, William, the anatomist, died 1752.
 Cheyne, George, the physician, died 1743.
 Chicheley, Henry, archbishop of Canterbury, founder of All Souls college, Oxford, died 1443.
 Chillingworth, William, born 1602, died 1644.
 Christiana, queen of Sweden, resigned the crown, June 6, 1654; died at Rome, April 9, 1689.
 Chrysostom, St. made bishop of Constantinople, 398; banished 404, aged 53.
 Chubb, Thomas, English philosopher, died 1747.
 Chudleigh, lady, born 1656, died 1710.
 Churchill, rev. Charles, born 1731, died 1764.
 Churchyard, Thomas, died about 1750.
 Cibber, Mrs. the actress, died 1766, aged 57.
 Cibber, Colley, born 1671; made poet laureat, Dec. 1730; died 1758.
 Cicero born 107; made an oration against Verres 70; his second oration against the agrarian law, and banished 58; put to death 43 B. C. aged 64.
 Cincinnatus, Quinctius, made dictator of Rome from the plough, born 456 B. C.
 Cinna died 84 B. C.
 Clarence, duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered in the Tower, 1478, aged 27.
 Clarendon, Hyde, earl of, born 1612; banished Dec. 12, 1667; died Dec. 7, 1674.
 Clarke, rev. Dr. Samuel, born 1675, died May 17, 1729.
 Claude, John, French writer, died 1687.
 Claudian, born at Alexandria about 395.
 Clemens, Alexandrinus, flourished 192.
 Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, 50; killed herself 20 B. C. aged 41.
 Clerk, John le, died 1736, aged 79.
 Cleveland, John, popular poet, died 1658.
 Clifford, George, earl of Cumberland, died 1605.
 Clive, Mrs. Catherine, the actress, died 1785.
 Clive, lord, defeated the nabob, June 26, 1757; created a peer, 1762; killed himself, Nov. 1774, aged 49.
 Clum, Mrs. near Litchfield, died Jan. 23, 1772, aged 138, and had lived 103 years in one house.
 Cockaine, sir Aston, born 1608, died 1683.
 Cockburn, Catherine, died May 11, 1749.
 Codrington, Christopher, died 1716.
 Codrus, the last Athenian king, voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country, after reigning 21 years, 1095 B. C.
 Cohorn, Mich. engineer, died 1704.
 Coke, lord chief justice, born 1549, died 1634.
 Colbert, J. B. French statesman, died 1683.
 Coles, Elisha, the grammarian, died 1680.
 Cole, William, philosopher, died 1662.

- Colet, Dr. John, founder of St. Paul's school, born 1466, died 1519.
 Coligni, admiral, killed 1572.
 College, Stephen, hanged at Oxford, Aug. 18, 1681.
 Collier, Mr. Joseph, died Feb. 20, 1776.
 Collier, rev. Jeremiah, born 1650, died 1726.
 Collins, John, mathematician, died 1683.
 Collins, Anthony, born 1766, died 1799.
 Collins, Arthur, died 1760, aged 76.
 Collinson, Peter, botanist, died 1786.
 Colnett, James, was the first explorer of the western coast of Japan, 1791.
 Colson, John, of Cambridge, died 1761, aged 80.
 Colston, Edward, the institutor of several charitable benefactions, died 1721.
 Columbus, Christopher, died 1506.
 Columbus, Bartholomew, map and chart maker, died 1514.
 Comenius, J. Amos, Moravian grammarian, died 1671.
 Commynes, historian of Flanders, died 1509.
 Condamine, M. de, F. R. S. died Feb. 8, 1774, aged 74.
 Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, born 515 B. C.
 Congreve, William, born 1672, died 1729.
 Conon, of Samos, Greek astronomer, flourished 300 B. C.
 Constantine the Great, died 337, aged 66.
 Constantius, emperor of Rome, died at York, 306.
 Cook, captain James, the navigator, born Oct. 27, 1728, killed Feb. 14, 1779.
 Cooke, sir Anthony, learned lawyer, died 1576.
 Cooper, Thomas, bishop of Winchester, chronologist, died 1519.
 Copernicus, of Thorn, in Prussia, born Jan. 10, 1472, died 1543, aged 70.
 Coram, captain Thomas, projector of the foundling hospital, died March 29, 1751, aged 84.
 Corbert, bishop of Norwich, English poet, died 1635.
 Corelli, signora, the learned Italian lady, received the triumph of a coronation at Rome, July 31, 1756.
 Corelli, the musician, died 1753.
 Coriolanus banished from Rome, 491 B. C.
 Corneil e, Peter, dramatic poet, died 1684, aged 78.
 Corneille, Thomas, dramatic poet and historian, died 1709.
 Cornelius Nepos, died about 25 B. C.
 Cornish, an alderman of London, hanged and quartered, Oct. 28, 1685.
 Cornwallis, marquis, K. G. born 1738, died in India, 1805.
 Cortes, Ferdinand, died 1547, aged 62.
 Cosmo de Medicis, died 1464, aged 75.
 Costard, George, astronomical writer, died 1782.
 Cotes, Roger, the mathematician, died 1716.
 Cotte, the French architect, died 1735.
 Cotton, sir Robert, the antiquary, born 1570, died 1631, aged 60.
 Coventry, sir John, maimed and defaced, Dec. 25, 1670.
 Cowley, Abraham, born 1618, died 1667.
 Cowper, William, poet, died 1800.
 Cox, bishop, translator of the Bible, died 1581.
 Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, born 1489; introduced to king Henry VIII 1529 burnt at Oxford, March 21, 1556.
 Cratinus, the comic poet, died 431 B. C.
 Creek, rev. Thomas, born 1659, destroyed himself, 1702.
 Crisp, Ed. of Bury in Suffolk, cut and mangled, 1729.
 Cræsus, king of Lydia, flourished 562 B. C.

- Croft, William, musician, died 1727.
 Cromwell, lord, made vicar-general, Oct. 1535; beheaded July 28, 1540.
 Crook, Japhet, his ears cut off in the pillory, 1731.
 Croxall, rev. Dr. Samuel, died 1751.
 Cruden, Alexander, author of the Concordance, died 1770.
 Ctesias, the historian, died about 384 B. C.
 Cudworth, rev. Ralph, born 1617, died 1688.
 Cujus, James, French writer, born 1520, died 1590.
 Cullen, Dr. William, of Edinburgh, died Feb. 5, 1790, aged 80.
 Cullen, Dr. Henry, of ditto, died Oct. 11, 1790.
 Cumberland, Richard, critical author, died 1718.
 Cunningham, Mr. the poet, died 1773.
 Curtius, M. rode into a gulph at Rome, 362 B. C.
 Curtius, Quintus, lived in 64.
 Cyprian, St. martyred, 258.
 Cyril, of Alexandria, flourished 412.
 Cyril, of Jerusalem, flourished 350.
 Cyrus died 529 B. C.
 D'Ablandcourt, French writer, born 1606, died 1664.
 Dacier, Andr. French writer, born 1651, died 1722.
 Dacier, Madame, born 1651, died Aug. 6, 1720.
 Dedalus, the architect, flourished 987 B. C.
 D'Alembert, Monsieur, the mathematician, died Oct. 27, 1783.
 Damm, Thomas, of Leighton, near Minchnal in Chester, died 1648, aged 154.
 Dampier, William, the navigator, born 1652, died 1699.
 Dauchet, Anth. French poet, born 1671, died 1748.
 Danet, Peter, French writer, died 1709.
 Daniel sent captive to Babylon, 606; interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream, 603; cast into the lions' den, 533; predicted the Persian empire, 534 B. C.
 Daniel, Samuel, poet and historian, born 1562, died 1619.
 Daniel, the French historian, born 1649, died 1723.
 Dante, an Italian poet, born 1265, died 1321.
 Darci, count, philosopher, died 1779.
 Darius, the Mede, king of Assyria, 538 B. C.
 Darius, the last king of Persia, slain 330 B. C.
 Darnley, lord, married Mary queen of Scots, 1561, murdered Feb. 10, 1567.
 Darwin, Dr. Erasmus, died May 18, 1802, aged 70.
 D'Aubigne, French writer, born 1630.
 Daurat, French poet, born 1507, died 1588.
 Davenant, sir William, dramatic poet, born 1606, died 1668.
 Davenant, Dr. John, bishop of Salisbury, born 1570, died April 20, 1641.
 David, born at Bethlem, 1085; succeeded Saul in Israel, 1055; committed adultery with Bathsheba, 1035; married her, 1034; died 1015 B. C.
 David king of Scotland, died in London, Feb. 22, 1731.
 Davis, rev. Dr. John, born 1679, died 1732.
 Davis, John, English navigator, died 1605.
 Day, John, printer, the first introducer of the Greek and Saxon characters into England, died 1584.
 Death, captain, killed in an engagement, Dec. 23, 1777.
 De Champagne, Phil. born at Brussels, 1602, died 1674.
 Decker, Thomas, cotemporary with Ben Jonson.
 Dee, John, mathematician and astrologer, born 1527, died 1608.

- Deering, sir Cholmley, killed in a duel, May 9, 1711.
 Defoe, Daniel, political writer, died 1731.
 Delany, Dr. historian, died 1768.
 De l'Isle, Jos. Nich. astronomer, died 1772.
 De l'Isle, Will. geographer, died 1726.
 De Lima, don John Taveria, a native of Portugal, died 1738, aged 198 years.
 Democritus died 361 B. C. aged 109.
 Demoivre, celebrated mathematician, born 1667, died 1754.
 Demosthenes, born 381; recalled from banishment, 322; poisoned himself 313 B. C.
 Demster, Thomas, historian and commentator, died 1625.
 Denham, sir John, English poet, born 1615, died 1668.
 Dennis, John, celebrated critic, born 1657, died 1733.
 Derham, Dr. William, born 1657, died April 1735.
 Derrick, Samuel, master of the ceremonies at Bath, died 1769.
 Derwentwater, earl of, and lord Kenmuir, beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 24, 1716.
 Descartes, born at Touraine, 1556, died 1650.
 Deshouliers, Ant. French writer, born 1638, died 1694.
 Desmond, Thomas earl of, beheaded in Ireland, 1468.
 Despard, colonel, and six associates, hanged in Southwark, for high treason, Feb. 21, 1803.
 Desportes, Phil. French writer, born 1546, died 1606.
 Deucalion died 1500 B. C.
 D'Ewes, sir Symond, born 1602, died 1650.
 De Wit, John, statesman, born 1625, died 1672.
 Dias, Michael, the navigator, died 1512.
 Dido flourished 833 B. C.
 Didot, Francis Ambrose, the celebrated French printer, born Jan. 1730, died July 10, 1804.
 Digby, sir Edward, born 1581; hanged with other conspirators in the powder plot, Jan. 30, 1606.
 Digby, sir Kenelm, born 1603, died 1665.
 Digges, sir Dudley, statesman, died 1639.
 Dillenius, John James, professor of botany at Oxford, died 1747.
 Diodorus Siculus, lived 45 B. C.
 Diogenes, the cynic, died 324 B. C. aged 89.
 Diogenes, Laertius, flourished 147.
 Dion Cassius flourished 229.
 Dionysius, of Alexander, flourished 285 B. C.
 Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, died 368 B. C.
 Dionysius, Halicarnasseus, lived 30 B. C.
 Dionysius, the Areopagite, flourished 100.
 Diophantus, the first writer on algebra, 365.
 Dodd, Rev. Dr. born May 29, 1729; executed for forgery, June 27, 1777.
 Doddridge, Dr. born June 26, 1702, died Oct. 26, 1751.
 Dodsley, James, died Feb. 19, 1797, aged 74.
 Dodsley, Robert, poet, born 1703, died 1764.
 Dodwell, Henry, born 1641, died 1711.
 Dodsworth, Roger, antiquary, died 1659, aged 79.
 Doggett, Thomas, the actor, died 1721.
 Dolon, the first comic actor, flourished 562 B. C.
 Domitian died 96 after Christ, aged 45.
 Doria, And. Genoese admiral, died 1560, aged 84.

- Douglas, Dr. John, bishop of Salisbury, and English writer, born 1719, died 1807.
- Draco flourished 624 B. C.
- Drake, sir Francis, born 1545; set sail on his voyage round the world, 1577; died Jan. 28, 1595.
- Drakenburgh, Christian Jacob, died in Denmark, aged 145, 1770.
- Drayton, Michael, English poet, born about 1573, died 1631.
- Drelincourt, Ch. born at Sedan, 1595, died 1669.
- Drummond, William, the poet, born 1586, died 1649.
- Drusius, John, born at Oudenarde, 1550, died 1616.
- Dryden, John, born Aug. 9, 1613, died May 1, 1700.
- Ducarel, Dr. Andrew Cultree, the antiquary, died May 29, 1785, aged 72.
- D'Udine, reviver of stucco-work, born 1494, died 1564.
- Dudley, Edmund, beheaded Aug. 1510, aged 48.
- Dudley, duke of Northumberland, whose son married lady Jane Grey, beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 12, 1554.
- Dugdale, sir William, born 1605, died 1685.
- Duncan, king of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth, 1054.
- Duncan, admiral lord, born July 1, 1731, died Aug. 4, 1804.
- Duncombe, William, dramatic author, died 1769, aged 80.
- Duns, Scotus, died 1308, aged 33.
- Dunstan, St. died 988, aged 64.
- D'Urfrey, Thomas, English satirist and songster, died Feb. 1724.
- Durell, John, English divine, died 1683.
- Dyer, John, English poet, born 1700.
- Eachard, rev. Dr. John, born 1615, died 1696.
- Eachard, rev. Laur. the historian, born 1671, died 1730.
- Edgar Atheling, died about 1120, aged 70.
- Edwards, William, died at Caereu, near Cardiff, in Glamorganshire, 1668, aged 168.
- Edwards, Thomas, English critic, died 1757.
- Egialeus, king of Sycion, 2089 B. C.
- Eginhart, the historian, died 829.
- Eli, the eleventh judge of Israel, broke his neck at Shiloh, 1116 B. C. aged 98.
- Elijah prophesied 911: supported by the widow of Serepta 910; taken up into Heaven 896 B. C.
- Elisha, died 830 B. C. having prophesied 60 year.
- Elliott, sir John, the English physician, died 1787.
- Ellis, W. died at Liverpool, Aug. 1780, aged 130.
- Elstob, William, a Saxon scholar, died 1714.
- Elzevir, Lewes, a Dutch printer, flourished 1598.
- Elzevir, Daniel, a Dutch printer, died 1680.
- Emma, mother of Edward the Confessor, accused of incontinency, 1042; stripped of her possessions, 1043; sent to Wherwall nunnery, 1051.
- Empedocles flourished 455 B. C.
- Empson beheaded on Tower-hill, Aug. 28, 1510.
- Enneas, the Trojan general, died 1177 B. C.
- Enghien, the duke de, of the family of Condé, murdered by order of Buonaparte, March 21, 1804.
- Ennius, Quintus, born 239 B. C. died aged 70.
- Enoch translated into Heaven 987 of the world, aged 365.
- Epaminondas, the Theban general, slain 363 B. C.
- Epictetus living in 94.

- Epicurus** born 342, died 270 B. C.
Epimethius, the inventor of earthen vessels, died 171 B. C.
Epiphanius, born in Palestine about 332, died 403.
Erasmus, born at Rotterdam 1467, died 1536.
Ernesti, Augustus William, died at Leipsic, July 29, 1801.
Esop died 556 B. C.
Essex, Cromwell earl of, beheaded July 28, 1540.
Essex, Devereux earl of, beheaded July 25, 1601.
Essex, Mr. architect at Cambridge, died 1784.
Estcourt, Richard, dramatic author, died 1713, aged 48.
Etheridge, sir George, born about 1636, died 1689.
Euclid died about 280 B. C. aged 74.
Eudisia died 460, aged 60.
Eugene, prince, commanded at the battle of Hochstet, Aug. 5, 1704.—Victorious at Turin, Sept. 7, 1706.—Victorious at Oudenarde, 1708.—Wounded before Lisle, 1708.—Defeated the grand vizier at Peterwarden, Aug. 5, 1716.—Died April 10, 1735, aged 73.
Euler, Mons. the mathematician, born at Basil, April 14, 1707, died Sept. 7, 1783.
Euripides died 407 B. C. aged 77.
Eusden, rev. Lawrence, died Sept. 27, 1730.
Eusebius born 263, died 338.
Eutropius flourished 428.
Eutychus born 876, died after 900.
Evagrius, ecclesiastical history, flourished 380.
Evelyn, John, English writer and natural philosopher, born 1629, died 1706.
Evelyn, John, died 1713.
Evremont, St. born 1613, died Sept. 9, 1703.
Exeter, marquis of, lord Montague, and sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded Dec. 31, 1558.
Ezra flourished 447 B. C.
Fabroni, Angiolo, the Italian biographer, died Sept. 22, 1803.
Fairbrother, Mr. died at Wigan in Lancashire, May 1770, aged 133.
Fairclough, Daniel, born 1582, died 1645.
Fairfax, Edward, the poet, lived in the reign of James I.
Fairfax, sir Thomas, the parliamentary general, born 1644, died 1671.
Falkland, Lucius lord, born 1610, killed at the battle of Newbury, Sept. 1643.
Fallopious, Gabriel, the anatomist, born at Modena 1523, died 1562.
Fancourt, Samuel, the first promoter of circulating libraries, died 1768.
Fanshaw, sir Richard, born 1607, died 1666.
Farinello, B. C. an Italian singer, born 1705, living 1775.
Farmer, Hugh, theologian, died 1787, aged 73.
Farnaby, Thomas, born 1575, died 1647.
Farquhar, George, dramatic writer, born 1678, died 1707.
Fastolfe, sir John, died 1459, aged 80.
Faulkner, George, of Dublin, printer, died 1775.
Faust, or Faustus, John, claimant of the invention of printing, died 1456.
Faux, Guy, executed in Parliament yard, Jan. 31, 1606.
Fawkes, Francis, English poet, died 1777.
Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray, died 1716.
Fenn, sir John, died Feb. 14, 1794, aged 55.
Fenton, Elijah, died July 12, 1730.
Fenton, sir Geoffrey, died 1608.
Fenwick, sir John, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1697.

- Ferdinando, Marc. de Paleotti, brother to the duchess of Shrewsbury, hanged for murder at Tyburn, Feb. 28, 1717-18.
- Ferguson, James, the astronomer, died Nov. 16, 1776.
- Ferrar, bishop of St. David's, burnt at Caermarthen, 1555.
- Ferrars, George, English poet and historian, born 1519, died 1579.
- Ferrars, Lawrence earl, committed to the Tower for murdering his steward, Feb. 13, 1759-60; tried and condemned, April 18; hanged at Tyburn, May 5, 1760.
- Fiddes, rev. Dr. Richard, born 1671, died 1725.
- Field, Richard, theological writer, died 1616.
- Fielding, Henry, English writer, born 1707, died 1754, aged 47.
- Fielding, sir John, died Sept. 6, 1780.
- Finet, sir John, English wit, born 1571, died 1640.
- Fingal, the Caledonian, died 283.
- Firmin, Thomas, the patriotic citizen of London, died 1697.
- Fish, Simon, English reformer, died 1571.
- Fisher, bishop of Rochester, born 1459, beheaded June 22, 1535.
- Fitzgerald, with five of his uncles, Irish rebels, executed at Tyburn, Feb. 3, 1537.
- Fitzgerald, George Robert, hanged at Castlebar, June 12, 1786.
- Fitzgerald, lord Edward, executed as a rebel under martial law in Dublin, May 1798.
- Fitzherbert, sir Anthony, eminent English judge, died 1538.
- Fitzjames, James, duke of Berwick, slain before Philipsburgh, 1734.
- Flaminio, Lat. the poet, born in Italy, in the 16th century.
- Flaunstead, John, astronomer, born 1646, died 1719.
- Flecknoe, Richard, English dramatist, flourished 1664.
- Fleetwood, William, English law author, died 1593.
- Fleetwood, William, bishop of St. Asaph, antiquary, died 1723.
- Fletcher, John, dramatic writer, born 1576, died 1625.
- Fleury, Claude, French writer, born 1640, died 1723.
- Fleury, cardinal, died 1743, aged 90.
- Folkes, Martin, antiquary, died 1754, aged 64.
- Fontaine, John de la, French poet, born 1621, died 1695.
- Fontanelle, died Jan. 9, 1757, aged 100.
- Foote, Samuel, the English Aristophanes, died Oct. 21, 1777, aged 56.
- Forbes, John, bishop of Aberdeen, died 1648.
- Ford, John, dramatic writer, died about 1651.
- Fordyce, David, professor of philosophy, died 1755.
- Fordyce, Dr. George, died May 25, 1802.
- Forrest, John, burnt in Smithfield, for denying the king's supremacy, May 22, 1538, aged 42.
- Fortescue, sir John, died 1455.
- Forthorn, James, aged 127, died at Grenada, in the West Indies, Feb. 10, 1773.
- Forester, John Rainhold, navigator, died Jan. 9, 1799, aged 70.
- Foster, Dr. James, the Anabaptist, born 1697, died 1753.
- Foster, Samuel, the mathematician, died 1652.
- Fothergill, Dr. born 1712, died Dec. 26, 1780.
- Fouquet, Marshal Bellisle, died 1761.
- Fountaine, sir And. English antiquary, died 1783.
- Fournier, P. S. the Parisian letter founder, died 1768.
- Fowler, John, an English printer, died 1758.
- Fowler, Edward, bishop of Gloucester, theologian, died 1714.

- Fox, George, founder of the Quakers, died 1681.
 Fox, John, martyrologist, born 1517, died 1537.
 Fox, Charles James, born 1748, died 1806.
 Francis, St. died 1227, aged 46.
 Franklin, Dr. Benjamin, born at Boston, 1706, died in Philadelphia, April 17. 1790.
 Fresne, Charles de, French writer, born 1601, died 1688.
 Fresnoy, Charles du, born at Paris 1611, died 1665.
 Friend, Dr John, born 1675, died 1728.
 Friend, Robert, English divine, died 1754, aged 84.
 Frobenius, John, an eminent German printer, died 1527.
 Frobisher, sir Martiu, admiral, died 1594.
 Froissart, John, born about 1333, died 1402.
 Frowde, Phillip, died Dec. 13. 1738.
 Fryth, John, burnt in Smithfield, June 4. 1533.
 Fuller, rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1606, died 1661.
 Furst, Walter, Swiss patriot, flourished 1310.
 Fust, or Faustus, of Mentz, one of the earliest printers, died 1466.
 Galba, the Roman emperor, died 69, aged 73.
 Gale, born at Pergamos, about 131, died 201.
 Gale, rev. Dr. John, born 1680, died 1721.
 Gale, rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1636, died 1702.
 Galen, Roger, English antiquary, died 1744.
 Galileo, mathematical instrument maker, born in Italy, 1564, died 1642.
 Gambold, John, eminent Moravian bishop, died 1771.
 Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, died Oct. 22, 1555.
 Garnat, Thomas, a Jesuit, hanged 1608.
 Garden, Peter, of Aucherness, in Scotland, died January 1775, aged 131.
 Garrick, David, the English Roscius, born at Hereford, 1716, died Jan. 20, 1779, aged 62 and ten months; first appeared on the London stage, 1741.
 Garth, sir Samuel, died Jan. 1719.
 Gascoigne, George, inventor of telescope sights, died 1645.
 Gascoigne, sir William, judge, who committed the prince of Wales for insulting him on the bench, died 1413.
 Gassendi, Peter, astronomer, born 1592, died 1656.
 Gataker, Thomas, English critic and divine, born 1574, died 1654.
 Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. beheaded June 19, 1312.
 Gaubius, Dr of Leyden, died Nov. 26, 1780, aged 76.
 Gaunor, Fychan, died Sept. 16, 1686, at Aber-cowarch, near Dinas Mowddwy, in Merionethshire, aged 140.
 Gay, John, English poet, died 1732.
 Gaza, Theo born 1398, died 1475.
 Ged, Wilham, an improver in printing, died 1749.
 Geddes, James, a critical writer, died 1749, aged 38.
 Geddes, Dr. Alexander, died Feb. 26, 1802.
 Gee, John, dramatic writer, died 1730.
 Gellibrand, Henry, mathematician, died 1636.
 Geminiani, the musician, born at Lucca, 1680, died 1702.
 Genghiskan, the illustrious warrior, died 1720.
 Gent, Mr. of York, the printer, died 1778, aged 87.
 Gentilis, Albericus, born in Italy, 1551, died 1611.
 Gentleman, Fran. dramatic writer, died 1786, aged 58.
 Geoffery, of Monmouth, British historian, died 1152.
 Georges, chief of the Chouans, executed at Paris for a conspiracy against Buonaparte, June 26, 1804.

- Gerbert, afterwards pope Sylvester II. introduced the Arabic figures into Europe, about 1000.
- Gervase, of Canterbury, the historian, wrote in 1202.
- Gesner, Conrad, physician and naturalist, died 1565, aged 49.
- Gesner, Solomon, German writer, born 1730, died 1788.
- Gibbon, Edward, historian, died Jan. 16, 1794, aged 56.
- Gibbs, Jame, architect, died 1754.
- Gifford, Andrew, eminent dissenting divine, died 1284, aged 84.
- Gilbert, Will. English chemist, died 1603, aged 63.
- Gillas, the historian born 493, died 570.
- Gill, Dr. John, a learned commentator, born 1697, died 1771.
- Gilpin, Bernard, died March 4, 1583, aged 65.
- Gloia, Flavio, a Neapolitan, inventor of the European compass, died 1600.
- Giraldus, Sylves. Camb. British historian, died 1220.
- Glanvil, Joseph, English writer, born 1636, died 1680.
- Glauber, J. R. German chemist, died 1600.
- Glendower, Owen, died 1115.
- Gloucester, duke of, uncle to Richard II. smothered between two featherbeds, Feb. 28, 1397.
- Gloucester, Humphrey duke of, fourth son of Henry IV. murdered and buried at St. Albans, 1447.
- Gloucester, Richard duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered Edward prince of Wales, 1433; drowned the Duke of Clarence, his brother, in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1478.
- Glover, Richard, English writer, born 1712, died 1785.
- Glynne, serjeant, died Sept. 1779.
- Gobelin, Giles, French dyer, flourished 1632.
- Goddard, Jonath. first promoter of the Royal Society, died 1674.
- Godfrey of Boulogne, died 1100.
- Godfrey, sir Edmundbury, murdered Oct. 17, 1678.
- Godwin, earl of Kent, invaded England, 1052; tried for the murder of Alfred the same year, and bought his pardon; choked in protesting his innocence at table with the king, 1053.
- Godwin, bishop of Hereford, the antiquary, born 1567, died 1648.
- Goldsmid, Abraham, an eminent merchant of the city of London, shot himself, Sept. 1810.
- Goldsmith, Oliver, born 1731, died April 4, 1774.
- Goodier, captain, hanged at Bristol for the murder of his brother sir John Goodier, Jan. 20, 1740-1.
- Gordon, Alexander, antiquary, died 1740.
- Gordon, lord George, died in Newgate, Nov. 1, 1793.
- Gower, John, first English poet, died 1404.
- Grabe, John Earnest, Prussian writer, born 1666, died 1711.
- Granger, rev. Mr. died suddenly, as he was administering the sacrament, April 5, 1776.
- Grandier burnt in France for witchcraft, 1634.
- Gratian flourished 1151.
- Graves, rev. Richard, author of the *Spiritual Quixotte*, &c. died Nov. 23, 1804, aged 90.
- Gray, Thomas, the poet, born 1716, died July 30, 1771.
- Greaterix, that healed by stroking, born in Ireland, 1629, died after 1681.
- Greaves, John, English mathematician, born 1602, died 1652.
- Green, Dr. Maurice, English musician, died 1755.
- Gregory, Nazianzen, born 323, died 389.
- Gregory, St. died 270, after 30 years episcopacy.
- Gregory, rev. John, born 1607, died 1646.

- Gregory, James, the mathematician, died 1675, aged 40.
 Gregory, Dr. John, died 1773.
 Gresham, sir Thomas, died 1580.
 Greville, Fulke, lord Broke, born 1554, killed by his servant, Sept. 30, 1628, aged 74.
 Grew, Dr. Nehemiah, died 1711.
 Grey, Zach. English divine and historian, died 1766.
 Grimston, sir Harbottle, law writer, died 1683.
 Grinfield, general, commander in chief of the Leeward Islands, died Oct. 10, 1803.
 Grocyn, William, died 1523, aged 88.
 Gronovius, James, born at Darenty, 1645, died 1716.
 Grotius, Hugo, born at Delft, 1583, died 1645.
 Grove, Joseph, historical and critical writer, died 1764.
 Gruter, James, the philologist, born 1560, died 1627.
 Guericke, Otto, de, invented the air pump, 1654.
 Guicciardini, Italian historian, born 1482, died 1540, aged 58.
 Guillim, John, heraldic writer, died 1621, aged 56.
 Guise, duke of murdered, 1558.
 Gunter, rev. Edm. the mathematician, born 1581, died 1626.
 Gurney, William, the short-hand writer, died 1770.
 Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, killed in battle, Nov. 6, 1632.
 Gustavus III. king of Sweden, shot at a masquerade by a discontented officer, March 16, 1792.
 Gustavus Vasa died 1560, aged 70.
 Guthrie, William, died 1770.
 Guttemberg, John, one of the candidates for the invention of printing, at Mentz, in Germany, died 1467.
 Guy, Thomas, bookseller, died Dec. 27, 1724, aged 79, and left 200,000l. for maintaining his hospital.
 Guyon, Mary, French quietist, born 1648, died 1717.
 Habakuk, the prophet, flourished 731 B. C.
 Hacket, William, the fanatic, hanged July 28, 1592.
 Haggai, the prophet, flourished 520 B. C.
 Haines, J. the comedian, died 1701.
 Hakluyt, Rich. historian and geographer, born 1553, died 1616.
 Halde, J. B. du, historian, died 1743.
 Hale, sir Matthew, born 1609, died Dec 25, 1676.
 Hales, judge, committed to the Marshalsea, 1553.
 Hales, rev. Stephen, born 1677, died Jan. 4, 1761.
 Hall, bishop of Norwich, died 1659, aged 82.
 Hall, Joseph bishop of Exeter, born 1574, died 1656.
 Haller, Dr. of Berne, Switzerland, born Oct. 16, 1708, died Dec. 12, 1777.
 Halley, Dr. Edmund, astronomer, born 1656, died 1742.
 Haman hanged by order of Ahasuerus. 509 B. C.
 Hampden, John, a celebrated patriot born 1594, killed in battle, June 24, 1643.
 Hamol, John Bapt. du, French writer, died 1698.
 Hamel, John, French philosophy, born 1623, died 1706.
 Hamilton, duke of, and others, executed, 1619.
 Hamilton, duke of, and lord Mohun, killed in a duel in Hyde-park, Nov. 15, 1712.
 Hamilton, sir William, K. B. ambassador to the court of Naples, died April 6, 1803.
 Hammond, rev. Dr. Henry, born 1605, died 1660.
 Hampton, the translator of Polybius, died 1778.

- Handel, George Fred. died April 12, 1759, aged 74.
Hannibal died 162 B. C.
Hanno flourished 453 B. C.
Hanway, Jonas, born Aug. 12, 1712. died Aug. 1786.
Harcourt, earl of, drowned in a well in Oxfordshire, Sept. 1777.
Harding, John, the chronologer, died 1451.
Hardinge, Nich. English poet, died 1758.
Harley, Robert, earl of Oxford, born 1661, stabbed at the council board, March 8. 1711, died 1724.
Harpe, Fred. died at Fish hill, Cumberland, Feb. 1792, aged 120.
Harrington, sir John, English poet, died 1620.
Harrington, James, born 1612, died 1677.
Harriot, Thomas, algebraist, born 1560, died 1621.
Harris, Josiah, writer on coins, died 1764.
Harris, James, the celebrated writer, died Dec. 21, 1780.
Harrison, John, inventor of the time-keeper for discovering the longitude, died March 24, 1776, aged 84.
Hartley, David, English physician and philosopher, died 1757, aged 53.
Havard, William, English actor and dramatic writer, died 1778.
Harvey, Dr. William, who discovered the circulation of the blood, born 1578, died 1657, aged 79.
Hastings, lord, put to death in the Tower, June 13, 1483.
Hatton, sir Christopher, made lord chancellor, being the first that was neither priest nor lawyer that held that office, 1583, died 1591.
Hawes, Stephen, the poet, flourished 1506.
Hawkings, sir John, English admiral, died 1595.
Hawkings, sir Richard, the navigator, died 1600.
Hawkesworth, Dr. John, died Nov. 17, 1773, aged 50.
Hay, William, English poet and miscellaneous writer, born 1700, died 1755.
Haye, Sieur de la, died Feb. 2, 1774, aged 120.
Hayes, Catherine, hanged for the murder of her husband, April 20, 1726.
Hayes, Charles, English mathematician, died 1760.
Hayward, sir John, the historian, died June 1627.
Haywood, Mr. Justice, stabbed in Westminster-hall by a Papist, 1640.
Head, Richard, cast away at sea, 1678.
Hearne, Thomas, born 1678, died 1735.
Heath, James, English chronologist, historian, died 1664.
Heathfield, lord, died July 6, 1790, aged 72.
Heberden, Dr. William, died May 17, 1801, aged 91.
Hector, the Trojan general, died 1184 B. C.
Heiddegger, J. J. the famous humourist, died 1749, aged 90 years.
Heinetkin, Christopher, the learned prodigy of Lubeck, who was master of several languages at four years old, when he died, 1725.
Heinsius, Daniel, died 1655.
Heister, Laur. anatomist, died 1753.
Helen, rape of, by Paris, 1198. B. C.
Heliodorus, flourished in the 4th century.
Helmont, J. Baptist Van, philosopher and chemist, died 1644.
Helvetius, the learned, died 1772.
Helvicus, died 1617, aged 36.
Henault, French historian, died 1774.
Henderson hanged for murdering Mrs. Dalrymple, March 25, 1745.
Henderson, John, eminent English actor, died 1785, aged 33.
Henley, John, commenced orator, July 10, 1726, died Oct. 14, 1756.
Henry Dr. Rd. historian, died Nov. 24, 1790, aged 72.

- Henry III. of France murdered by a monk, Aug. 1, 1589.
 Henry IV. of France killed by Ravillac, May 14, 1610.
 Henry, Matthew, English dissenting writer, died 1713.
 Hephæstion, the Macedonian general, died 325 B. C.
 Herbelot, Barth. de, French writer, born 1625, died 1695.
 Herbert, Edward lord, born 1581, died 1648.
 Herbert, rev. George, the poet, born 1593, died 1635.
 Herodotus, born 484, died 413 B. C.
 Herod reigned in Judea, 55, put his wife Mariamne to death, and his mother-in-law, Alexandria, 28: his two sons put to death by order of the Jewish council, 6 B. C.; died Nov. 25, 4 B. C.
 Herring, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, born 1693, died 1757.
 Hervey, James, English divine and poet, born 1714, died 1753.
 Hesiod lived 944 B. C.
 Hetherington, rev. William, died Dec. 2, 1778, who left 20,000l. for a fund to relieve 50 blind persons each with 10l. annually.
 Hewson, William, eminent anatomist, died 1774.
 Heylin, Peter, English writer, born 1599, died 1663.
 Heywood, John, dramatic poet, died 1572.
 Heywood, Thomas, flourished in 1596.
 Heywood, Elizabeth, English novelist, died 1756.
 Hicks, rev. Dr. George, born 1642, died 1715.
 Hicks, William, left 300l. per annum to the Marine Society, died 1763.
 Higgons, Bevil, English dramatist, poet, and historian, died 1755.
 Hill, Aaron, born 1685, died Feb. 8, 1750.
 Hill, sir John, the botanist, died Nov. 22, 1775.
 Hipparchus flourished between 160 and 125 B. C.
 Hippocrates died 361 B. C. aged 98.
 Hiram, of Tyre, died 900 B. C.
 Hoadley, bishop of Winchester, born 1676, died 1761.
 Hoadley, Benjamin, eminent English author, born 1706, died 1757.
 Hobbes, Thomas, English writer, born 1588, died 1679.
 Hodgson, John, English antiquary and scholar, died 1760.
 Holdsworth, Edward, English poet and critic, born 1688, died 1747.
 Holo, rev. Richard, epic poet, died May 28, 1803.
 Holiday, Barten, English poet and philosophical author, died 1661.
 Holinshed, the historian, died 1580.
 Hollis, Thomas, of Corsecombe, Dorset, died Dec. 22, 1773.
 Holmes, Dr. Robert, dean of Winchester, editor of the Pentateuch, died Nov. 12, 1805.
 Holt, lord chief justice, died March 6, 1710, aged 67.
 Holyoke, Francis, lexicographer, died 1653.
 Holland, Charles, English actor, died 1769.
 Homer born about 1041, flourished 907 B. C.
 Hood, Robin, and Little John, noted highwaymen, 1189.
 Hook, Robert, inventor of the pendulum watches, born 1635, died 1702.
 Hooke, Nathaniel, English historic author, died 1764.
 Hooker, rev. Richard, born about 1553, died 1600.
 Hoole, Charles, English divine, died 1666.
 Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, burnt Feb. 9, 1554.
 Hopkins, bishop of London, born 1633, died 1690.
 Horace, born 65, died 8 B. C.
 Horrebow, Peter, Danish mathematician and astronomer, died 1674.
 Horrox, Jer. the astronomer, born about 1619, died 1641.
 Horsa slain by Vortimer, 455.

- Horsley, Dr. Samuel, bishop of St. Asaph, born 1737, died 1806.
 Hosier, English admiral, died 1722.
 Hotham, sir John, and his son, beheaded Jan. 1. 1645.
 Hotman, Francis, the civilian, born 1524, died 1590.
 Hotspur, Henry Percy, killed July 22, 1403.
 Hovedon, Roger de, the historian, wrote 1192.
 Howard, sir Robert, died soon after 1692.
 Howard, Mr. the philanthropist, born about 1725, died Jan. 20, 1790.
 Howe, lord viscount, slain in America, July 8, 1758, aged 34.
 Howel, James, English writer, born 1594, died 1666.
 Hoyle, Edmund, died 1769, aged 97.
 Huber, Michael, professor at Leipsic, died Oct. 1804.
 Hudson, Henry, celebrated English navigator, died 1611.
 Humphrey, rev. Lau. born 1527, died 1589.
 Huet, Peter Daniel, French writer, born 1630, died 1721.
 Hughes, John, born 1677, died 1719.
 Hume, David, philosopher and historian, born 1711, died Aug. 25, 1776.
 Hunter, Dr. William, the anatomist, born 1718, died 1783.
 Hunter, John, the anatomist, died Oct. 16, 1793, aged 60.
 Hunter, Dr. Henry, died Oct. 27, 1802.
 Huss, John, the martyr, burnt July 15, 1415.
 Hutcheson, Dr. Fran. born 1694, died 1748.
 Hutchins, John, English divine and antiquary, died 1773.
 Hutchinson, John, philosophic writer, born 1674, died 1737.
 Huxham, Dr. died 1768.
 Huygens, Dutch astronomer, born 1629, died 1695.
 Hyder, Dr. Thomas, the first librarian of the Bodleian library, born 1636, died Feb. 18, 1702.
 Hyginus, bishop of Rome, the first pope, martyred 158.
 Hypathsa died about 415.
 Ignatius made a bishop by St. Peter and Paul, died 107.
 Ignatius, Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, born 1491, died 1556; canonized by Paul V. 1609.
 Ilive, Jacob, English printer, died 1763.
 Inachus, first king of Argos, 1859 B. C.
 Ingulphus, the historian, lived 1100.
 Innocent XI. pope, died Aug. 2, 1689.
 Irenæus died 202, aged 82.
 Isaac, Abraham's son, died 1717 B. C. aged 180.
 Isaiâh began to prophesy 786, put to death 696 B. C.
 Isocrates, Athenian orator, died 338 B. C. aged 89.
 Jackson, rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1579, died 1640.
 Jacob stole the blessing from Esau 1776, went into Egypt 1723, and died 1689 B. C. aged 147.
 Jacob, Edward, English antiquary and naturalist, died 1783.
 Jacob, Giles, English law writer, born 1680, died 1744.
 James, St. put to death 41, made patron to Spain, 796.
 James, St. the Less, bishop of Jerusalem, martyred 62.
 James, Dr. Robert, inventor of the fever powder, born 1703, died Feb. 28, 1776.
 James I. of Scotland, murdered by his uncle, 1437.
 James III. of Scotland, killed by his nobility, 1487.
 James IV. of Scotland, killed Sept. 9, 1513.
 Jansenius, Corn. died 1638.
 Janssen, sir Stephen Theodore, died April 7, 1777.

Jason flourished 937 B. C.

Jebb, Samuel, English physician, died 1772.

Jebb, John, English physician, died 1786.

Jebb, sir Richard, physician, died 1787.

Jefferies, lord chief justice, sent to the Tower by the lord mayor of London, Dec. 12, 1688, where he destroyed himself, April 18, 1689.

Jefferies, Miss, and Swan, hanged for the murder of her uncle, at Chelmsford, March 11, 1751-2.

Jefferys, George, English dramatic poet, died 1755.

Jenkins, Henry, of Yorkshire, died 1670, aged 169.

Jenkins, sir Leoline, English civil ian, died 1685.

Jenkinson, Charles, baron Hawkesbury, born 1727, died 1809.

Jephthah took his rash vow 1187, died 1182 B. C.

Jeremiah began to prophesy 629, foretold the Jewish captivity 607, and died 577 B. C.

Jerome, St. born 340, died 420.

Jérôme of Prague, burnt May 30, 1416.

Jesus, son of Sirach, lived 247 B. C.

Joan d'Arch, or the Maid of Orleans, burnt 1431, aged 24.

Joanna of Naples strangled her husband, Oct. 5, 1345.

Joan, pope, died 857.

Job died 1553 B. C. aged 120.

Jodelle, Stephen, French writer, born 1532, died 1579.

Joel prophesied 800 B. C.

John, king of France, taken prisoner by Edward the Black prince, and brought to England, but afterwards ransomed for 500,000l. 1357; died at the Savoy in the Strand, London, on a visit, 1364.

John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III. was born 1339; created duke of Lancaster 1362; appointed regent to Richard II. 1377; supported Wickliffe against his opposers, 1373; had his palace at the Savoy destroyed by Wat Tyler's mob, 1381; ravaged Scotland to the gates of Edinburgh, 1384; assumed the title of king of Castile and Leon, having married the daughter of Peter the Cruel, 1385; died 1399.

John, St. the Baptist, died 32.

John, St. the Evangelist, died Dec. 27, 99, aged 91.

Johnson, Dr. Samuel, the lexicographer, born Sept. 18, 1709, died Dec. 14, 1784, aged 78.

Johnson, rev. Samuel, degraded and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn Dec. 1, 1686.

Johnson, rev. John, born 1602, died 1672.

Johnson, Charles, died about 1744.

Johnson, Ben, dramatic poet, born 1574, died 1637.

Jones, Inigo, the celebrated architect, born 1572, died 1651.

Jones, sir William, oriental scholar, died in Bengal, April 27, 1797, aged 44.

Jortin, Dr. John, English divine and writer, born 1701, died 1770.

Joseph sold to the Egyptians, 1728; tempted by Potiaphar's wife 1718, made governor of Egypt 1715; died in Egypt 1685 B. C. aged 110.

Joseph II. emperor of Germany, poisoned March 1, 1792.

Josephus, Flavius, Jewish historian, born 37, died 98.

Julian, the apostate, sent a vicar into Britain, 358, died 363, aged 31.

Julius Cæsar, born July 10, 100; landed at Deal, Aug. 26, 55; killed March 15, 44 B. C.

Justin lived about 250.

Justin, Martyr, beheaded, 162.

Juvenal born 45, died 127.

- Juxen, William, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1663.
 Ives, John, English antiquary and writer, died 1776.
 Kehrle, Joseph, English law author, died 1710.
 Keil, John, the astronomer, born 1671, died 1721.
 Kelly, Hugh, dramatic author, born 1739, died 1777.
 Kempis, Thomas a, born 1380, died 1741.
 Kennet, rev. Basil, died 1714.
 Kennicott, Dr. Benjamin, born 1718, died Sept. 18, 1783.
 Kenrick, Dr. William, dramatic writer, &c. died June 9, 1777.
 Kent, the maid of, executed at Tyburn, 1534.
 Kent, William, English architect, died 1718.
 Kepler, John, astronomer, &c. born at Wirtemburgh, 1571, died 1630.
 Keysier, J. G. German antiquary, died 1630.
 Kidder, bishop of Bath, and his lady, killed in bed by the fall of a stack of chimneys, 1703.
 Killegrew, Anne, died 1685.
 Killegrew, sir William, born 1605, died 1693.
 Kilmarnock, lord, and lord Balmerino, beheaded August 18, 1746.
 Kilwarden, lord, murdered by the rebels in Dublin, July 23, 1803.
 Kimchi, David, learned Jewish rabbi, died 1240.
 King, captain, the companion of captain Cook, died Nov. 1784.
 King, John Glen, English topographer, died 1787, aged 55.
 King, archbishop of Dublin, born 1650, died 1729.
 Kippis, Dr. Andrew, died Oct. 3, 1795, aged 71.
 Kirby and Wade, sea captains, shot at Plymouth, 1703.
 Kirby, William, mathematician, died 1771.
 Kirch, Christ. Frederick, Prussian astronomer, died 1740.
 Klopstock, Frederick Gottlieb, the German poet, died March 14, 1803.
 Knight, Mr. cashier of the South Sea company, absconded with 100,000l. 1720; compounded with government for 10,000l. and returned to England in 1743.
 Knoles, Richard, English historian, died 1610.
 Knox, John, the reformer, born 1505, died 1572.
 Knutzen, Matthias, the professed German atheist, lived in 1674.
 Kouli Kan usurped the Persian throne, March 11, 1732; assassinated June 8, 1747, by his nephew.
 Cruckell, John, eminent chemist, died 1702.
 Lactantius flourished 323.
 Lamb, Dr. murdered in London, June 24, 1628.
 Lambert, Daniel, died July 1809, weighing 52 stone 11lbs., 14lbs. to the stone.
 Lamy, Bernard, French divine, born 1640, died Jan. 29, 1715.
 Landsdown, George, born about 1667, died 1736.
 Langbaine, Gerard, English dramatic writer, died 1656.
 Langelande, Robert, old English poet, died 1369.
 Langhorne, Dr. John, the writer, died Sept. 1779.
 La Socur, Hubert de, the statuary, died 1650.
 Latimer, bishop of Worcester, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 1555.
 Laud, archbishop, beheaded Jan. 10, 1645, aged 71.
 Lauderdale, duke of, died Aug. 24, 1682.
 Lavater, the physiognomist, died at Zurich, Jan. 1801.
 Law, John, the bubble projector of France, died 1729.
 Law, Edmund, Bishop of Carlisle, theological writer, died 1789.
 Layer, Counsellor, hanged for treason, March 17, 1722.

- Leake, sir John, English admiral, died 1720.
 — Richard, eminent seaman, died 1636.
 — Stephen Martin, heraldic writer, died 1773.
 Lee, archbishop of York, died 1544, aged 62.
 — Nathaniel, flourished 1690, died aged 33.
 — the Rev. Mr. who invented the stocking frame, resided at Cambridge, 1589.
 Leibnitz, born at Leipsic, 1646, died 1716.
 Leicester, Dudley, earl of, born 1532, died 1588.
 Leigh, Edward, born 1602, died 1671.
 — John, English dramatic writer, died 1726.
 Leland, John, the antiquarian, died 1552, aged 45.
 — Dr. died Jan. 1766, aged 73.
 — William, of Ireland, died Jan. 1732-3, aged 139.
 Lenox, earl of, Regent of Scotland, murdered 1571.
 — Mrs. author of the *Female Quixotte*, &c. died Jan. 4, 1804.
 Leo I. Emperor, ordered 200,000 books to be burnt, 476.
 — IX. the first Pope that kept an army, 1054.
 — X. The Pope, who conferred the title of Defender of the Faith on Henry VIII. of England, died 1521.
 Leofricus, the first bishop of Exeter, died 1073.
 Lesley, bishop of Ross, born 1527, died 1596.
 — the great writer, died April 13, 1722.
 Lestock, admiral, tried and acquitted, June 1746.
 Lever, sir Ashton, collector of the museum, died Jan. 30, 1788.
 L'Estrange, sir Roger, born 1617, died Dec. 11, 1704.
 L'Enclos, Ninon de, died 1706, aged 80.
 Llewellyn, last prince of the Welsh, defeated 1284.
 — Martin, died 1682, aged 65.
 Lewis XV. of France narrowly escaped being burnt, July 1, 1747; stabbed by Damien, Jan. 5, 1757; died May 10, 1774, aged 64. reigned 59 years.
 — XVI. deposed Aug. 10, 1792; beheaded Jan. 21, 1793, and his queen beheaded Oct. 16 following.
 — Rev. Mr. the historian and antiquary, died Jan. 16, 1746, aged 73.
 Lightfoot, Rev. Dr. John, born 1601, died 1675.
 Lilburne, John, whipped, Feb. 19, 1638, died Aug. 1657.
 Lilio, Aloys, inventor of the Gregorian calendar, 1570.
 Lillo, George, born 1693, died Sept. 3, 1739.
 Lilly, John, flourished 1595.
 — William, the astrologer, born 1602, died 1681.
 Lillye, William, the grammarian, died 1523, aged 55.
 Linaere, Thomas, English physician and philosopher, died 1524.
 Linnæus, Dr. the botanist, died at Upsal, in Sweden, Jan. 10, 1778, aged 71.
 — Mr. Charles, died Nov. 1, 1783.
 Lisle, lady, beheaded at Winchester, Sept. 2, 1685.
 — William de, eminent geographer, died 1726.
 Littlebury, Isaac, born 1657, died 1710.
 Littleton, Rev. Adam, born 1627, died 1694.
 Livius, Titus, born 58 before Christ, died in 18.
 Lloyd, Nich. eminent divine and writer, died 1680.
 — Mr. the poet, died 1764.
 Llwyd, Edward, English antiquary, died 1709.
 Lobb, Theophilus, English physician and author, died 1763.
 Lodge, Thomas, died 1625.

- Collard propagated his opinions 1315, burnt 1351.
 Lombard, Peter, flourished 1158.
 Lombe, sir Thomas, introduced the silk mill, died 1739.
 Long, Dr. Roger, of Cambridge, died 1771, aged 91.
 Longbeard, William Fitz Osbert, a notorious ruffian, hanged at Tyburn, 1197.
 Longinus, the orator, put to death 273.
 Lovat, lord, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1746.
 Love, Rev. Chris. beheaded Aug. 22. 1658, aged 33.
 — James, English actor and dramatic writer, died 1774.
 — Mr John, of Weymouth, died Oct. 1793, aged 41, and weighed 364 pounds. or 26 stone, of 14 pounds each.
 Lowth, Dr. Robert, bishop of London, learned writer, died 1787.
 Lucan, born at Corduba, in Spain, Nov. 11, 37; condemned and bled to death in a bath, April 30, 64.
 Lucas, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1648, died blind 1715.
 — Dr. of Dublin, died Nov. 5. 1771.
 Lucius, the first christian king of Britain, reigned 77 years, founded the first church in London, at St. Peter's, Cornhill, which was made the see of an archbishop, till removed to Canterbury. 179
 Lucretius, born at Rome 95, put an end to his life in a raging fit, 52 before Christ.
 Ludlow, Edmund, the republican writer, died 1693.
 Luke, St. died about 70, aged 80.
 Luther, Martin, began the reformation 1518, died 1546.
 Luttrell, Colonel Henry, shot by an assassin in his chair, in the streets of Dublin, Oct. 22, 1717.
 Lycurgus, the Spartan law-giver, born 926, established his laws 884, died in Crete 872 before Christ.
 Lydgate, John, the historian, lived in 1440.
 Lydiat, Thomas, English divine and philosopher, died 1646.
 Lyons, Israel, jun. the mathematician, of Cambridge, died May 1, 1775, aged 32.
 Zysimachus died 281 before Christ, aged 80.
 Zytelton, Thomas, died 1481, aged 79.
 Zytelton, Bishop of Carlisle, the antiquarian, died 1768.
 — Lord, born 1700, married 1742, created a peer 1756, died Aug. 25, 1773.
 Macaulay, Graham, Mrs. the historian, died June 23, 1761.
 Macindlay, esq. of Tipperary, died June 1773, aged 143.
 Machiavel died 1530.
 Mackenzie, George, born 1636, died 1691.
 MacLaine, Dr. Archibald, died Nov. 24 1804, aged 82.
 MacLaurin, Colin, the mathematician, died 1746.
 Macklin, Mr. Charles, the comedian, died July 11, 1797, aged 97.
 Macmahone, Lord, hanged for treason, Nov. 1, 1644.
 Macquire, Lord, hanged at Tyburn, Feb. 20, 1645.
 Macrobius, Ambrosius, Aurel. Theod. died about 415.
 Maddox, Isaac, English controv. writer, died 1759.
 Magellan, Ferd. the navigator, died 1520.
 Magliabechi, the librarian, died 1714, aged 81.
 Mahomet born at Mecca, May 5, 570; began his errors, 619; the sect commenced, 622; died June 18, 631.
 Maintenon, Madam de, died 1719, aged 84.
 Maire, James le, Dutch navigator, died 1622.

- Maitland, William, the historian, died 1757.
 Maittaire, Michael, eminent writer, died 1747.
 Malachi flourished 397 before Christ.
 Malcolm, Sarah, executed in Fleet-street, March 7, 1738.
 Malebranche, born at Paris, 1638, died 1715.
 Malherbe, Francis, French writer, born 1555, died 1628.
 Mallet, David, dramatic author, died 1765.
 Malmsbury, William of, wrote in 1140.
 Malpighi born in Italy 1628, died 1694.
 Manassch chosen high priest 253 before Christ.
 Mandeville, Bernard, of Holland, died 1733, aged 65.
 ——— Sir John, the traveller, died 1372.
 Manlius, M. thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, 484 before Christ.
 Manning, Cromwell's spy, executed abroad, 1655.
 Mansfield, earl of, died March 15, 1793, aged 89.
 Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of king Henry VII.
 died June 29, 1509.
 ——— Countess of Salisbury, daughter of the duke of Clarence, brother
 of Edward IV. beheaded May 27, 1541, aged 70.
 Mariana, Juan, historian of Spain, died 1424, aged 87.
 Marise, William, a nobleman's son, drawn, hanged, and quartered for
 piracy, 1241.
 Mark, St. died in 68.
 Markland, Jeremiah, born Aug. 1662, died July 7, 1776.
 Marlborough, J. Duke of, died June 16, 1722, aged 72.
 ——— Sarah, Duchess of, died Oct. 18, 1744.
 Marloe, Christopher, killed by his rival, 1593.
 Marmion, Shakerley, English dramatic writer, died 1639.
 Marot, Clement, French poet, born 1495, died 1544.
 Marshall, Thomas, English divine and writer, died 1685.
 Marsham, sir John, born 1602, died 1685.
 Marston, John, dramatic author, died about 1614.
 Martin, St. died about 402.
 ——— Thomas, English antiquarian, died 1771.
 ——— Benjamin, English mathematician, died 1782.
 Martial, born at Bilboa, 34, died 109.
 Martyn, John, the botanist, died 1768.
 Martyr, Peter, born 1500, died at Zurich, Nov. 12, 1562.
 Marvel, Andrew, the patriot, born 1620, died 1678.
 Mary de Medicis, Queen-mother of France, visited England, 1638.
 ——— mother of Christ, died in 45, aged 60.
 ——— queen of Scots, fled to England, May 16, 1568, (*vide* Sovereigns), be-
 headed Feb. 8, 1589, aged 44.
 Maskelyne, Neville, English astronomer, died 1772.
 Mason, Rev. William, poet, died 1797.
 Massinger Philip, dramatic writer, died 1640, aged 55.
 Matthew, St. died in 65.
 ——— of Westminster, English historian, died 1379.
 Matthews, admiral, discarded the navy service, Oct. 22, 1744.
 Matthias was high-priest six years before Christ.
 Maty, Dr. Matthew, died Aug. 2, 1776.
 ——— Henry, critical author, died 1787.
 Maurice, of Nassau, Prince of Orange, died 1625.
 Mauritius, alias O'Fihely, archbishop of Tuam, died 1513.

Eminent and Remarkable Persons.

- Maximilian, the emperor, enlisted as a captain and subjects under Henry VIII. when he invaded France, 1513.
- May, Thomas, dramatic poet, died 1652.
- Mayer, Tobias, the astronomer, died 1762.
- Mayersbach, the celebrated water doctor, died Jan. 1798.
- Mayne, Rev. Dr. Jasper, born 1604, died 1672.
- Maynwaring, Arthur, born 1668, died 1712.
- Mazarine, Cardinal, died 1661, aged 59.
- Mead, Dr. Richard, born 1672, died 1754.
- Mechain, M. French astronomer, born Aug. 16, 1744, died September 4, 1804.
- Mede, Joseph, English divine, born 1585, died 1638.
- Medicis, Laurence de, called the father of learning, born 1448, died 1492.
- Mela, Pomponino, a Spanish geographer, died 45.
- Melanethon, Philip, born 1495, died 1560, aged 65.
- Melville, sir James, Scotch historian, died 1620.
- Menage, Giles, French writer, born at Angiers 1613, died 1692.
- Mercator, Gerard, Flemish geographer, born 1512, died 1594.
- Nich. of Holstein, astronomer, died 1690.
- Merlin, the prophet, lived 477.
- Merrick, the learned James, died 1769.
- Mersennus, French writer, born 1588, died 1648.
- Mervin, Lord Audley, hanged May 13, 1631.
- Metastasio, the Italian poet, born 1698, died 1762, aged 84.
- Methuselah died 1656 of the world, aged 969.
- Metius, James, of Antwerp, inventor of telescopes, died 1612.
- Meton, inventor of the Metonic Circle, 430 before Christ.
- Mezeray, the French historian, born 1610, died 1683.
- Micah, the prophet, flourished 754 before Christ.
- Middleton, sir Hugh, who brought the New River water to London, died 1589.
- Dr. Conyers, born 1683, died 1750.
- Mildmay, Sir Walter, founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge, died 1640.
- Mill, Rev. Dr. John, born about 1645, died 1707.
- Henry, learned in hydraulics, died 1770.
- Millier, Rev. James, born 1703, died 1743.
- Miller, Phil. died Dec. 18, 1771, aged 80.
- Milles, Jeremiah, English divine and antiquary, died 1784.
- Milton, John, born 1608, died blind 1674.
- Minos, the law-giver, reigned at Crete 1432 B. C.
- Mirabeau, the French statesman, died 1791.
- Mist, the printer, imprisoned, June 1721.
- Mitchell, Joseph, born 1684, died 1738.
- Molesworth, Robert, born 1656, died 1725.
- Moliere, John Baptist, French comedian, born 1620, died 1673.
- Molyneux, William, astronomer, born 1656, died 1698.
- Moll, Herm. English geographer, died 1732.
- Mongault, Nicholas Hubert, French writer, born 1674, died 1746.
- Monk, General, born 1608, arbiter of England's fate, 1659; made duke of Albemarle, July 13, 1660; died January 4, 1669-70.
- Monmouth, Jeffery of, wrote in 1152.
- Duke of, beheaded 1685, aged 35.
- Monro, Dr. John, died Dec. 27, 1791, aged 77.
- Montague, Michael de, died 1502, aged 59.
- Lady Mary Wortley, elegant writer, died 1762.

- Montesquieu, Charles Secondat, Baron, born 1689, died 1753.
 Montezuma, king of Mexico, died 1520.
 Montraucon, French antiquarian, born 1655, died 1741, aged 86.
 Montrose, Marquis of, executed at Edinburgh 1650, aged 37.
 Moore, Philip, English divine, translator of the bible, &c. into the Manks language, died 1783.
 — James English dramatic writer, died 1734.
 Morant, Philip, English historian, died 1770.
 More, sir Thomas, born 1480, beheaded July 6, 1535, aged 55.
 Morell, Dr. Thomas, learned divine, died 1784, aged 83.
 Moreri, born in France 1643, died 1680.
 Morley, Lord, tried at Westminster-hall for murder, 1666.
 Mores, Edward Rowe, English antiquarian, died 1778.
 Mortimer, Roger, Earl of March, hanged Nov. 29, 1330.
 — John, English writer on husbandry, died 1736.
 Morton, Bishop of Durham, born 1564, died 1659.
 — Dr. Charles, died Feb. 10, 1799, aged 83.
 Moses, born 1571; called down the ten plagues of Egypt 1492; received the tables of stone on Mount Sinai, May 4, 1491; died 1451 before Christ.
 Moshim, John Laurence, German writer, born 1695, died 1755.
 Moss, Rev. Dr. Robert, born about 1667, died 1729.
 Movat, Mr. a surgeon at Dumfries, Scotland, died in March 1776, aged 136.
 Moulin, Cha. du, French writer, born 1500, died 1566.
 Mount, Mr. John, of Laugholme, Dumfries, Scotland, died in March 1776, aged 136.
 Mountford, William, born 1659, murdered, aged 32.
 Mountain, Mr. the mathematician, died May 5, 1779.
 Muntzer, Thomas, founder of the sect of Anabaptists, put to death 1525.
 Murphy, Arthur, died June 18, 1105, aged 77.
 Murray, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, killed Jan. 23, 1570.
 Musgrove, Dr. William, English physician and antiquarian, died 1721.
 Nahum, the prophet, flourished 758 before Christ.
 Napier, John, inventor of Logarithms, born 1550, died 1617.
 Nash, Richard, Esq. of Bath, died Feb. 12, 1761.
 Naylor, the quaker, born 1616, whipped, &c. December 4, 1656, died 1660.
 Nabuchadnezzar, king of Assyria, 606 before Christ.
 Nehemiah, the prophet, flourished 450 before Christ.
 Nelson, Robert, born 1656, died 1715.
 — Admiral Lord Viscount, Duke of Bronte, killed in battle in the glorious battle off Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, buried at the public expence in St. Paul's cathedral, with a splendour never before witnessed in these kingdoms, Jan. 10, 1806.
 Nero murdered his mother 55, died 68, aged 32.
 Nesbit, Dr. English physician, died 1761.
 Newhoff, Theodore, king of Corsica, died in London, 1757.
 Newman, Thomas, of Brington, near Bristol, died 1542, aged 152.
 Newton, Sir Isaac, born Dec. 25, 1642; knighted by queen Elizabeth 1705; died March 20, 1726 7.
 Newton, Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Bristol, eminent writer, died 1782.
 Nicholson, William, Archbishop of Cashell, antiquarian, died 1727.
 Nicolle, Peter, born in France 1625, died 1695.
 Nicomedes, the mathematician, inventor of the geometrical curve, called conchoides, flourished 290.

Eminent and Remarkable Persons.

- Nicot, J. introducer of tobacco into France, died 1600.
 Noah directed to build the ark 1536 of the world, 120 before the flood; died 1998 before Christ, aged 950.
 Nolles, Abbe, learned philosopher, died 1770.
 Nonius, Spanish physician and mathematician, inventor of the angles of 45 degrees in every meridian, died 1577.
 Norden, Frederick, eminent designer and engraver, died 1742.
 Norfolk, Duke of, beheaded on Tower hill, May 8, 1572.
 Norman, John, the first Lord Mayor of London that went by water to Westminster to be sworn, 1453.
 Norris, Rev. John, born 1657, died after 1710.
 Norris, sir John, English Admiral, died 1749.
 Northumberland, Dudley, beheaded for attempting to put lady Jane Grey on the English throne, 1553.
 ——— Earl of, beheaded at York, 1572.
 Nugent, Thomas, L.L.D. died May 27, 1727.
 Norwood, Richard, measured a degree in England 1632, which was the first accurate measure.
 Obodiah prophesied 587 before Christ.
 Occam, William, died 1343.
 Occleve, Thomas, English poet, successor to Chaucer, flourished 1420.
 Odell, Thomas, dramatic writer, died 1749.
 O'Conner, Roderic, last Irish monarch, died 1198, very old.
 Occolampadius, the reformer, died 1531, aged 49.
 Oepidus, king of Thebus, 1266 before Christ.
 Ogden, Samuel, divine and writer, died 1778.
 Ogilby, John, the geographer, born 1600, died 1676.
 Ogle, John, English poet, the modern Chaucer, died 1746.
 ——— Sir Chaloner, brave English admiral, died 1750.
 Oglethorpe, general, died 1785.
 O'Hara, Kene, Irish dramatic writer, died 1784.
 Oldcastle, sir John, hanged and burnt without temple-bar 1418; the first Protestant martyr.
 Oldfield, Mrs. Ann, celebrated actress, died 1730.
 Oldham, John, born 1653; died 1683.
 Oldmixon, John, born in George I's. reign.
 Oldys, William, antiquarian and writer, died 1761.
 O'Leary, Dr. Arthur, eminent Catholic priest, died Jan. 8, 1802.
 Orange, William I. Prince of, assassinated June 30, 1584.
 Origen died 254, aged 69.
 Orlando Furioso, died 1772.
 Orleans, Duke of, assassinated at Paris, Nov. 23, 1407, by order of the duke of Burgundy.
 Orleans, Duke of, Regent of France, died Nov. 22, 1723.
 ——— the infamous duke of, (or Egalite) was guillotined, Nov. 5, 1793.
 Ormond, duke of, impeached June 21, 1715; retired to France August following; 10,000l. reward offered by Ireland for taking him, Jan. 19, 1718.
 19; 5000l. offered by the English, March 1718-19; died in France, and was brought to England, and buried at Westminster, May 22, 1749.
 Orpheus, the poet, flourished 576 before Christ.
 Orsato, Sertorio, the antiquarian, poet and historian, was born 1617, died 1678.
 Orsato, John Baptist, physician, born 1674, died 1720.
 Ortelsius, Abraham, the geographer, born 1527, died 1598.
 Osborn and his wife murdered at Tring, Hertfordshire, for supposed witchcraft, April 22, 1751.

- Osburn, Francis, historian, born 1590, died 1659.
 Ossian flourished as a poet in 300.
 Ostervald, John Frederick, the divine, born 1663, died 1747.
 Otho, Emperor of Germany, visited England 1297.
 Ottoman, first Emperor of the Turks, 1323.
 Otway, Thomas, English poet, born 1651, died 1685.
 Oughtred, Rev. William, born 1573, died 1660.
 Overbury, sir Thomas, poisoned in the Tower, Sept. 17, 1613, aged 32.
 Ovid, born at Sulmo 43 before Christ, died 15 after Christ.
 Owen, the Rev. Dr. John, died 1683, aged 66.
 Ozanam, James, an eminent mathematician, born 1640, died 1717.
 Ozell, John, died Oct. 1743, a master of the languages.
 Pace, Richard, Dean of St. Paul's, died 1552, aged 50.
 Pagi, Anthony, the critic, born 1624, died 1694.
 Paley, Dr. William, Archdeacon of Carlisle, died May 25, 1805.
 Palladio, the architect, flourished in 1576.
 Palliser, sir Hugh, died March 19, 1796, aged 75.
 Palsgrave, John, English dramatic writer, flourished 1531.
 Pantaloon, Sa, the Spanish Ambassador's brother, executed for murder, July 6, 1654.
 Par, Robert, died at Kinver, Salop, aged 124, Sept. 21, 1757.
 — Thomas, died 1635, aged 152. He lived in ten reigns.
 Paracelsus died 1534, aged 48.
 Pare, Ambrose, French surgeon, died about 1584.
 Paris, Matthew, the historian, died 1259.
 Parkinson, John, the botanist, died 1690.
 Parnell, Thomas, English divine and poet, died 1718.
 Parry, Dr. executed for a plot against Elizabeth, 1685.
 Parsons, Robert, the Jesuit, born 1554, died 1610.
 Partridge, John, the astrologer, born 1644, died 1715.
 Pascal, Blaise, born at Auvergne 1623, died 1662.
 Paterculus, Vall. flourished about 30.
 Patrick, St. first bishop in Ireland, died 491, aged 122.
 Patrick, Simon, Bishop of Ely, eminent writer, died 1707.
 Patru, Oliver, French writer, born 1604, died 1681.
 Patten, Margaret, died near Paisley, in Scotland, in 1739, aged 138.
 Paul, St. converted 33, caught into the 3d Heaven 44; visited Athens and Corinth 50. died June 29, 67.
 Pearce, Dr. Zach. Bishop of Rochester, died 1774, aged 84.
 Peck, Francis. English antiquarian, died 1743.
 Peckham, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, the first writer on perspective, 1279.
 Pelham, Henry, English statesman, died 1754, aged 60.
 Pell, Rev. Dr. John, born 1611, died 1685.
 Pemberton, Dr. Henry, English physician and philosopher, died 1771.
 Penn, sir William, brave English admiral, died 1670.
 — William, settler of Pennsylvania, born 1644, died 1718.
 Pennant, Thomas, the tourist, died Dec. 16, 1793, aged 73.
 Penny, Mr. of Clement's-inn, murdered by his servant, May 18, 1741.
 Pepusch, J. Christopher, English musician, died 1752.
 Percy, Henry, earl of Northumberland, last male heir of that family, died 1669.
 Pericles, Athenian general, died 429 before Christ, aged 70.
 Perrault, Charles, French writer, died 1688.
 Perrean, Robert and Daniel, were executed for forgery, Jan. 17, 1775,

- Perron, Anquetil du, French orientalist, died Oct. 30, 1805.
 Perrott, Mr. a bankrupt, lauded for embezzling his effects, Oct. 5, 1761.
 Persius, Flaccus, born Dec. 4, 42, died aged 28.
 Pertinax died 193, aged 60.
 Petau, Dennis, French writer, born 1583, died 1652.
 Petavius, born 1652, died 69.
 Peter, St. baptised Cornelius, and established a bishop at Antioch 37, established the see of Rome 41, died 76.
 — I. of Russia, visited England, 1697; disinherited his eldest son, Feb. 1716; condemned him to death, June 21, 1717; took the title of Emperor, Oct. 1721.
 — II. married his prime minister's daughter, Nov. 30, 1729; died of the small-pox, Jan. 19, 1730.
 — III. deposed and murdered, July 16, 1762.
 Petrarch, Francis, born at Arezzo 1304, died 1374.
 Phœdrus born 47 before Christ, died 31 after.
 Phalaris, the tyrant of Crete, died 561 before Christ.
 Pharamond, first French monarch, died 428.
 Pharaoh ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed 1573; drowned, with his army, Monday, May 11, 1491 before Christ.
 Phidias, the statuary, lived 486 before Christ.
 Philæus, of Cos grammarian, flourished 280 before Christ.
 Philip, king of Macedon, murdered by Pausanius, 336.
 — of Castile driven by a storm to England, 1505.
 Philips, Ambrose, dramatic poet, died 1748.
 — Catharine, the celebrated Orinda, died 1644.
 — John, English poet, died 1708, aged 30.
 Philostratus, the Greek sophist, lived about 200.
 Philpot, John, an alderman in London, stabbed Wat Tyler in Smithfield, 1381.
 Picart, John, the mathematician and astronomer, died 1693.
 Pichegru, General, found dead in his prison, supposed to be privately murdered by order of Bonaparte, April 5, 1804.
 Picus, prince of Mirandola, memorable for his extraordinary genius and memory in language, died 1494.
 Pierce, Alice, concubine to Edward III. 1375.
 Pilate made governor of Judea 27, killed himself 40.
 Pilkington, Letitia, born 1712, died Aug. 20, 1750.
 Pindar, the poet, died 435 before Christ, aged 80.
 Pitcairne, Dr. Archibald, born 1652, died 1713.
 Pithou, Pierre, French writer, died 1596.
 Pitt, Thomas, Governor of Madras, possessor of the great diamond, father of the Earl of Chatham, died 1726.
 — William, earl of Chatham, died May 11, 1778, aged 70, and buried at the public expence in Westminster Abbey, June 9 following.
 — William, son of the foregoing, and Prime Minister of England, died Jan. 23, 1806.
 — Rev. Christian, English poet, born 1699, died 1748.
 Pizarro, admiral Francis, died 1541, aged 63.
 Platina, the historian, died 1431, aged 60.
 Plato died 384 before Christ.
 Plautus died 184 before Christ.
 Playford, John, English musician and composer, died 1693.
 Pliny, the elder, died 79, aged 56.
 — the younger, born 62, died 116.

- Plot, Dr. Robert, antiquarian and historical writer, born 1641, died 1695.
- Plunket, Oliver, titular archbishop of Dublin, hanged at Tyburn, with Edward Fitzharris, July 1, 1681.
- Plutarch died 119, aged 69.
- Pococke, Rev. Dr. Edward, born 1604, died 1661.
- Dr. Richard, bishop of Meath, the traveller, died 1765.
- Poggins, the reviver of Greek and Latin literature, died 1459.
- Pole, cardinal, died Nov. 18, 1558, aged 58.
- Polignac, cardinal, French writer, died 1741.
- Pollio, a Roman orator and poet, who occasioned the first library being opened at Rome for public use, died in 42.
- Polybius, born at Megalopolis 205 before Christ.
- Poinfret, Rev. Mr. the poet, died young, 1709.
- Pompadour, the marchioness, died 1765.
- Pompey killed in Egypt 48 before Christ, aged 59.
- Pomponius Mela, the geographer, died in 40.
- Poole, Matthew, English divine and writer, died 1669.
- Pope, sir Thomas, founder of Trinity college, Oxford, born 1508, died 1588.
- Pope, Alexander, the poet, died 1744, aged 55.
- Pope, Pius VI. expelled Rome by the French, and fled in exile, Feb. 4, 1796; died April 19, 1799, aged 81.
- Popple, William, English dramatic author, died 1764.
- Porteous, Captain, attending an execution at Edinburgh, apprehending a rescue, ordered the soldiers to fire, April 14 1736; accused of murder and convicted, but respited by queen Caroline, June 22, 1736; put to death by the mob at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1736.
- Portuguese ambassador's brother beheaded for murder, 1654.
- Postel, William, French writer, born 1505, died 1581.
- Postlethwaite, Malachy, English writer died 1767.
- Porter, archbishop, died 1747, aged 73.
- Powell, George, English actor and dramatic writer, died 1714.
- Pownell, governor, author of a Treatise on Antiquities, &c. died Feb. 25, 1105, aged 84.
- Pretender, the old, born June 10, 1688, died 1776.
- the young, his son, born Nov. 31, 1720, died Jan. 31, 1788, without male issue. His natural daughter assumed the title of Duchess of Albany, and was born in 1763, and died 1789. His brother the cardinal was born March 6, 1725.
- Price, Mr. glass-stainer, died 1765.
- Prichard, Mrs. celebrated actress, died 1769.
- Prideaux, Humphrey, historian and critic, born 1648, died 1724.
- Priestley, Dr. Joseph, died Feb. 9, 1804.
- Pringle, sir John, physician, died 1782.
- Prior, Matthew, died Sept. 18, 1721, aged 56.
- Provinzale, eminent in mosaic, born 1535, died 1579.
- Prynne, William, born 1600; tried by the Star Chamber 1633; stood in the pillory May 1634; again 1637; took his seat in the Long Parliament, Nov. 28, 1640; died October 24, 1669.
- Psalmazar, George, the pretended Japanese, died 1763.
- Ptolomy, Philo, flourished 234 before Christ.
- Puffendorf, died 1694, aged 63.
- Pulteney, William, struck out of the list of Privy Counsellors, July 1, 1731, died earl of Bath 1764.
- Purcell, Henry, the celebrated musician, died 1695.

- Pyrrhus began to reign at Epirus 295; lost 20,000 men in battle with the Romans to their 5000; killed by a woman's throwing a tile at him, 272 before Christ.
- Pythagoras died 497 before Christ, aged 71.
- Quarles, Francis, English poet and writer, died 1644.
- Quin, James, the comedian, born 1693, died 1766, aged 73.
- Quinault, Phil. French writer, born 1635, died 1688.
- Quiney, Dr John, eminent English physician, died 1723.
- Quincy, le Marq. French engineer, and military author, died 1720.
- Quintilian died about 94.
- Quirini, cardinal, the learned traveller, died 1755.
- Quivedo, the Spanish poet, died 1647.
- Itabelais, Francis, French writer, born 1483, died 1553.
- Rabutin, count de Bussy, born 1622, died 1693.
- Raleigh, sir Walter, beheaded Oct. 29, 1618, aged 65.
- Ralph, James, English historian and poet, died 1672.
- Ramsay, Allen, Scotch poet, died 1743.
- Ramus, Peter, French writer, born 1515, died 1573.
- Randolph, Thomas, English historian, born 1605, died 1634.
- Rapin, Rene, died 1687, aged 72.
- de Thoyas, English historian, died May 16, 1725, aged 64.
- Radcliff, Dr. John, died and left 40,000l. to the University of Oxford, Nov. 1, 1714. His statue erected Dec. 21, 1723. Library began May 12, 1737.
- Ray, Rev. John, the naturalist, born 1628, died 1705.
- Rawlinson, Dr. Richard, antiquarian, died 1755.
- Raynell, Abbe, the historian, died March 1796, aged 84.
- Read, an alderman of London, sent as a common soldier, for refusing the king an arbitrary benevolence, 1544.
- Reaumur, M. de, the French philosopher, born 1683, died 1757.
- Record, Robert, first English writer on algebra, about 1557.
- Reeve, Clara, English writer, died Jan. 1808, aged 70.
- Regiomontanus, John Muller, astronomer, poisoned at Rome, 1476.
- Regnier, Mathur, French writer, 1573, died 1613.
- Rhees, the last king of South Wales, killed 1094.
- Ricant, sir Paul, English writer and critic, died 1700.
- Ricci, Lawrence, the last General of the society of Jesuits, born August 2, 1703; made General of the order, May 21, 1758; imprisoned at Rome, Sept. 22, 1773; died Nov. 24, 1776, aged 72.
- Richardson, Samuel, moral writer, died 1761, aged 72.
- Richlieu, cardinal, died 1642, aged 57.
- Ridley, Bishop of London, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555.
- Rizzio, David, an Italian musician, killed March 9, 1566.
- Robert, duke of Normandy, died in prison 1107.
- Robertson, of Hopetoun-hall, near Edinburgh, died 1793, aged 137.
- Rodney, admiral lord, died May 24, 1792.
- Robin Hood died 1247.
- Robins, Benjamin, English mathematician and engineer, died 1751.
- Roche foucault, duke of, died 1680, aged 68.
- Rochester, William, earl of, died 1680, aged 32.
- Roger de Hovedon, the historian, flourished 1192.
- Rogers, captain Woods, English navigator, died 1732.
- Rollin, Charles, died 1741, aged 80.
- Rollo, first duke of Normandy, conquered that country from the crown of France, 876.

- Rook, admiral s r George, died 1768, aged 47.
 Rosamond, born 1162 ; shut up at Woodstock 1177.
 Roscius flourished 60 before Christ.
 Roscommon, earl of, English poet, died 1684.
 Roubilliac, the sculptor, died Jan. 11, 1762.
 Rousseau, John James, French poet, died July 2, 1778, aged 72.
 Rowe, Nicholas, made poet laureat, Aug. 11, 1715, died Dec. 6, 1718, aged 44.
 Rowe, Eliz. died Feb. 20, 1737, aged 63.
 Rowley, William, cotemporary with Shakespeare.
 ——— eminent English mathematician, died 1728.
 Roy, Julian, French mechanic, died 1759.
 Ruffhead, Owen, eminent English lawyer, died 1769.
 Rupert, prince, died Nov. 29, 1681, aged 62.
 Rushworth, John, born 1607, died 1690.
 Russel, Lord William, beheaded July 21, 1683.
 ——— Admiral, died 1627, aged 75.
 Rust, Archbishop of Dromore, died 1570.
 Rutherford, Dr. Thomas, died 1774, aged 66.
 Ruyter, Dutch admiral, died 1676, aged 69.
 Ryan, Lucy, eminent actor and dramatic writer, died 1760.
 Ryer, Peter du, French writer, born 1605, died 1678.
 Rymer, Thomas, English antiquarian and historian, died 1713.
 Rysbrac, Jull, the sculptor, died 1770, aged 78.
 Sacheverel, Rev Dr. silenced, March 23, 1710, died 1724.
 Sadleir, sir Ralph, eminent English statesman, died 1587.
 Sale, George, translator of the Alcoran, died 1736.
 Salisbury, Sally, died in Newgate, Feb. 25, 1724.
 Sallo, Dennis de, French writer, born 1626, died 1669.
 Sallustius, died 34 before Christ.
 Salmon, Nathaniel, English divine and historian, died 1740.
 ——— William, English miscellaneous writer, died 1685.
 Sancho, Ignatius, the African, died 1780.
 Sandcroft, archbishop of Canterbury, born 1616 ; committed to the Tower, tried and acquitted, 1688 ; deprived 1689 ; died Nov. 26, 1693, aged 77.
 Sanderson, Robert, English antiquary, died 1741.
 Sandys, sir Edwin, born about 1561, died 1629.
 ——— George, the traveller, died 1643.
 Sanquir, lord, hanged for killing a fencing master, 1612.
 Sanson, Nich. eminent French geographer, died 1667.
 Santry, lord, condemned for murder in Ireland, April 27, 1739.
 Sappho lived 603 before Christ.
 Sarpi, Father Paul, born 1552, died 1634.
 Sarasin, John, French writer, died 1654.
 Sarti, Sig. musical composer, died July 28 1802.
 Savage, Richard, born 1698 ; condemned for murder, 1727 ; pardoned 1733 ; died 1743.
 Savile, sir Henry, born 1540, died 1622.
 Sanderson, Dr. N. the mathematician, died 1739, aged 57.
 Saurin, James, French divine, born 1677, died 1730.
 Saxe, Count, died 1750, aged 54.
 Scævola, Mutius, burnt his right hand before Porsenna, for killing the Secretary, when he intended to have slain Porsenna himself, 508 before Christ.
 Scales, lord, murdered by a ferryman, Aug. 19, 1460.

- Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, died 1558, aged 75.
 ———— Joa. French writer, born 1609, aged 69.
 Scanderbeg died 1467, aged 63.
 Scarborough, sir Charles, English anatomist, died 1702.
 Scharren, Paul, French writer, born 1610, died 1660.
 Schiller, Frederick, German poet, born Nov. 10, 1759, died May 9, 1805.
 Schomburgk, Dr. Isaac, English physician, died 1780.
 Schomberg, duke of, landed in Ireland Aug. 13, 1690; killed at the battle of the Boyne 1690.
 Schwartz, Berth. discoverer of gunpowder, died 1340.
 Scot, Reginald, eminent English writer, died 1599.
 Scotus, John, died 823.
 ———— Marianus, the historian, flourished 1086.
 Scrimmer, Henry, learned Scotchman, died 1561.
 Scrimshaw, Mrs. Jane, died in Rosemary-lane work-house, Tower-hill, aged 127, Dec. 6, 1711.
 Scudery, George, French writer, born 1603, died 1667.
 ———— Magdalen de, French writer, died 1701.
 Season, Dr. Henry, died 1775.
 Seaton, Rev. Thomas, who instituted the prize poems at Cambridge, born about 1684, died 1750.
 Secker, Dr. Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1768.
 Sedley, sir Charles, born about 1636, died about 1720.
 Segar, sir William, English heraldic writer, died 1633.
 Sejanus, died 31.
 Selden, John, born 1584, died Oct. 30, 1654.
 Semiramis, queen of Assyria, died 1665 before Christ.
 Seneca, born at Corduba in 1, died 64.
 Servetus, burnt at Geneva, Oct. 27, 1553.
 Settle, Elkanah, born 1645, died 1724.
 Severus, died, died 211, aged 56.
 Sevigne, Marchioness de, born 1626, died 1696.
 Sewall, Dr. George, eminent physician, died Feb. 8, 1747.
 Seymour, lord, made Lord High Admiral, 1574, married the widow of Henry VIII. March 1548, who died in child-bed Sept. following; he was beheaded on Tower-hill, March 20, 1549.
 Shadwell, Thomas, born 1640, died Nov. 20, 1692.
 Shaftesbury, earl of, born 1671, died 1713.
 Shakespeare, born 1564, died April 3, 1616.
 Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrew's, born 1618; shot in his coach May 3, 1679.
 ———— Archbishop of York, died 1714.
 Shaw, Dr. Thomas, English traveller, died 1751.
 ———— Cuthbert, English poet, died 1771.
 Shebbeare, Dr. pillored in Charing-cross, Dec. 5, 1758; died Aug. 1782, aged 79.
 Sheldon, archbishop, died Nov. 9, 1677.
 Shenstone, William, English poet and miscellaneous writer, died 1768.
 Shepery, John, the poet, died 1542, aged 38.
 Sherard, William, founder of the botanic professorship at Oxford, died 1728.
 Sherburn, sir Edward, born 1618, killed in a mutiny at Oxford, June 12, 1646.
 Sheridan, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1685, died 1738.
 ———— Thomas, English actor and writer, died 1782.

- Shirley, James, born 1594, died 1666.
 Sherlock, Dr. Thomas, Bishop of London, died 1761.
 Shore, Jane, mistress of Edward IV. did penance 1483; her husband executed for coining, 1496.
 Short, Dr. Thomas, English physician, died 1665.
 — James, eminent optician, died 1768.
 Shovel, sir Cloudsley, lost on the rocks of Seilly, Oct. 22, 1707, aged 56.
 Shuter, Edward, the comedian, died in Nov. 17, 1776.
 Sidney, sir Philip, born 1554, killed in battle Sept. 22, 1586.
 — Algernon, beheaded Dec. 7, 1683.
 Sigebert, the historian, died 1113.
 Sigismund, the emperor, visited England 1419, died 1438.
 Simnel, Lambert, crowned in Ireland, 1487.
 Simon, Magus, the first heretic, came to Rome 41.
 Simonides, the poet, flourished 503 before Christ.
 Simpson, Thomas, English mathematician, died 1761.
 Sirmond, James, the French writer, born 1559, died 1631.
 Sisypus, first king of Corinth, 1504 before Christ.
 Sixtus V. Pope, 1585.
 Skelton, Rev. John, the poet, died 1589.
 Skinner, Stephen, English physician and antiquarian, died 1607.
 — Alderman, born Jan. 14, 1737, died Jan. 30, 1806.
 Slingsby, sir Henry, governor of Hull, and Dr. Hewitt, beheaded on Tower-hill, June 8, 1658.
 Sloane, sir Hans, born 1660, died Jan. 11, 1752-3.
 Smalridge, Dr. George, Bishop of Bristol, poet and writer, died 1719.
 Smart, Rev. Christopher, died 1771.
 Smellie, Dr. William, eminent anatomist, died 1763.
 Smith, sir Thomas, historian, born 1514, died 1577.
 — Edmund, the poet, died 1710, aged 41.
 — Dr. Robert, of Cambridge, died 1768, aged 82.
 — Rev. Dr. Thomas, biographer, born 1638, died 1710.
 Smollet, Dr. Tobias, the historian, died Sept. 17, 1771.
 Snape, Rev. Dr. born 1672.
 Snell, Hannah, the female soldier, had a pension settled on her, June 1736.
 Snelling, Thomas, writer on coins, died 1773.
 Sobieski, John, king of Poland, died 1696.
 Socrates put to death 401 before Christ, aged 70.
 Solander, Dr. naturalist, died May 13, 1782.
 Solon, the law-giver, born 549 before Christ, died aged 80.
 Somerville, William, English poet, died 1743.
 Somner, Wm. the antiquary, born 1606, died 1669.
 Sophocles died 406 before Christ, aged 90.
 South, Rev. Dr. Robert, born 1633, died 1716.
 Southern, Thomas, born 1660, died May 26, 1746.
 Spanheim, Ezek. born at Geneva 1629, died 1710.
 — Fred. born at ditto, 1632, died 1701.
 Speed, John, the historian, died July 1629, aged 76.
 Spelman, sir Henry, the antiquarian, died 1611, aged 80.
 Spencer, John, Dean of Ely, died 1693, aged 62.
 Spencers, father, son, and grandson; the father was hanged at Bristol, aged 90, in Oct. 1329; the son was hanged at Hereford, Nov. 24 following; the grandson was beheaded at Bristol, 1400.
 Spencer, the poet, born 1510, died 1598.
 Spinckes, Rev. Nathaniel, born 1653, died 1727.

- Spinoza, Bened. born at the Hague, 1677, aged 44.
 Spooner, Mr. at Tamworth, Warwickshire, died aged 57, who weighed 40 stone 9lb. and measured 4 feet 3 inches across the shoulders, April 30, 1775.
 Spotswood, Abp. of St. Andrew's, born 1565, died 1639.
 Sprat, Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, historian, died 1713.
 Stackhouse, Thomas, English divine and historian, died 1752.
 Stanhope, Dr. Geo. born 1660, died 1728.
 Stanislaus, the abdicated king of Sweden, burnt by accident, Feb. 6, 1768, aged 89.
 ——— Poniatowsky, the last king of Poland, who was deprived of his kingdom 1795, died Feb. 11, 1798, aged 65, at Petersburg.
 Stanley, Thomas, the philosophic historian, died 1678.
 ——— George, of Hamington, near Salisbury, died 1719, aged 151.
 ——— Mr. John, musician, died 1786.
 Stapelton, Walter, Bishop of Exeter, murdered in London, in an insurrection, 1326.
 ——— sir Robert, dramatic writer, died 1669.
 Statius, born about 41, died about 102.
 Steele, sir Richard, died Sept. 1, 1729, aged 53.
 Stephen, the martyr, died Sept. 26, 33.
 Sterne, Rev. Lawrence, died 1768.
 Sternhold, Thomas, the poet, died 1541.
 Stevens, Geo. Alex. dramatic poet, died 1787.
 ——— Capt. John, lexicographer, died 1726.
 ——— George, the editor of Shakspeare, died January 21, 1800, aged 85.
 Stillington, bishop of Worcester, died 1699.
 Stilpo, the philosopher, died about 294 before Christ.
 Stow, John, the historian, died April 5, 1605, aged 80.
 Strabo flourished about 30 before Christ.
 Strafford, lord, beheaded May 12, 1642.
 Straight, John, English divine and poet, died 1740.
 Struensee and Brant, Danish Counts, beheaded at Copenhagen, April 22, 1772.
 Stripe, John, born 1643, died Dec. 1737.
 Stuart, Dr. Gilbert, the historian, died Aug. 13, 1786.
 Stukely, Dr. the antiquarian, died 1765.
 Sucklin, sir John, dramatic writer, born 1613, died 1642.
 Sudbury, Abp. of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels on Tower hill, June 14, 1531.
 Suetonius, the historian, flourished 110, died 118.
 Suidas, the learned lexicographer, lived in 1087.
 Sully, duke de, died 1641, aged 82.
 Sulpitius, the historian, died 420.
 Sutton, Thomas, founder of the charter-house, born 1532, died 1611.
 Swift, dean of St. Patrick's, died Oct. 1745, aged 78.
 Swieten, Baron Van, died June 1772.
 Swiney, Mac Owen, dramatic author, died 1754.
 Sydenham, Dr. Thomas, died Dec. 29, 1689, aged 65.
 Sydney, Algernon, died 1683, aged 66.
 ——— Sir Philip, died 1586.
 Syngé, Abp. of Luam, born 1659, died July 14, 1741.
 Sysigambis, mother of Darius, on hearing the death of Alexander, starved herself, 324 before Christ.
 Tacitus lived in 79.

- Tallard, Marshal, taken prisoner by the English, 1704, died 1728.
 Tamerlane, conqueror of Asia, born 1336, died 1405.
 Tanner, Thomas, bishop of St. Asaph, antiquarian, died 1735.
 Tasso, Orland, musician, died 1594.
 Tate, Nahum, poet laureat, died 1716.
 Taverner, William, dramatic writer, died 1731.
 ——— John Bapt. famous French traveller, died 1689.
 Taylor, John, the water poet, died 1654, aged 74.
 ——— Bishop of Downe, died August 13, 1667.
 Tell, William, shot Grisor, the Austrian Governor, 1317.
 Temple, sir William, died Jan. 1669, aged 69.
 Templeman, Dr. Peter, English physician, died 1769.
 Tenison, Dr. Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1715.
 Terence died 159 B. C.
 Terpander, the musician, lived about 706 B. C.
 Tertullian, a father of the church, died 96, aged 85.
 Thales, the philosopher, born 640, died 572 before Christ.
 Themistocles, the Athenian General, died 449 before Christ.
 Theobald, Lewis, English dramatic writer, died 1742.
 Theocritus flourished 285 before Christ.
 Theodore, king of Corsica, abdicated his kingdom, 1737; died in an obscure lodging in Soho, London, 1756.
 Thespis, the poet, flourished about 539 before Christ.
 Thevenot, Melchizedec, the French traveller, died 1692.
 Thomson, James, died August 27, 1748, aged 46.
 Thompson, Mrs. near Dublin, died aged 135, October 1796.
 Thoresby, Ralph, born 1658, died Oct. 16, 1725.
 Thornton, Bonnel, died 1768.
 Thorp, murdered by the mob, 1640.
 Thorpe, John, antiquarian, died Aug. 2, 1792, aged 78.
 Thurlow, lord, died Sept. 12, 1806, aged 71.
 Thynne, Thomas, shot in Pall-mall, Feb. 12, 1682.
 Tickell, Thomas, English poet, died 1740.
 Tice, Mr. died at Hagley, Worcestershire, Feb. 26, 1774, aged 125.
 Ticho, Brahe, of Denmark, born 1546, died 1601.
 Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1694, aged 63.
 Timoleon, of Syracuse, died 337 before Christ.
 Tindale, Dr. Matthew, born 1657, died 1733.
 ——— William, hanged at Aulburgh, 1536.
 Tindal, Rev. Nicholas, died June 26, 1774.
 Tofts, Mary, the rabbit-woman, imposed upon the public, 1726.
 Toland, John, born 1670, died 1722.
 Tompion, Thomas, eminent English watchmaker, died 1669.
 Tooke, Ant. English divine and writer, died 1731.
 Torquatus, M. caused his own son to be put to death for having fought contrary to his orders, 340 before Christ.
 Tournefort, Joseph, botanist, died 1708.
 Trap, Rev. Dr. Jos. born 1679, died Nov. 1747.
 Treuchard, John, born 1662, died 1723.
 Tromp, Van, the Dutch Admiral, killed July 29, 1653.
 Tull, Jethro, eminent in husbandry, died 1741.
 Turner, Dr. William, the first English botanist, about 1650.
 Tyers, John, of Vauxhall, died 1787.
 Tyler, Wat, the rebel, killed 1381.
 Tyson, Dr. Edward, eminent physician, died 1708.

- Ulysses flourished 1149 before Christ.
 Upton, James, English grammarian, died 1749.
 Usher, James, Archbishop of Armagh, learned writer, born 1581, died 1656.
 Vahl, Martin, Danish naturalist and botanist, born October 10, 1749, died 1806.
 Valentin, the first professed polytheist, lived in 110.
 Valerius Flaccus, the Roman poet, died 104.
 Valerius Maximus, the latin historian, flourished in the Augustin age, about 45 before Christ.
 Valesius, the Arabian philosopher, flourished 250. He taught that concupiscence, destroyed the liberty of man, and to be saved, they should make themselves eunuchs.
 Valois, Henry de, French writer, born 1603, died 1676.
 Van-Paris, a Dutchman, burnt for arianism, in Edward VIth's reign.
 Vanburgh, sir John, died March 26, 1796.
 Van Swieten, the physician, died 1772.
 Vanini, burnt at Thoulouse, Feb. 19, 1619, aged 33.
 Varro, Terentius, died 28 before Christ, aged 88.
 Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese, discoverer of the East Indies, 1524.
 Vauban, Seb. Mareschal, engineer, died 1707, aged 74.
 Vaugelas, Claud, French writer, born 1585, died 1650.
 Vega, Lopez de, Spanish dramatist, cotemporary with Shakespear.
 Vernon, Admiral, died 1737, aged 73.
 Versteegen, Richard, the English antiquarian, died after 1625.
 Vertot, French historical writer, died 1735.
 Vesputius, Americus, a Florentine, discoverer of the West Indies, died after 1497.
 Vida, Hieron. the latin poet, died 1566, aged 96.
 Viper, Richard, English divine and author, died 1757.
 Vieta, the French mathematician, born 1540, died 1603.
 Villars, Marshal, the French general, died 1734, aged 79.
 Virgil, born at Andes, near Mantua, in 63; died at Brundisium, in Italy, 18 before Christ.
 Virgil, Polydore, died 1553, aged 80.
 Virginus slew his daughter, that she might not fall a sacrifice to the lust of Appius Claudius, 446 before Christ.
 Viterbes, Annus de, died 1492.
 Vittori, Pietro, died 1585.
 Vitruvius, the architect, flourished 135 before Christ.
 Voiture, Vincent, French poet, born 1598, died 1648.
 Vossius, John, German latin writer, born 1577, died 1649; Isaac, his son, the critic, born 1618, died 1688.
 Voltaire died 1778, aged 85.
 Wade, Marshal, died 1748, aged 75.
 Wager, Admiral, died 1743, aged 77.
 Wagstaffe, the Rev. Thomas, born 1645, died 1712.
 Wakeley, William, of Shiffnal, died 1714, aged 124.
 Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, polemical writer, born 1657, died 1737.
 Walker, the Rev. Mr. defended Londonderry, 1689; slain at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.
 Wallace, sir William, eminent Scotch general, killed 1304.
 Waller, Edmund, English poet, died 1687, aged 81.
 Walpole, sir Robert, earl of Oxford, born 1674; committed to the Tower

- 1712; took his seat in the House of Peers, February 11, 1741-2; died 1745.
- Walsh, English poet, born 1659, died 1703.
- Walsingham, Thomas, the historian, lived in 1454.
- Walton Brian, Bishop of Chester, editor of the Polyglot Bible, died 1661.
- Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, knocked down Wat Tyler with the city mace, 1381.
- Warbeck, Perkin, executed November 1499.
- Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, died June 11, 1799.
- Ward, Dr. Seth, born 1618, died 1689.
- Ward, Dr. John, the antiquary, born 1679, died 1758.
- Ware, sir James, eminent Irish historian, died 1666.
- Warren, sir Peter, English admiral, died 1752.
- Warwick, earl of, the King Maker, defeated and slain at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1441.
- Washington, General, died Dec. 15, 1799, aged 59.
- Waterland, Daniel, English divine and writer, died 1740.
- Watson, John, English divine and historian, died 1783.
- Watts, Dr. Isaac, born 1673, died 1748.
- Wedgewood, Josiah, the celebrated potter, died Jan. 3, 1795.
- West, Mr. Gilbert, died 1756.
- West, James, the antiquarian, died July 2, 1772.
- Wesley, Rev. John, died March 28, 1791, aged 88.
- Westminster, Matthew of, died about 1380.
- Wharton, Philip, Duke of, declared a traitor, April 3, 1729, died May 31, 1731.
- Wharton, John, English divine and historian, died 1694.
- William the astronomer, born 1667, died 1752.
- Whichcot, Rev. Benjamin, the theological writer, born 1609, died 1683.
- Whiston, Rev. William, the astronomer, born 1667, died 1752.
- Whittington, Robert, the rhetorician, flourished 1530.
- Whitby, Rev. Daniel, born 1638, died 1726.
- Whitehead, Paul, died December 30, 1774.
- William, poet laureat, died April 17, 1735.
- Whitfield, Rev. George, preached in the fields, 1735; excluded the church, May 10, 1739; died 1770, aged 56.
- Whittington, sir Richard, Lord Mayor of London, 1377.
- Whytt, Dr. Robert, English physician and writer, died 1766.
- Wickliffe, opposed the Pope's supremacy, 1377; died 1385; and 40 years after burnt for being an heretic.
- Wilkes, John, the patriot, died Dec. 26, 1797, aged 70.
- Winkins, David, English librarian at Lambeth, died 1740.
- William, Prince, son of Henry I. lost in his passage from Normandy, 1120.
- William of Malmsbury, English historian, flourished 1140.
- Williams, sir Charles Hanbury, English historian and poet, died 1759.
- Willis, Dr. Thomas, eminent English physician, &c. died 1675.
- Dr. Browne, died Feb. 1760.
- Willoughby, Francis, English natural historian, died 1672.
- Wilson, Thomas, bishop of Sodor and Man, the theologian, born 1662, died 1755.
- Wilson, Arthur, the historian, born 1596, died 1652.
- Samuel, of London, bequeathed 20,000l. to be lent out in small sums to industrious tradesmen, 1771.
- Winchelsea, Ann Kingsmill, Countess of, English poetess, died 1720.

- Windham, William, died June 4, 1810, aged 61.
 Wingate, Edmond, died Dec. 16, 1656, aged 62.
 Winkleman, Abbe, murdered at Trieste, 1768.
 Winslow James, the Danish anatomist, born 1669, died 1760.
 Wit, John de, murdered at the Hague, Aug. 10, 1672.
 Woffington, Margaret, eminent actress, died 1761.
 Wolfe, General, killed before Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759, aged 33.
 Wollfus, died 1580, aged 64.
 Wollaston, Rev. William, born 1652, died 1724.
 Wolsey, Minister to Henry VIII. 1513, Abp of York 1514, Cardinal 1515, Chancellor Dec. 24, following, Legate, 1518, resigned the seals Oct. 18, 1529, stripped of all his possessions, and died November 18, 1530, aged 59.
 Wood, Anthony, born 1632, died 1695.
 Woodfall, William, printer, died Aug. 1, 1803.
 Woodward, Dr. John, born 1665, died 1708.
 Woodward, Henry, English comedian, died 1777.
 Woolsey, sir William, drowned in his coach, July 4, 1723.
 Woolston, Thomas, born 1660, died 1763.
 Wootton, sir Henry, born 1568, died 1639.
 Worde, Winkin de, the printer, died 1534.
 Wormius, Olaus, the Danish historian, born 1568, died 1654. Christian, his grandson, the historian, died 1737.
 Wotten, Rev. Dr. William, died 1726, aged 60.
 Wray, Daniel, English antiquarian, died 1783.
 Wren, sir Christopher, architect, died 1725, aged 91.
 Wyat, sir Thomas, the poet, died 1541, aged 37.
 Wycherly, William, born 1640, died Jan. 1, 1715-16.
 Wykeham, William of, eminent English prelate, bishop of Winchester, died 1404.
 Xavier, sir Francis, died 1552.
 Xenophon died at Cornuth 359-359 B. C. aged 90.
 Ximenes, Cardinal de, died 1517, aged 80.
 Yalden, Thomas, English divine and poet, died 1736.
 Yates, Mrs. Mary, of Shiffnal, died Aug. 1776, aged 128.
 Young, Dr. Edward, died 1765, aged 81.
 Zachary, Pearce, bishop of Rochester, died 1774.
 Zeno died 246 B. C. aged 98.
 Zeno Apo. dram. died 1750.
 Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, died 265.
 Zenodatus, librarian at Alexandria, 287 B. C.
 Zephaniah, the prophet, flourished 641 B. C.
 Zinzendorf, Count Nicholas Lewis, founder of the Herrin-hunters, or Moravians, died June 9, 1760, aged 70.
 Zonaris, flourished 1118.
 Zoroaster flourished A. C. 600.
 Zuinglius, killed in the Swiss war, 1531, aged 44.

SECT. XVII.

LORD LIEUTENANTS, HEADS OF COLLEGES, LORD MAYORS OF LONDON, &c. &c.

LORD LIEUTENANTS of IRELAND since his MAJESTY'S Accession.

- D**UNK, earl of Halifax, October 1761.
 Hugh, earl of Northumberland, Sept. 22, 1768.
 Lord Viscount Weymouth, June 5, 1765.
 Francis earl of Hertford, Oct. 18, 1765.
 Augustus, earl of Bristol, Oct. 6, 1766.
 George, viscount Townshend, Aug. 19, 1767.
 Simon, earl Harcourt, Oct. 1772.
 John, earl of Buckinghamshire, Nov. 30, 1776.
 Frederick, earl of Carlisle, Oct. 13, 1780.
 William Henry, duke of Portland, April 10, 1782.
 George Nugent Grenville, earl Temple, July 31, 1782.
 Robert, Earl of Northington, April 20, 1783.
 Charles, duke of Rutland, Feb. 14, 1784.
 George, marquis of Buckingham, Dec. 16, 1787.
 John, earl of Westmoreland, Dec. 1789.
 Earl Fitzwilliam, Dec. 10, 1794.
 Earl Camden, March 11, 1795.
 Marquis Cornwallis, June 20, 1798.
 Earl of Hardwicke, Feb. 23, 1801.
 Duke of Bedford, Feb. 12, 1806.
 Duke of Rutland

LORD CHANCELLORS since his MAJESTY'S Accession.

Lord Henley, afterwards earl of Northington, Jan. 1761.
 Charles Pratt, lord Camden, July 1766.
 Charles Yorke, lord Hardwicke, Jan. 1770.
 In Commission, viz. sir Sydney Stafford Smythe, Knt.—Hon. Henry Ash-
 hurst, and sir R. Aston, Knt. Jan. 1770.
 Henry Bathurst, earl Bathurst, Jan. 1771.
 Thurlow, Lord Thurlow, of Ashfield, June 2, 1778.
 In Commission, viz. lord Loughborough, sir William Ashhurst, and sir Wil-
 liam Beaumont Hotham, April 3, 1783.
 Lord Thurlow again, Dec. 23, 1783.
 In Commission, viz. sir James Eyre, sir William Henry Ashhurst, sir John
 Wilson, June 15, 1792.
 Lord Loughborough, Jan. 27, 1793.
 Lord Eldon, April 15, 1801.
 Lord Erskine, Feb. 7, 1806.
 Lord Eldon again, March 25, 1807.

CHANCELLORS of CAMBRIDGE since the Revolution.

Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, installed 1688.
 Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, 1748.
 Augustus Fitzroy, duke of Grafton, 1768.

CHANCELLORS of OXFORD since the Revolution.

James, duke of Ormond, installed 1688.
 Earl of Arran, 1715.
 John, earl of Westmoreland, 1759.
 George Henry, earl of Litchfield, 1762.
 Frederick lord North, late earl of Guildford, 1772.
 William Henry, duke of Portland, 1792.
 Lord Grenville, 1809.

LORD MAYORS of LONDON, from the year 1768.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|
| Rt. Hon. Tho. Harley | 1768 | William Pickett, Esq. | 1790 |
| Samuel Turner, Esq. | 1769 | John Boydel, Esq. | 1791 |
| Wm. Beckford, Esq. | 1770 | John Hopkins, Esq. | 1792 |
| Bar Trecothick | 1771 | Sir James Saunderson | 1793 |
| Brass Crosby, Esq. | 1772 | Paul le Mesurier, Esq. | 1794 |
| William Nash, Esq. | 1773 | Thomas Skinner, Esq. | 1795 |
| James Townshend, Esq. | 1774 | William Curtis, Esq. | 1796 |
| Frederick Bull, Esq. | 1775 | Brook Watson, Esq. | 1797 |
| John Wilkes, Esq. | 1776 | John W. Anderson, Esq. | 1798 |
| John Sawbridge, Esq. | 1777 | Sir Rich. Carr Glyn, Bart. | 1799 |
| Sir Thomas Halifax | 1778 | Harvey Combe, Esq. | 1800 |
| Sir James Eisdale | 1779 | Sir John Eamer, Knt. | 1801 |
| Samuel Plumb, Esq. | 1780 | Charles Price, Esq. | 1802 |
| Brackley Kennet, Esq. | 1781 | John Perring, Esq. | 1803 |
| Sir Watkin Lewis, Knt. | 1782 | Peter Perchard, Esq. | 1804 |
| Sir William Plomer, Knt. | 1783 | James Shaw, Esq. | 1805 |
| Nath. Newnham, Esq. | 1784 | Sir William Leighton, Esq. | 1806 |
| Robert Peckham, Esq. | 1785 | Charles Flower, Esq. | 1809 |
| Richard Clark, Esq. | 1786 | Smith, Esq. | 1819 |
| Thomas Wright, Esq. | 1787 | | |
| Thomas Sainsburgh, Esq. | 1788 | | |
| John Burnell, Esq. | 1789 | | |
| William Gill, Esq. | | | |

LIST of the PRESIDENTS of the COURT of SESSION, in Scotland, from the Institution of the Collage of Justice in the Year 1532, to January 1807.

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Title.</i> |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1532 Alexander Milne | Abbot of Cambuskenneth |
| 1543 Robert Reid | Bishop of Orkney |
| 1558 Henry Sinclair | Bishop of Ross |
| 1565 John Sinclair | Bishop of Brechin |
| 1567 Sir James Balfour | Pittendrich |
| 1593 Alexander Seton | Lord Urquhart |
| 1605 James Elphinstone | Lord Balmerino |
| 1609 John Preston | Fenton Barnes |

Barons of the Exchequer.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1616 Thomas Hamilton | Lord Binning |
| 1626 Sir James Skene | Curriehill |
| 1633 Sir Robert Spottiswood | New Abbay |
| 1661 Sir John Gilmour | Craigmillar |
| 1671 Sir James Dalrymple | Sair |
| 1681 Sir George Gordon | Haddo |
| 1682 Sir David Falconer | Newton |
| 1685 Sir George Lockhart | Carnwath |
| 1689 Sir James Dalrymple | Stair |
| 1698 Mr. Hew Dalrymple | North Berwick |
| 1737 Mr. Duncan Forbes | Culloden |
| 1748 Mr. Robert Dundas | Arniston |
| 1754 Mr. Robert Craigie | Glendoick |
| 1760 Mr. Robert Dundas | Arniston |
| 1788 Sir Thomas Miller | Glenlee |
| 1789 Mr. Ilay Campbell | Succoth |

LIST of BARONS of the EXCHEQUER of Scotland since the Union.

Dates of } Lord Chief Barons:
Commis. }

1708 James Earl of Seafield
1709 John Smith
1726 Mathew Lant
1741 John Idle
1755 Robert Ord
1775 James Montgomery
1801 Robert Dundas

Earl of Seafield
John Smith
Mathew Lant
John Idle
Robert Ord
James Montgomery, resigne

Barons.

1708 John Smith
— John Scrope
— Alexander Maitland
— John Clerk
1709 George Dalrymple
1741 Thomas Kennedy
1724 Mathew Lant
1726 Edmund Miller
1730 Edward Edlin
1745 Laurence Craigie
1748 John Maule
1754 James Erskine
1755 John Grant
1761 William Muir
1761 George Winn
1776 Fletcher Norton
1776 Sir John Dalrymple
1777 Cosmo Gordon
1781 Da. Stewart Moncrieff
1790 Archibald Cockburn
1800 Geo. Buch, Hepburn

Succeeded

John Smith
Alexander Maitland
John Scrope
Mathew Lant
Edmund Miller
George Dalrymple
Laurence Craigie
Thomas Kennedy
Sir John Clerk, Bart.
James Erskine, resigned
Edward Edlin
George Winn, resigned
William Muir
John Grant
John Maule
David Stewart Moncrieff
Cosmo Gordon

PRINCIPALS of the UNIVERSITY of St. ANDREW'S.

St. Salvator's College.

John Athlismare or Aldinnaire
 1540 John Mair
 1545 Martin Balfour
 1551 William Cranstown
 1561 John Rutherford
 1577 James Martine
 1623 George Martine
 1663 George Weemyss
 1677 William Pattullo
 1680 Alexander Skene
 1695 Alexander Mounroe
 1700 Robert Ramsay
 1733 William Young

St. Leonard's College.

1551 John Call
 1564 John Duncan
 1566 George Buchanan
 1572 James Wilkie
 1589 Robert Wilkie
 1611 Peter Bruce
 1632 Andrew Bruce
 1656 George Weemyss
 1667 James Weemyss
 1692 William Tullideph
 1696 George Hamilton
 1698 John Anderson
 1703 Joseph Drew
 1740 Thomas Tullideph

St. Mary's College.

1540 John Normand
 1550 John Douglas
 1574 Robert Hamilton
 1580 Andrew Melville
 1603 Robert Howie
 1644 Samuel Rutherford
 1664 Alexander Colville
 1671 Walter Cormie
 1683 James Lorimer
 1694 Alexander Pitcairn
 1698 Thomas Forrester
 1710 James Hadow
 1743 James Murison
 1780 James Gillespie
 1791 George Hill

PRINCIPALS of the UNITED COLLEGE.

1757 Thomas Tullideph
 1778 Robert Watson
 1782 Joseph N'Cornick
 1801 James Playfair

LIST of all the PRINCIPALS of the MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABER-

DEEN, founded Anno 1593.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|------|
| 1 Mr. Robert Howie | • • • • | 1593 |
| 2 Mr. Gilbert Gray | - - - - | 1598 |
| 3 Mr. Andrew Adie | - - - - | 1615 |
| 4 Mr. William Forbes | - - - - | 1618 |
| 5 Mr. Patrick Dun | - - - - | 1621 |
| 6 Mr. William Moir | - - - - | 1649 |
| 7 Mr. James Leslie | - - - - | 1651 |
| 8 Mr. Robert Paterson | - - - - | 1679 |
| 9 Mr. Thomas Blackwell | - - - - | 1717 |
| 10 Mr. John Osborn | - - - - | 1728 |
| 11 Dr. Thomas Blackwell | - - - - | 1743 |
| 12 Dr. Robert Pollock | - - - - | 1757 |
| 13 Dr. George Campbell | - - - - | 1759 |
| 14 Dr. William Laurence Brown | - - - - | 1796 |

LIST of all the PRINCIPALS of KING'S COLLEGE, OLD ABERDEEN,

founded Anno 1494.

- 1 Hector Boethius, author of the famous Chronicle of Scotland
- 2 Mr. William Gray, died about the year 1540
- 3 Mr. John Bisset, resigned anno 1551
- 4 Mr. Alex. Anderson, deposed at the Reformation, anno 1569
- 5 Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot, died 1583
- 6 Mr. Walter Stewart, died 1593
- 7 Dr. David Rait, died 1632
- 8 Dr. William Leslie, deposed anno 1639, for refusing the Covenant
- 9 Dr. William Guild, deposed anno 1652, by the English
- 10 Mr. John Row, deposed at the Restoration, anno 1661
- 11 Mr. William Rait, only one year, and afterwards minister at Dundee
- 12 Mr. Alex. Middleton, entered 1663, was living 1683
- 13 Dr. Geo. Middleton, turned out 1717, for attachment to king James
- 14 Dr. George Chalmers, died 1746
- 15 Dr. John Chalmers, died 1800
- 16 Dr. Roderick Mac Leod, the present principal;

PRINCIPALS of the **UNIVERSITY** of **GLASGOW**, since the Reformation, viz.

1574 Andrew Melville
1580 Thomas Smeaton
1584 Patrick Sharp
1615 Robert Boyd
1622 John Cameron
1626 John Strang, D. D.
1650 Robert Ramsay
1652 Patrick Gillespie
1661 Robert Baillie
1663 Edward Wright
1684 James Fall
1690 William Dunlop
1701 John Stirling
1728 Neil Campbell
1761 Will. Leechman, D. D.
1786 Arch. Davidson, D. D.
1808 Will. Taylor, D. D.

SECT. XVIII.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, &c.

Customs.

AN account of the total net produce of the duties of customs of Great Britain, distinguishing as far as possible the produce of every separate article, the duty on which have usually amounted to £1000 or more, in the four quarters ending the 5th of January, 1810.

| <i>List of Articles.</i> | <i>Great Britain.</i> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Almonds of all sorts | £7,536 16 8 |
| Aloes of all sorts | 1,418 19 1 |
| Anchovies | 3,621 12 5 |
| Annotto | 2,641 4 4 |
| Argol | 912 13 8 |
| Ashes, Pearl and Pot | 27,067 8 8 |
| Balsam of all sorts | 1,179 15 9 |
| Barilla | 103,361 7 3 |
| Bark, Oak | 994 13 4 |
| Beads, Coral | 3,903 4 0 |
| Beer, Spruce | 132 12 2 |
| Berries, Juniper | 3,188 8 8 |
| Berries, Yellow | 701 2 0 |
| Books, bound and unbound | 2,764 2 1 |
| Borax, refined and unrefined | 2,040 8 2 |
| Bottles, Glass | 5,984 9 4 |
| Boxes, Pill | 211 4 0 |
| Brimstone | 33,382 9 6 |
| Bristles, undressed | 14,807 16 4 |
| Bugle, great and small | 716 7 8 |
| Camphire, refined and unrefined | 1,233 7 0 |
| Cantharides | 1,774 0 0 |
| Capers | 1,976 4 6 |
| Carpets, Turkey | 1,400 5 2 |
| Cassia Lignea | 1,415 13 10 |
| Cinnamon | 2,486 17 1 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----|----|
| Cloves | £4,644 | 15 | 11 |
| Cochineal | 7,111 | 4 | 0 |
| Cocoa | 2,525 | 10 | 3 |
| Coffee | 88,526 | 8 | 1 |
| Copper, unwrought | 4,948 | 0 | 10 |
| Cordage | 6,265 | 4 | 9 |
| Cork | 11,698 | 14 | 8 |
| Corn and Grain | 35,980 | 3 | 11 |
| Cortex Peruvianus | 7,223 | 2 | 9 |
| Cream of Tartar | 2,007 | 11 | 1 |
| Currants | 170,597 | 0 | 0 |
| Earthenware | 693 | 14 | 1 |
| Elephants' Teeth | 7,154 | 7 | 4 |
| Feathers for Beds | 4,726 | 13 | 2 |
| Feathers, Ostrich, undressed | 650 | 15 | 10 |
| Figs | 12,312 | 8 | 1 |
| Flax, rough | 9,090 | 19 | 6 |
| Galls | 1,010 | 15 | 2 |
| Ginger, dry | 3,472 | 4 | 7 |
| Gums of all sorts | 5,932 | 6 | 9 |
| Hair, Cow or Ox | 845 | 5 | 6 |
| Hair, Goats | 700 | 19 | 9 |
| Hair, Horse | 1,535 | 8 | 5 |
| Hair, Human | 543 | 8 | 7 |
| Hats, chip and straw | 4,523 | 5 | 2 |
| Hemp, rough | 269,082 | 12 | 0 |
| Hides, raw | 21,293 | 10 | 6 |
| Hides, tanned | 6,472 | 4 | 11 |
| Inucle, wrought and unwrought | 1,017 | 0 | 6 |
| Indigo | 51,477 | 9 | 3 |
| Iron, bar | 65,895 | 14 | 7 |
| Isinglass | 1,734 | 11 | 6 |
| Jalap | 1,074 | 14 | 3 |
| Juice of Lemons, Limes, and Oranges | 6,292 | 3 | 1 |
| Lace, Thread, and Silk | 952 | 13 | 10 |
| Lemons and Oranges | 23,881 | 7 | 10 |
| Linen | 111,241 | 9 | 10 |
| Mace | 2,425 | 15 | 10 |
| Maider and Roots | 13,148 | 11 | 7 |
| Manna | 1,462 | 5 | 12 |
| Mats of Russia | 8,334 | 18 | 3 |
| Molasses | 3,074 | 14 | 1 |
| Mother of Pearl Shells | 2,893 | 12 | 2 |
| Nutmegs | 10,232 | 9 | 9 |
| Nuts, Chesnuts | 466 | 2 | 11 |
| Nuts, small | 5,104 | 16 | 4 |
| Oil, Castor | 5,104 | 16 | 4 |
| —, Ordinary Olive | 41,960 | 1 | 2 |
| —, Palm | 5,784 | 12 | 5 |
| —, Salad | 3,810 | 2 | 2 |
| —, Train | 13,730 | 11 | 10 |
| —, Turpentine | 13,220 | 10 | 4 |
| Opium | 14,637 | 3 | 1 |
| Paper | 1,257 | 4 | 1 |
| Pearls | 5,208 | 11 | 1 |

Financial Statements, &c.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----|----|
| Pepper | £54,851 | 9 | 7 |
| Pictures | 2,363 | 3 | 10 |
| Piece Goods of India | 59,134 | 3 | 9 |
| Pimento | 8,489 | 17 | 2 |
| Pitch | 670 | 10 | 3 |
| Prunes | 4,629 | 1 | 8 |
| Quicksilver | 7,951 | 5 | 0 |
| Rags | 2,129 | 16 | 9 |
| Raisins of all sorts | 110,426 | 14 | 10 |
| Rhubarb | 2,677 | 17 | 1 |
| Rice | 632 | 18 | 7 |
| Rosin | 1,232 | 7 | 5 |
| Saltpetre | 1,552 | 1 | 7 |
| Saffron | 3,234 | 19 | 5 |
| Sarsaparilla | 986 | 12 | 8 |
| Seeds of all sorts | 33,630 | 10 | 4 |
| Sena | 1,251 | 7 | 7 |
| Shawls of India | 1,923 | 6 | 10 |
| Ships, Hulls, and Materials | 30,965 | 6 | 10 |
| Shumac | 3,234 | 16 | 4 |
| Silks | 391,992 | 12 | 10 |
| Skins and Furs | 21,830 | 2 | 3 |
| Smalts | 20,299 | 19 | 10 |
| Spirits, Brandy | 98,047 | 9 | 3 |
| —, Geneva | 22,690 | 2 | 8 |
| —, Rum | 97,514 | 18 | 1 |
| Steel | 1,035 | 16 | 3 |
| Stones, Marble Blocks | 147 | 13 | 4 |
| Succades | 1,888 | 12 | 9 |
| Succus, Liquoritia | 8,073 | 14 | 11 |
| Sugar | 3,246,586 | 1 | 6 |
| Tallow | 33,393 | 17 | 5 |
| Tamarinds | 1,439 | 17 | 2 |
| Tar | 7,869 | 16 | 3 |
| Tea | 186,762 | 3 | 0 |
| Thread | 863 | 7 | 6 |
| Tobacco | 337,073 | 4 | 6 |
| Tortoiseshell | 2,270 | 13 | 8 |
| Tow | 174 | 2 | 2 |
| Turmeric | 1,169 | 8 | 0 |
| Turpentine, common | 18,212 | 13 | 9 |
| Verdegria | 3,989 | 5 | 8 |
| Vermilion | 1,173 | 6 | 8 |
| Wax, Bees | 8,388 | 1 | 10 |
| Wines | 1,147,485 | 12 | 10 |
| Wood—Balks and Ufers | 4,325 | 14 | 7 |
| —Battens | 7,451 | 2 | 6 |
| —Boards, Paling | 1,023 | 12 | 3 |
| —, Wainscot | 167 | 6 | 0 |
| —Deals, and Deal Ends | 192,336 | 8 | 8 |
| —Fustic | 4,146 | 12 | 8 |
| —Lathwood | 3,709 | 14 | 8 |
| —Logwood | 2404 | 16 | 7 |
| —Mahogany | 24,044 | 16 | 7 |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|----|-----|
| Wood—Masts | £5,537 | 19 | 7 |
| Oars | 1,602 | 6 | 11 |
| Plank, Oak | 1,132 | 6 | 3 |
| Redwood | 1,578 | 15 | 5 |
| Staves | 49,154 | 8 | 1 |
| Timber, Fir and Oak | 65,944 | 7 | 10 |
| Wainscot Logs | 962 | 14 | 11 |
| Other Wood | 13,725 | 15 | 7 |
| Wool, Cotton | 526,729 | 14 | 1 |
| Wool, Sheep | 15,007 | 9 | 2 |
| Yarn, Cotton | 3,777 | 15 | 10 |
| Yarn, Linen, raw | 1,214 | 13 | 7 |
| Yarn, Mohair | 582 | 17 | 4 |
| Zaffar | 9,963 | 15 | 11 |
| Sundry small articles, the duties on which have not amounted to £1000 each | 293,462 | 19 | 7 |
| Consolidated duty on Tonnage of Shipping Inwards | 79,119 | 6 | 11½ |
| Temporary duties on Goods and Shipping Inwards | 2,569,238 | 2 | 0½ |

Total duties Inwards £11,199,605 10 5½

| | | | |
|---|---------|----|----|
| Subsidies collected on Alum, Coals, Cochineal, Lead, Logwood, Tin, and other articles | 62,584 | 19 | 1 |
| Goods and Shipping Outwards | 561,898 | 14 | 2½ |

Coastwise.

| | | | |
|---|---------|----|-----|
| Coals | 742,241 | 11 | 5½ |
| Slates and Stones | 29,779 | 7 | 7½ |
| Wine | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Temporary duty on goods carried coastwise | 254,325 | 9 | 7 |
| Remittances from the Plantations, Impress Money repaid, and Bounties repaid | 241,674 | 13 | 10½ |
| Quarantine Tonnage duty | 22,173 | 7 | 7 |

Grand Total £13,114,305 18 11½

The amount of the net duties on Customs and Excise paid in this country, cannot but excite the astonishment of mankind. The aggregate of taxes, old and new, paid by the people of Great Britain only, on some of the most essential articles of consumption, amount to the following enormous sums:

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------|----|----|
| Net produce of the Excise Duties on Beer, Hops, Ale and Beer Licences, and Malt | <i>Per Ann.</i> | 8,083,970 | 5 | 3½ |
| Ditto Custom-House and Excise Duties on Wines, Foreign and British Spirits, Cyder and Perry, Mead and Sweets | | 7,503,894 | 18 | 10 |
| Ditto Custom-House and Excise Duties on Tobacco and Snuff | | 1,263,993 | 11 | 2 |
| Ditto on Tea | | 2,634,750 | 15 | 9½ |
| Ditto Custom-House Duty on Sugar | | 3,246,586 | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto Excise Duty on Salt | | 1,139,169 | 11 | 8½ |
| Total of the net annual Sum paid in Great-Britain, for Taxes on Beer, Wine, Spirits, Tobacco, Tea, Sugar, and Salt | | £24,172,365 | 6 | 3½ |

REVENUE,

For the Year ending January 5, 1810, under the Management of Commissioners of Taxes.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|----|-----|
| Land Tax | £1,298,197 | 15 | 8½ |
| Assessed Taxes | 6,238,600 | 13 | 10½ |
| Property Tax | 11,571,368 | 10 | 8½ |
| Income Tax | 18,511 | 4 | 10½ |
| Aid and Contribution Tax | 3,401 | 2 | 5½ |
| | £19,130,079 | 7 | 7½ |

Post Office.

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|----|----|
| Inland | £952,343 | 14 | 1 |
| Foreign | 38,116 | 14 | 7 |
| Twopenny Post | 51,285 | 2 | 5 |
| Scotland | 121,267 | 13 | 0½ |
| Ireland | 26,250 | 3 | 6 |
| | £1,189,263 | 7 | 7½ |

Assessed Taxes in Great Britain, for the Year ending the 5th of April, 1810.—Assessors Charge, previous to any Surcharge being made.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------|----|---|
| Windows | £2,440,740 | 0 | 0 |
| Inhabited Houses | 886,001 | 0 | 0 |
| Servants | 416,376 | 0 | 0 |
| Carriages, &c. | 422,154 | 0 | 0 |
| Riding Horses, &c. | 777,838 | 0 | 0 |
| Horses and Mules | 615,832 | 0 | 0 |
| Dogs | 154,609 | 0 | 0 |
| Horse Dealers | 12,304 | 0 | 0 |
| Hair Powder | 64,658 | 0 | 0 |
| Armorial Bearings | 41,801 | 0 | 0 |
| Ten-per cent | 129,133 | 19 | 0 |
| Game Duties | | | |
| | £5,961,446 | 19 | 0 |

Scotland.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|----|----|
| Land Tax | £26,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Assessed Taxes | 299,933 | 7 | 10 |
| Property Tax | 502,750 | 0 | 0 |
| Income Tax | 4,114 | 5 | 5½ |
| Aid and Contribution Tax | 17 | 5 | 5½ |
| | £893,314 | 18 | 9½ |

Amount of the net Produce of the Stamp Duties for the Year ending the 5th of January, 1810.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|------------|----|----|
| Deeds, Law Proceedings, and other written Instruments, (except Legacy Receipts) and on Licences to Pawn-brokers and Dealers in Thread Lace | 2,990,483 | 11 | 4½ |
| Legacies | 504,717 | 19 | 2 |
| Hats, and Hat Licences | 31,010 | 17 | 8 |
| Newspapers and Almanacks | 297,111 | 5 | 1 |
| Medicine and Medicine Licences | 33,377 | 2 | 11 |
| Fire Insurance | 375,479 | 1 | 1 |
| Cards | 26,263 | 19 | 1 |
| Gold and Silver Plate | 78,343 | 3 | 4 |
| Dice | 1,503 | 0 | 4 |
| Pamphlets | 597 | 6 | 10 |
| Advertisements | 100,515 | 11 | 0 |
| Stage Coach | 182,193 | 17 | 8 |
| Post Horse | 203,122 | 6 | 1 |
| Race Horse | 731 | 15 | 11 |
| | £4,826,005 | 17 | 6½ |

Progress of the National Debt.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| When queen Anne, who succeeded William, came to the throne, which was in the year 1701, the debt was | £16,394,702 |
| When George I. came to the throne, in 1714, it was | 54,145,363 |
| When George II. came to the throne, in 1727, it was | 52,092,235 |
| When George III. came to the throne, in 1760, it was | 146,682,844 |
| After the American war, in 1784, it was | 257,213,043 |
| At the latter end of the last war; that is to say, the first war against the French Revolutionists, and which, for the sake of having a distinctive appellation, we will call the Anti-Jacobin war; at the end of that war, in 1801, the debt was | 579,937,447 |
| At the present time, or, rather, in January 1810 | 811,898,082 |

Progress of the National Expenditure.

| | |
|---|------------|
| When queen Anne came to the throne, in 1701, the whole expences of the year, including the interest on the national debt, amounted to | £5,610,987 |
| When George I. came to the throne, in 1714, and just after queen Anne had been at war eleven years | 6,633,581 |
| When George II. came to the throne, in 1727 | 5,441,248 |
| When George III. came to the throne, in 1760 | 24,456,940 |
| After the end of the American war, and at the beginning of Pitt's administration, in 1784 | 21,657,609 |
| At the latter end of the last, or Anti-jacobin war, in 1801 | 61,278,018 |
| For the last year, that is, the year 1809 | 82,027,222 |

Progress of Taxation.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| When queen Anne came to the throne, in 1701, the yearly amount of the taxes was | £ 4,212,353 |
| When George I. came to the throne, in 1714, it was | 6,762,643 |
| When George II. came to the throne, in 1727, it was | 6,522,540 |
| When George III. came to the throne, in 1760, it was | 8,744,682 |
| After the American war, in 1784, it was | 13,300,921 |
| At the close of the Anti-Jacobin war, in 1801, it was | 36,728,071 |
| For the last year, that is 1809, it was | 70,240,226 |

| | | | |
|---|------------|---|---|
| | £ | s | d |
| The actual value of British produce and manufactures exported from Great Britain, for the year ending Jan. 5, 1810, was | 50,248,761 | 0 | 0 |
| Goods imported for the year ending 5th Jan. 1810, exclusive of importations from India and China | 30,406,560 | 0 | 0 |

ADDENDA.

ADDENDA.

THE DESCENT OF THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.

EGBERT was sole monarch of England, 800. From Egbert to 1017, the crown descended regularly, with very little deviation. In the three succeeding reigns it was suspended by force, till the Saxon line was restored in Edward the Confessor, who indeed was not the next heir, because Edmund II. had a son living, Edward, an outlaw, in Hungary. On Edward the Confessor's decease, Harold II. usurped the throne, though the right remained in Edgar Atheling, son of Edward the outlaw, and grandson of Edmund II.

At this time William I. duke of Normandy claimed a right, from a grant of Edward the Confessor, and by conquest transferred the crown to a new family. From him it descended to his second and third sons, William II. and Henry I. his eldest son Robert being kept out of possession by his brothers. Henry I. was succeeded by Stephen, grandson of William I. by his daughter Adelicia; his elder brother Theobald waving his claim, and Maud the daughter of Henry I. and grand-daughter of Edward the Outlaw, to whom the succession belonged, being excluded by force; however her son, Henry II. as heir to William I. succeeded Stephen; though the proper heirs in the Saxon line were the sons of Malcolm king of Scotland, by Margaret the daughter of Edward the Outlaw. But Henry I. having married the daughter of Edgar Atheling, by whom he had Maud, and her son Henry II. coming to the crown, in some measure restored the Saxon line.

From Henry II. the crown descended to his oldest son then living, Richard I. on whose death it was seized by his brother John, Henry II's youngest son, in exclusion of his nephew Arthur. On the death of Arthur and his sister Eleanor, without issue, the crown properly descended to Henry III. son of John; and from Henry III. in an hereditary line of six generations to Richard II. and this right of succession was declared in parliament by the 25th of Edward III.

The Descent of the Crown of England.

Richard II. resigned the crown, and the right resulted to the issue of his grandfather Edward III. and should have fallen on the posterity of Lionel duke of Clarence, the first son of Edward III. but Henry duke of Lancaster, descended from the third son of Edward III. usurped it, under the title of Henry IV. pretending to be the next heir. Parliament, (7th Henry IV.) settled it on him and his heirs.

Henry IV. was regularly succeeded by his son and grandson Henry V. and VI. Under Henry VI. the house of York descended from Lionel duke of Clarence, by the mother's side, began to claim their dormant right, and established it in Edward IV. by parliament. This king was succeeded by his eldest son Edward V. who was deposed and succeeded by his unnatural uncle Richard III. his father's brother, on a pretence of bastardy. During this reign Henry VII. earl of Richmond, a descendant of the house of Lancaster, assumed the throne, and his possession was established by parliament, 1485. He marrying Elizabeth of York, Edward the IVth's daughter, the undoubted heiress of William the Conqueror, the family of York and Lancaster were united in Henry VIII. her eldest son, who transmitted the crown in successive order to his three children, confirmed by parliament, 25 Henry VIII. c. 12. This statute was repealed by 28 Henry VIII. c. 7, by which, after the king's divorce from Ann Boleyn, Mary and Elizabeth were bastardized. They were again legitimated, and the succession was restored by 35 Henry VIII. c. 1. Parliament now asserted its right of directing the succession by 13 Elizabeth, c. 1.

On the death of Elizabeth succeeded James VI. of Scotland, our James I. the lineal descendant of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. and his wife Elizabeth of York), the wife of James IV. of Scotland, and in him were united not only different competitors since the conquest, but likewise the right of the Saxon monarch; he being the direct lineal heir of Malcolm, who married Margaret the grand-daughter of Edmund II.

From James I. the crown descended to his second son Charles I. his eldest son Arthur being dead. After him the succession was interrupted by the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, but restored in 1660, in Charles II. eldest son of Charles I. He dying without legitimate issue, it passed to his brother James II. whom parliament excluded, and called in William of Orange and his wife Mary, the eldest daughter of James II. 1688, to the exclusion of her father and her brother. On the death of this William III. Anne second daughter of James II. reigned, and she leaving no issue, the crown was settled by parliament, 12 and 13 William III. on the princess Sophia of Hanover, the youngest daughter of Elizabeth queen of Bohemia, (who was the daughter of James I.) and her heirs, being Protestants. She dying before queen Anne, her son George I. succeeded, in which family the crown has regularly descended to the present king.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE IN ENGLAND.

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| THE king's children and grand-children | Barons |
| The king's brethren | Speaker of the House of Commons |
| The king's uncles | Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal |
| The king's nephews | Viscounts' eldest sons |
| Archbishop of Canterbury | Earls' younger sons |
| Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, if a baron | Barons' eldest sons |
| Archbishop of York | Knights of the Garter |
| Lord Treasurer | Privy Counsellors |
| Lord President of the Council | Chancellor of the Exchequer |
| Lord Privy Seal | Chancellor of the Duchy |
| Lord Great Chamberlain | Chief Justice of the King's Bench |
| Lord High Constable | Master of the Rolls |
| Lord Marshal | Chief Justice of the Common Pleas |
| Lord High Admiral | Chief Baron of the Exchequer |
| Lord Steward of the Household | Judges, and Barons of the Coif |
| Lord Chamberlain of the Household | Knights Bannerets, royal |
| Dukes | Viscounts' younger sons |
| Marquisses | Barons' younger sons |
| Dukes' eldest sons | Baronets |
| Earls | Knights Bannerets |
| Marquises' eldest sons | Knights of the Bath |
| Dukes' younger sons | Knights Batchelors |
| Viscounts | Baronets' eldest sons |
| Earls' eldest sons | Knights' eldest sons |
| Marquesses' younger sons | Baronets' younger sons |
| Secretary of State, if a bishop | Knights' younger sons |
| Bishop of London | Colonels |
| Bishop of Durham | Serjeants at Law |
| Bishop of Winchester | Doctors |
| Bishops | Esquires |
| Secretary of State, if a baron | Gentlemen |
| | Yeomen |
| | Tradesmen |
| | Artificers |
| | Labourers |

Married women and widows are entitled to the same rank among each other, as their husbands would respectively have borne between themselves, except such rank is merely professional or official; and unmarried women to the same rank as their eldest brothers would bear among men, during the lives of their fathers.

*Comparative Table of the French and English Kalendars.*COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH
KALENDARS.

| | French Months. | Sig. of the Names. | English Months. | |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----|
| AUTUMN. | 1. Vendémiaire | 1 } Vintage | September | 22 |
| | | 10 } | October | 1 |
| | 2. Brumaire | 1 } Foggy | November | 22 |
| | | 11 } | | 1 |
| | 3. Frimaire | 1 } Frosty | December | 22 |
| | | 11 } | | 1 |
| WINTER. | 4. Nivôse | 1 } Snowy | January | 21 |
| | | 12 } | | 1 |
| | 5. Pluviôse | 1 } Rainy | February | 20 |
| | | 12 } | | 1 |
| | 6. Ventôse | 1 } Windy | March | 19 |
| | | 11 } | | 1 |
| SPRING. | 7. Germinal | 1 } Springing | April | 21 |
| | | 12 } | | 1 |
| | 8. Floréal | 1 } Flowery | May | 20 |
| | | 12 } | | 1 |
| | 9. Prairial | 1 } Maying | June | 20 |
| | | 13 } | | 1 |
| SUMMER. | 10. Messidor | 1 } Harvest | July | 19 |
| | | 13 } | | 1 |
| | 11. Thermidor | 1 } Hot | August | 19 |
| | | 14 } | | 1 |
| | 12. Fructidor | 1 } Fruit | September | 18 |
| | | 15 } | | 1 |

POLITICAL ARITHMETIC.

ACCORDING to the most approved calculations which have yet appeared, the dimensions of the earth are as follow:

| | English Square Miles. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Circumference | 24,930 |
| Diameter | 7,925½ |
| Semi-diameter | 3,962½ |
| Superficial measure | 200,000,000 |
| Solid contents | 266,000,000,000 |

Dr. Brakenbridge reckons thus:

| | Square Miles. | Square Miles. |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Surface of water | 123,636,819 | |
| Surface of land | 74,182,331 | |
| Total surface | | 197,819,150 |

From the land he deducts one third as waste, leaving 49,154,887 squares miles, or 31,651,127,680 acres of fertile ground, and dividing the number of acres by 400,000,000, which he supposes to be that of the human race, he finds that there are 79 for each.

Of the number of mankind, however, opinions have differed widely, as, indeed, on such a subject, might be expected. Beneath are the names of the several calculators, and the estimates they have given:

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Riccioli | 1000,000,000 |
| Journalists of Trevoux | 720,000,000 |
| Vossius | 500,000,000 |
| Teller | 370,000,000 |

Supposing the whole inhabitants of the earth to be 1000 millions; and, reckoning 33 years for a generation, the

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Deaths in each year must be | 30,000,000 |
| day | 82,133 |
| hour | 3,422 |
| minute | 57 |

Allowing the earth to have existed 5700 years, there have been since the Creation 171 generations; since the Deluge, 124; and since the Christian Era, 53.

On an equal space, on which there exists

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| In Iceland | 1 man, there lives in |
| Norway | 3 |
| Sweden | 14 |
| Turkey | 36 |
| Poland | 52 |
| Spain | 63 |
| Ireland | 99 |
| Russia | 114 |
| Great Britain | 119 |
| Germany | 127 |
| England | 152 |
| France | 153 |
| Italy | 173 |
| At Naples | 192 |
| Venice | 196 |
| In Holland | 224 |
| At Malta | 1,103 |

What a difference! the space on which 1,103 men exists in Malta, only one lives in Iceland, and 119 in Great Britain.

It is reckoned, that of all the inhabitants of a country, one quarter live in cities, and three quarters in villages.

For every 103 men in the kingdom of Great Britain, there are in

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| France | 107 |
| Italy | 119 |
| Spain | 181 |
| Turkey | 318 |
| Poland | 339 |
| Germany | 353 |
| Sweden | 366 |
| Russia | 1013 |
| In the United Provinces of | |
| Holland, &c. there are | 11 |
| Switzerland | 17 |
| The Netherlands | 18 |
| Portugal | 36 |
| Denmark | 146 |

Of 3125 deaths, only one is of a person aged 100 years and upwards.

The proportion between the deaths of women and men is as 100 to 108.

The greatest number of deaths is occasioned in March; the next greatest in August and September; and the least in November, December, and February.

Of 1000 deaths, 250 are in winter, 290 in spring, 225 in summer, and 235 in Autumn; but in great cities, such as London and Paris, the greatest number of deaths is in winter.

Of old persons, the number of those who die in cold weather is to those who die in warm weather as 7 to 4.

The men capable of carrying arms are, in general, one fourth of the inhabitants of a country.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

FROM all the observations which have been made on the bills of mortality of different places, the fact is fully ascertained, that the duration of human life is greater in all its stages in country parishes and moderate sized towns, than in large and crowded cities. According to Simpson's correction of Smart's table for London, only one in 44 of the inhabitants attain to the age of 80 years. Dr. Price gives the proportion somewhat greater, or about 1 in 40, but observes that of those who are natives of London, a much less proportion arrive to that age. The proportion of the inhabitants of other places that live to the age of 80, has been found as follows :—

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| At Edinburgh | 1 in 42 |
| Vienna | 1 in 41 |
| Breslaw | 1 in 41 |
| Berlin | 1 in 37 |
| Norwich | 1 in 27 |
| Northampton | 1 in 24 |
| Pais de Vaud | 1 in 21½ |

Among any considerable number of lives selected from the common mass, such as the nominees to a tontine, or the members of an assurance or annuity society, the duration of life will always be found greater than it is represented by tables formed from general bills of mortality. Thus, M. Kersseboom found that among the state annuitants in Holland 1 in 14 lived to upwards of 80 years of age, and the nominees to the life annuities granted by the governments of France and Great Britain, have been found to live longer than the duration given by any table formed from bills of mortality. In some very few country situations, where the injurious habits and artificial mode of living which prevail in large cities have made little progress, the duration of life has been unusually great; thus at Ackworth, in Yorkshire, 1 in 14 died turned of 80 years of age; and according to an account of the parish of Kingham, in New England, in the first volume of "Memoirs of the American Academy," The number of deaths in 54 years had been 1113, of which 1 in 13 had survived 80 years.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS.

M. BOURRIT, who explored the Alps, gives the following table of the various elevations of places and mountains above the level of the sea.

| | <i>English Yards.</i> |
|---|-----------------------|
| The lake of Geneva, at the lower passage of the Rhone | 398 |
| The lake of Neufchatel | 456 |
| Highest point of the Needle of Saleve | 1488 |
| Summit of Canigou | 3088 |
| Summit of Dole, the highest mountain of Jura | 1800 |
| Summit of Mole | 2014 |
| Valley of Chamouni | 1121 |
| Ridge of Breven | 2949 |
| Valley of Montanvert | 1865 |
| Abbey of Sixt | 797 |
| Granges des Communes | 1769 |
| Highest Grange of Fondes | 1458 |
| Summit of Grenier | 2782 |
| Summit of Grenairon | 2952 |
| Plain de Lechaud | 2295 |
| Summit of Buet | 3315 |
| Mont Blanc | 5081 |
| Mount Etna | 4000 |
| Summit of the table at the Cape of Good Hope | 1153 |
| Summit of Snowden in Wales | 1224 |
| Pike Rucco in the island of Madeira | 1689 |
| Pike of Teneriffe | 4399 |
| The same, according to Dr. Heberden | 5132 |
| Summit of Cotopaxi, according to Ulloa | 6643 |

Some philosophers have estimated the Peak of Teneriffe to be 19,200 feet in height; Fenille reduces it to 13,248; and others assert, that the Peak and Etna are the most elevated objects on the earth. But this supposition has been combated by Sir George Shuckborough, who measured Etna from an observation by M. de Saussure, and found it to be 10,954 feet above the level of the sea. The latter gentleman had obtained the height of Vesuvius, and Sir George measured Mont Blanc; from which it appears, that the height of Vesuvius, added to that of Etna, is 14,854 feet, and that of Mont Blanc alone amounts to 15,662 feet, whence he infers, that Mont Blanc far eclipses all other mountains in Europe, Asia, and Africa; those of America, according to Condamine, are of vast height, and in some instances the elevation amounts to 19,200 feet.

ORIGIN OF REMARKABLE CUSTOMS, PHRASES, &c.

Chiefly extracted from Dr. Trusler's Works.

A DIEU, French, from *Ad Deum te commendo*, i. e. I commend you to God. Farewel—Fare ye well, a similar expression to the *Io Paan* of the Egyptians, the *Deo gratias* of the Romans, being short expressions to excite a reliance on God in distress.

Adore, from *Adorare*, and this, from *Ad os*, a respectful mode of salutation, by carrying the hand to the mouth.

Allodial, or Free Lands, is derived from *Odhal*, implying freeholds, in Norway, the first being merely a transposition of the syllables of the latter; hence *Fee-odh*, *feodum*, feudal, denoting stipendiary property, a fee being a stipend.

Argonautic expedition, 1292 B. C. 48 years before the taking of Troy; the Golden Fleece was the treasure of the king of Colchis, pillaged by the Argonauts, the Syriac word *Gaza* meaning Fleece, but it is more generally admitted that Argo was the name of the first ship that was built, (except the ark), and that it was therefore made a sign in the heavens.—That the fable of the Fleece originated in the fleeces sunk in the river Zauthus, to collect the gold dust washed into that river from the adjacent mines.

Arms, coats of, came into vogue in the reign of Richard I. and hereditary in families about 1192. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, to distinguish them in the crusades; though some trace it higher, and say it originated in the common custom of the primitive people painting their bodies with different figures, to distinguish them from each other. The lions in the English arms were originally leopards, so says a record of 1252. Formerly none but the nobility bore arms, but Charles V. of France having enobled the Parisians 1371, he permitted them to bear arms. This was followed in other places.

Asses, Feast of, in France, held in honour of Balaam's ass, when the clergy, at Christmas, walked in procession, dressed so as to represent the Prophets. Suppressed early before 1445.

Basket-making, Returning to the old trade of, originated we apprehend from the ingenuity of the ancient Britons in making baskets, which they exported in large quantities, and implies sliding back into old habits, or returning to the more primitive occupations of barbarous ages.

Bell-book and Candle, Swearing by, originated in the manner of the pope's blessing the world yearly, from the balcony of St. Peter, at Rome. He holds a wax taper lighted, a cardinal reads a curse on all heretics, and no sooner is the last word uttered, than the bell tolls, and the pope changes the curse into a blessing, throwing down his taper among the people.

Bellmen first appointed in London, 1556. They were to ring their bells at night, and cry, "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

- Black-book.** was a book kept by the English monasteries, in which a detail of the scandalous enormities practised in religious houses were entered, for the inspection of visitors under Henry VIII. in order to blacken them, and hasten their dissolution. Hence the vulgar phrase, "I'll set you down in my black-book."
- Bone.**—"Give him a bone to pick," probably took its rise from a custom at marriage feasts, among the poor in Sicily, when, after dinner, the bride's father gives the bridegroom a bone, saying, "Pick this bone, for you have undertaken to pick one more difficult."
- Bray, Berks.** famous in song for its vicar, who from the reign of Henry to Elizabeth changed his religion three times, and being called a turn coat, said he kept to his principle, that of living and dying Vicar of Bray.
- Bride Cake,** originated in the Roman custom, called *Confarreatio*, of dividing a cake of wheat and barley, as a firm alliance between man and wife.
- Brothers, Sworn,** probably arose from a custom in Morlachia, and other places, where friendship between the same sex are like marriages ratified at the altar. Others say from persons covenanting formerly to share each others fortune, in any expedition to invade a country, as were Robert de Oily and Robert de Ivery, in William I's first expedition into England; Hence the term of "Brethren in iniquity," because of their dividing plunder.
- Bugg-a-bo, or buggan-bo,** originally no more than mothers frightening their children with the bull, bo, bull, bo, which the little ones, not rightly pronouncing, call bug-a-bo. It is properly bogle-bo, bogle signifying a malevolent spirit; the Shropshire term, buggan-bo, meaning the same thing. If a horse takes fright, they say, he spies a buggan.
- Bumper,** a corruption of *bon pere*, Good father, i. e. the pope, whose health was always drank by the monks after dinner, in a full glass.
- Bushes of ever-green,** such as ivy, cypress, &c. were anciently signs where wine was sold, hence the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush."
- Candle.**—"Not fit to hold a candle to him," arose from an early custom of candles being held by domestics, and not placed on the table.
- Carving at table, by ladies,** Verstigan says, originated among our Saxon ancestors; and the title of lady sprung from this office, as *laf-ord* or *loaf-giver*, (now lord), was so called from his maintaining a number of dependents; so *leaf-dian* or *loaf-dian*, i. e. loaf server, is the origin of lady, she serving it to the guests.
- Commend me to such a friend,** i. e. tell him I am his humble servant, originated in the word *Commendatus*, in Doomsday-book, meaning one who lived under the patronage of a great man.
- Coward,** a feudal expression, implying cow herd, for which office a man void of courage was deemed only fit for.
- Diamonds, Nine of,** called the Curse of Scotland, from a Scotch member of parliament, part of whose family arms is the nine of diamonds, voting for the introduction of the malt-tax into Scotland.

Origin of remarkable Customs, Phrases, &c.

"Drunk as a Lord," the old proverb was "Drunk as a Beggar," but this vice prevailing among the great of late years, it has been altered.

Grace at meat. The table was considered by the ancient Greeks as the altar of friendship, and held sacred; and they would not partake of any meat till they had offered part of it, as the first fruits, to their gods. The ancient Jews offered up prayers always before meat, and from their example the primitive Christians did the same.

Grog, the sea term for rum and water, arose from admiral Vernon, who first introduced it on board a ship. He was called Old Grog, from wearing a grogram coat in bad weather.

Gun, son of a, most probably from *Gong*, an old word for the temple of Cloacina, of course it implies bastard, or born in a necessary.

Hand-fisting, an ancient custom at Langholme, as a substitute for marriage, by joining of hands, which lasted for a year; when, if the parties were agreeable, it was renewed. The children were kept by the inconstant.

Health, the custom of drinking them, in fashion so early as 1134 B. C. Some say they arose from Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, drinking prince Vortigern's health, in a gold cup, at an entertainment, about 460, in conformity to the Scripture compliment,—“O, king live for ever!”

Hobson's choice, “This or none,” is derived from one Hobson, who let out horses at Cambridge, and obliged such as wanted one, to take that next the stable door, being the one which had had most rest.

Hocus Pocus derived from *hoc est corpus*, the form of consecrating the sacramental bread in the Romish church.

Howl, the Irish, at funerals, originated from the Roman outcry at the decease of their friends, they hoping thus to awaken the soul, which they supposed might lie inactive. The *preſicæ* of the ancients.

Humphrey, Dining with duke, is said of those who walked in St. Paul's church during dinner time. Humphrey duke of Gloucester being a man of great hospitality, and supposed to have been buried in St. Paul's.

Hurly-burly, is said to owe its origin to Hurleigh and Burleigh, two neighbouring families, that filled the country around them with contest and violence.

Kissing the pope's foot, took its rise from the custom of kneeling to sovereigns, introduced by Dioclesian. Thence also the custom of a vassal's kneeling to his lord, in homage. Kissing the hands of great men, was a Grecian custom.

Kuave was anciently a regular addition, as esquire is now, to a gentleman, &c. With us, a Knavish action is a feudal term, implying fit only for the meanest servants.

Lie, the great affront of giving the, arose from the word “Thou liest,” in the oath taken by the defendant in judicial combats before engaging, when charged with any crime by the plaintiff; and Francis I. of France, to make current his giving the lie to the emperor, first stamped it with

Origin of remarkable Customs, Phrases, &c.

infamy, by saying in a solemn assembly that "he was no honest man that would bear the lie."

Liveries originated in our British ancestors cloathing their vassals in uniform, to distinguish families; as they painted arms and symbols on their clothes and armour for the same purpose.

Lord.—The nick-name of "My lord," given to deformed men, is from the Greek word *lordus*, crooked. During the feudal times the lower class, by way of humour, called a man that was half an idiot or deformed, "my lord," by way of ridiculing their superiors.

Lullaby, or L'Elaby, from a supposed fairy called Elaby Gathon, whom nurses invited to watch the sleeping babes, that they might not be changed for others. Hence changeling, or infant changed.

Montem.—The triennial custom of the Eton scholars parading to Salt-hill, and distributing salt, originated in the early days of Monkish superstition, when the friars used to sell their consecrated salt for medical purposes.

Pay, to, a ship's side, from *pix*, pitch, distorted into *potx*, and pronounced pay; hence the expression, "here's the devil to pay, and no pitch hot," i. e. here's plenty of help, and nothing ready. We use the former part of the expression, leaving out the remainder, as being well understood.

Poltron, from *Pollex truncatus*; the inhabitants of France in former days cut off their thumbs to avoid serving in the army, hence the French used poltron, for coward.

Ran is a very old word in the laws of Canute, signifying robbery or rapin, hence the expression, "he snatches all he can rap and ran."

"Rose, under the," the rose being a symbol of silence, was worn in the hat at public entertainments at Rome, implying that what there passed was to go no farther.

Saluting the ladies by their relations, was introduced by the early Romans, not out of respect, but to find by their breath whether they had been drinking wine, this being death for women to do, in order to prevent adultery.

Sneezing.—The custom of saying "God bless you," to the sneezer, originated, according to Strada, among the ancients, who, through an opinion of the danger attending it, after sneezing, made a short prayer to the Gods, as "Jupiter help me." Polydore Virgil says it took its rise in the plague of 594, in which the infected fell down dead sneezing, though seemingly in good health. This custom is practised among the Jews, and among the Abyssinians. When the king of Monomotapa sneezes, those that are near him loudly wish him happiness, this is caught by those farther off, and it is echoed through the whole city.

Twelfth day, custom of drawing king and queen on, was borrowed from the Greeks and Romans, who, on the tabernacle, or Christmas festivals, drew lots for kings, by putting a piece of money in the middle of a cake, which whoever found, was saluted as king.

Waits, at Christmas, are derived from those choirs of angels that attended

Vulgar Historical Errors, in which there is no Truth.

the birth of Christ; in imitation of these, shepherds in ancient times used to usher in Christmas with music and carols; the *pastorali*, or rural music, performed by the Calabrian shepherds, on bag-pipes, are of this nature.

Wakes, or vigils, were instituted as festivals, on the days of dedication of the churches, or on those saints' days to whom the building were devoted, and commenced on the evenings preceding those days. They are of early origin. (See John, x. 22, 23). The first institution was religious, but now is degenerated into a day of festivity.

Whig and Tory, the epoch of, 1680. The first was a name of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for resembling the principles of the Whigs, or fanatical conventiclers in Scotland; and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or Popish robbers in Ireland. They formerly were called *Whigs* from *Whiggamors*, a name given to the Scots in the South West, who, for want of corn in that quarter, used annually to repair to Leith, to buy stores that came from the North, and all that drove were called *Whiggamors* or *Whiggs*, from the term *Whiggam*, which they used in driving their horses. Now in the year 1643, the presbyterian ministers incited an insurrection against the court, and marched with the people to Edinburgh; this was called "the *Whiggamor's* inroad," and after this all that opposed administration in Scot and, were called *Whiggs*, and from hence the term was adopted in England.

VULGAR HISTORICAL ERRORS, IN WHICH THERE IS NO TRUTH.

1. **T**HAT surgeons and butchers may be challenged as jurors, on account of the barbarity of their professions.
2. That the old statutes have prohibited the planting of vineyards, and the use of saw-mills.
3. That it is forbidden to marry in Lent.
4. That it is penal to open a coal-mine, or to kill a crow within five miles of London, or to shoot with a wind gun, or carry a dark lanthorn.
5. That the king signs the death warrant (as it is called) for the execution of a criminal.
6. That there is a statute to oblige the owners of asses to crop their ears, lest the length of them should frighten the horses upon the road.
7. That a woman's marrying a man under the gallows, will save him from execution.
8. That such as are born at sea, belong to Stepney parish, London.

Vulgar Errors in Natural History Corrected.

9. That any one may be put into the Crown-office for the most trifling injury.
10. That a man's taking his wife from the hands of the priest, cloathed only in her shift, when the marriage ceremony is performing, exempts him from being liable to her engagements.
11. That there was no land-tax before William III.
12. That a negro, being baptised, becomes immediately free.
13. That the dead body of a person murdered will bleed in the presence, or on the touch of the murderer.
14. That first cousins may marry, but second cousins cannot. The civil law prevents first cousins, but the cannon law prohibits both.
15. That men have one rib less than women.
16. That the body of a debtor may be taken in execution after his death.



VULGAR ERRORS IN NATURAL HISTORY CORRECTED.

1. **T**HAT the scorpion does not sting itself when surrounded by fire, and that its sting is not even venomous.—Keyser's Travels, Maupertui, Hughes's Barbadoes, Hamilton's Letter in the Philosophical Transactions.
2. That the Tarantula is not poisonous, and that music has no particular effect on persons bitten by it, more than those stung by a wasp.—De la Lande's Travels, Naples; Abbe Richard's ditto, Experiments of the Prince of San Severo.
3. That the lizard is not friendly to man in particular, much less does it awaken him on the approach of a serpent. Hughes's Barbadoes, Brook's Natural History.
4. That the remora has no such power as to retard the sailing of a ship by sticking itself to its bottom.—De la Lande, *alii passim*.
5. That the stroke of the cramp-fish is not occasioned by a muscle.—Bancroft's Guiana concerning the torporific eel.
6. That the salamander does not live in fire, nor is it capable of bearing more heat than other animals.—Sir T. Brown suspected it, Keyser has clearly proved it.
7. That the bite of the spider is not venomous.—Reumar.—That it is found in Ireland too plentifully; that it has no antipathy to the toad.—Barrington's Letter, Philosophical Transactions, &c. Swammerdam.
8. It is an error to suppose that a fly only has a microscoptic eye. Dragon-flies, &c. bees, wasps, flesh-flies, &c. will turn off and avoid an object in

Vulgar Errors in Natural History Corrected.

- the way on the swiftest wings, which shews a very swift and commanding sight. It is probable, that the sight of all animals is, in quickness and extent, proportioned to their speed.
9. The porcupine does not shoot out his quills for annoying his enemy; he only sheds them annually, as other feathered animals do. He has a muscular skin, and can shake the loose ones off at the time of molting.—Hughes, & *alii passim*.
 10. The jack-all, commonly called the lion's provider, has no connection at all with the lion. He is a sort of fox, and is hunted in the east as the fox is with us.—Shaw, Sandys.
 11. The fable of the fox and grapes is taught us from our childhood, without our ever reflecting that the foxes we are acquainted with do not eat grapes. This fable came from the east; the fox of Palestine is a great destroyer of grapes.—V. Hasselquist, Shaw.
 12. The eye of birds is not more agile than that of other animals, though their sight is more quick. On the contrary, their eye is quite immoveable, as is that of most animals and insects of the quickest sight.—British Zoology, &c.
 13. The tyger, instead of being the swiftest of beasts, is a remarkably sluggish and slow animal. Owen's Dictionary *in verbo*.—Experiment at Windsor-lodge.
 14. Sir Thomas Brown, who wrote against *Vulgar Errors*, maintains that apes and elephants may be taught to speak.

FINIS.



